

1990

CENSUS OF
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AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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1990 CPH-3-167

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
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The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-167

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Green Bay, WI MSA**

Issued June 1993



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Ronald H. Brown, Secretary
John Rollwagen, Deputy Secretary
Economics and Statistics Administration
Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE												
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head						
Heading			Spanner			Boxhead						
Stubhead			Stub			Data field						
Sidehead			Page number and State name			Report title						
Table 87. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			[This table contains data on the labor force characteristics of the civilian noninstitutionalized population aged 16 years and over, by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, for the United States and for each State and the District of Columbia.]			Total						
The data shown are for:			Total			Total						
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Total			Total			Total						

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana			112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
25	Minnesota	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
30	Nevada	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico			117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA		
36	North Dakota	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
47	Vermont	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia			129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA			326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BROWN COUNTY, WI	
15.01 -----	15 (pt.)
15.02 -----	15 (pt.)
18.01 -----	18.01
	19
20.01 -----	20 (pt.)
20.02 -----	20 (pt.)
20.03 -----	20 (pt.)
101 -----	101
	210 (pt.)
103 -----	103
	207.02 (pt.)
201.98 -----	201
207.02 -----	207.02 (pt.)
210 -----	210 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
BROWN COUNTY, WI	
15 -----	15.01
	15.02
18.01 -----	18.01 (pt.)
19 -----	18.01 (pt.)
20 -----	20.01
	20.02
	20.03
101 -----	101 (pt.)
103 -----	103 (pt.)
201 -----	201.98
207.02 -----	103 (pt.)
	207.02
210 -----	101 (pt.)
	210



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County			
		Total	Allauez village	Ashwoubenon village	De Pere city	Green Bay city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 16
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 369.4	1 369.4	12.0	27.1	21.6	113.5	3.4	2.8	11.6	3.6
Square miles	528.7	528.7	4.6	10.4	8.3	43.8	1.3	1.1	4.5	1.4
AGE										
All persons	194 594	194 594	14 431	16 376	16 569	96 466	2 814	5 076	3 321	5 606
Under 5 years	15 109	15 109	946	1 130	1 184	7 787	224	339	394	499
5 to 9 years	15 167	15 167	987	1 258	1 162	7 241	239	316	397	406
10 to 14 years	14 270	14 270	1 014	1 231	1 196	6 377	229	335	281	325
15 to 19 years	14 339	14 339	1 008	1 215	1 622	6 567	222	343	163	323
20 to 24 years	15 324	15 324	1 043	1 335	1 770	7 899	144	476	128	578
25 to 34 years	35 965	35 965	2 264	3 090	2 772	18 784	545	902	924	1 186
35 to 44 years	30 305	30 305	2 285	2 785	2 382	14 109	529	752	559	706
45 to 54 years	18 727	18 727	1 710	2 008	1 400	8 314	349	534	244	466
55 to 64 years	14 381	14 381	1 374	1 119	1 220	7 210	209	493	127	426
65 to 74 years	11 507	11 507	1 001	587	981	6 480	83	320	78	410
75 to 84 years	7 201	7 201	590	360	678	4 343	38	212	21	227
85 years and aver	2 299	2 299	209	258	202	1 355	3	54	5	54
3 and 4 years	6 148	6 148	396	450	481	3 088	98	134	168	201
16 years and aver	147 294	147 294	11 272	12 492	12 811	73 846	2 079	4 012	2 216	4 315
18 years and aver	141 943	141 943	10 872	12 016	12 394	71 457	1 988	3 873	2 133	4 205
21 years and aver	132 662	132 662	10 251	11 314	10 879	66 994	1 867	3 650	2 067	3 949
60 years and aver	28 077	28 077	2 474	1 650	2 461	15 913	222	809	169	920
62 years and aver	25 161	25 161	2 189	1 460	2 205	14 395	179	709	144	839
Median	31.4	31.4	34.8	31.4	30.0	31.3	31.5	32.6	28.9	30.0
Female	99 679	99 679	7 108	8 478	8 609	50 396	1 431	2 706	1 653	3 001
Under 5 years	7 476	7 476	469	565	578	3 848	109	164	200	271
5 to 9 years	7 415	7 415	506	642	570	3 491	123	156	196	184
10 to 14 years	6 952	6 952	504	609	588	3 141	111	157	131	148
15 to 19 years	7 179	7 179	444	586	834	3 442	106	191	74	174
20 to 24 years	7 807	7 807	305	711	967	4 169	68	253	62	339
25 to 34 years	18 036	18 036	1 045	1 576	1 390	9 449	284	471	485	618
35 to 44 years	15 206	15 206	1 177	1 459	1 209	7 095	271	389	279	360
45 to 54 years	9 418	9 418	909	1 002	696	4 246	184	275	113	257
55 to 64 years	7 417	7 417	702	541	643	3 840	107	266	59	226
65 to 74 years	6 516	6 516	535	329	547	3 846	47	192	42	244
75 to 84 years	4 561	4 561	357	246	434	2 811	19	151	9	143
85 years and aver	1 696	1 696	155	212	153	1 018	2	41	3	37
3 and 4 years	3 057	3 057	187	220	228	1 534	52	68	87	113
16 years and aver	76 493	76 493	5 523	6 540	6 781	39 314	1 068	2 190	1 110	2 367
18 years and aver	73 905	73 905	5 325	6 307	6 583	38 128	1 022	2 117	1 072	2 310
21 years and aver	69 070	69 070	5 121	5 958	5 749	35 648	971	1 994	1 044	2 156
60 years and aver	16 419	16 419	1 401	995	1 432	9 656	114	507	80	544
62 years and aver	14 946	14 946	1 273	904	1 315	8 851	94	456	68	500
Median	32.1	32.1	37.3	31.9	30.4	32.3	31.7	33.8	28.8	30.4
Male	94 915	94 915	7 323	7 898	7 960	46 070	1 383	2 370	1 668	2 605
Median age	30.6	30.6	32.2	30.8	29.5	30.5	31.2	31.3	29.0	29.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	194 594	194 594	14 431	16 376	16 569	96 466	2 814	5 076	3 321	5 606
In households	189 410	189 410	13 394	15 982	15 313	94 058	2 808	5 064	3 321	5 562
Householder	72 280	72 280	4 976	6 080	5 774	38 383	1 000	2 219	1 063	2 438
Family householder	50 504	50 504	3 911	4 355	4 081	24 455	795	1 318	911	1 491
Nonfamily householder	21 776	21 776	1 065	1 725	1 693	13 928	205	901	152	947
Living alone	17 444	17 444	927	1 351	1 353	11 183	136	751	93	761
Spouse	42 194	42 194	3 504	3 738	3 485	19 292	663	1 057	816	1 071
Child	63 659	63 659	4 448	5 370	5 067	29 614	965	1 486	1 298	1 652
Other relatives	3 450	3 450	205	239	254	1 870	52	78	35	95
Nonrelatives	7 827	7 827	261	555	733	4 899	128	224	109	306
Institutionalized persons	2 952	2 952	1 037	338	148	1 396	6	10	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	2 232	2 232	-	56	1 108	1 012	-	2	-	44
Persons per household	2.62	2.62	2.69	2.63	2.65	2.45	2.81	2.28	3.12	2.28
Persons per family	3.16	3.16	3.09	3.15	3.16	3.08	3.11	2.99	3.36	2.89
Persons 65 years and aver	21 007	21 007	1 800	1 205	1 861	12 178	124	586	104	691
In households	19 285	19 285	1 643	890	1 708	11 137	124	577	104	678
Householder	13 459	13 459	1 078	591	1 205	7 994	81	434	67	480
Nonfamily householder	6 564	6 564	427	266	583	4 319	33	269	30	247
Living alone	6 418	6 418	415	260	571	4 230	28	267	26	236
Spouse	4 832	4 832	472	243	437	2 623	33	121	25	174
Other relatives	819	819	79	48	53	420	9	20	9	15
Nonrelatives	175	175	14	8	13	100	1	2	3	9
Institutionalized persons	1 507	1 507	157	315	139	863	-	9	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	215	215	-	-	14	178	-	-	-	13
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	50 504	50 504	3 911	4 355	4 081	24 455	795	1 318	911	1 491
With own children under 18 years	26 597	26 597	1 870	2 353	2 144	12 636	434	646	600	780
Number of own children under 18 years	50 679	50 679	3 449	4 224	4 047	23 926	785	1 168	1 158	1 341
Married-couple families	42 194	42 194	3 504	3 738	3 485	19 292	663	1 057	816	1 071
With own children under 18 years	21 409	21 409	1 646	1 936	1 792	9 294	353	477	522	466
Number of own children under 18 years	42 198	42 198	3 084	3 560	3 485	18 396	658	904	1 015	865
Female householder, no husband present	6 518	6 518	324	512	470	4 156	98	215	74	350
With own children under 18 years	4 309	4 309	184	365	297	2 832	62	144	62	272
Number of own children under 18 years	7 109	7 109	300	585	484	4 722	97	226	118	415
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	72 212	72 212	5 855	6 095	6 154	35 145	1 034	1 857	1 123	1 978
Never married	21 999	21 999	1 786	1 726	2 153	11 146	262	555	223	620
Now married, except separated	43 187	43 187	3 630	3 850	3 547	19 802	670	1 084	819	1 101
Separated	830	830	70	69	56	481	10	29	9	24
Widowed	1 492	1 492	119	94	112	864	17	29	10	46
Divorced	4 704	4 704	250	356	286	2 852	75	160	62	187
Females 15 years and aver	77 836	77 836	5 629	6 662	6 873	39 916	1 088	2 229	1 126	2 398
Never married	19 434	19 434	1 068	1 640	2 079	10 662	231	615	180	687
Now married, except separated	43 085	43 085	3 567	3 817	3 552	19 786	673	1 081	821	1 101
Separated	1 025	1 025	45	98	89	639	14	36	15	53
Widowed	7 952	7 952	583	547	703	4 889	62	280	30	263
Divorced	6 340	6 340	366	560	450	3 940	108	217	80	294

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brawn County—Con.									
	Tract 18.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 101	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103	Tract 201.98	Tract 204	Tract 205.02	Tract 207.01
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	19.7	3.5	5.4	4.0	6.4	18.7	165.2	139.2	20.6	36.8
Square miles	7.6	1.3	2.1	1.5	2.5	7.2	63.8	53.7	8.0	14.2
AGE										
All persons	2 825	3 379	4 360	4 804	3 418	4 462	4 348	5 528	3 584	7 543
Under 5 years	102	346	313	230	288	384	370	388	278	729
5 to 9 years	130	341	362	203	277	363	387	489	286	683
10 to 14 years	109	301	348	235	272	372	347	523	248	556
15 to 19 years	614	255	252	873	231	288	337	507	246	447
20 to 24 years	615	225	223	1 061	205	309	243	292	333	584
25 to 34 years	324	808	715	663	615	844	769	689	767	1 826
35 to 44 years	334	691	746	486	527	694	730	1 049	579	1 309
45 to 54 years	241	214	399	317	327	422	454	753	333	614
55 to 64 years	159	101	404	271	258	354	336	446	242	386
65 to 74 years	112	66	326	250	179	266	244	271	162	281
75 to 84 years	60	25	226	173	156	135	106	105	89	110
85 years and over	25	6	46	42	83	31	25	16	21	18
3 and 4 years	40	146	134	88	117	156	173	179	126	287
16 years and over	2 458	2 342	3 274	4 086	2 539	3 283	3 169	4 020	2 714	5 476
18 years and over	2 397	2 235	3 172	3 998	2 430	3 157	3 040	3 792	2 611	5 283
21 years and over	1 619	2 097	3 061	2 845	2 308	3 012	2 873	3 554	2 480	5 069
60 years and over	270	153	807	608	516	620	530	588	394	580
62 years and over	234	134	717	546	474	541	466	499	340	503
Median	22.4	28.1	34.6	22.6	32.3	31.1	31.4	33.5	30.0	29.4
Female	1 586	1 699	2 269	2 498	1 789	2 271	2 089	2 683	1 815	3 873
Under 5 years	50	168	148	102	140	206	176	168	129	387
5 to 9 years	67	167	182	102	127	170	193	240	136	315
10 to 14 years	54	160	188	112	140	159	156	250	128	269
15 to 19 years	398	121	123	482	110	129	157	227	117	230
20 to 24 years	363	122	123	582	104	166	110	139	195	346
25 to 34 years	153	412	363	326	317	419	381	346	377	961
35 to 44 years	171	334	380	226	267	370	338	521	291	645
45 to 54 years	120	116	190	160	165	214	223	363	164	303
55 to 64 years	82	46	219	139	129	188	158	223	119	202
65 to 74 years	75	32	173	137	109	149	123	136	93	142
75 to 84 years	38	17	145	101	113	80	62	60	55	63
85 years and over	15	4	35	29	68	21	12	10	11	10
3 and 4 years	20	72	59	48	52	76	86	80	64	159
16 years and over	1 405	1 180	1 723	2 157	1 363	1 716	1 522	1 977	1 398	2 854
18 years and over	1 368	1 125	1 680	2 113	1 311	1 652	1 469	1 875	1 350	2 754
21 years and over	848	1 060	1 615	1 465	1 252	1 585	1 394	1 762	1 272	2 633
60 years and over	157	82	453	343	337	343	272	303	220	311
62 years and over	143	70	417	310	319	304	241	258	193	270
Median	21.7	27.9	35.1	22.3	33.6	32.4	31.7	34.4	29.9	29.2
Male	1 239	1 680	2 091	2 306	1 629	2 191	2 259	2 845	1 769	3 670
Median age	24.0	28.3	34.0	22.9	30.9	29.8	31.2	32.6	30.0	29.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 825	3 379	4 360	4 804	3 418	4 462	4 348	5 528	3 584	7 543
In households	2 255	3 379	4 306	3 704	3 316	4 462	4 331	5 528	3 584	7 543
Householder	837	1 159	1 682	1 419	1 177	1 658	1 431	1 721	1 402	2 796
Family householder	481	866	1 181	908	908	1 228	1 169	1 512	954	2 032
Nonfamily householder	356	293	501	511	269	430	262	209	448	764
Living alone	175	207	434	338	236	356	207	175	343	562
Spouse	422	746	1 041	778	804	1 001	1 068	1 368	806	1 769
Child	552	1 290	1 405	995	1 217	1 599	1 635	2 190	1 152	2 581
Other relatives	26	47	67	72	44	82	95	133	58	95
Nonrelatives	418	137	111	440	74	122	102	116	166	302
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	46	102	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	570	—	54	1 054	—	—	17	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.69	2.92	2.56	2.61	2.82	2.69	3.03	3.21	2.56	2.70
Persons per family	3.08	3.41	3.13	3.03	3.27	3.18	3.39	3.44	3.11	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	197	97	598	465	418	432	375	392	272	409
In households	167	97	584	427	317	432	369	392	272	409
Householder	114	62	411	298	234	291	238	252	184	274
Nonfamily householder	57	20	196	130	132	129	74	80	86	101
Living alone	57	20	193	127	131	123	72	79	85	97
Spouse	44	25	149	118	73	117	102	106	74	110
Other relatives	7	8	20	10	7	18	24	30	11	22
Nonrelatives	2	2	4	1	3	6	5	4	3	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	38	101	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	30	—	14	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	481	866	1 181	908	908	1 228	1 169	1 512	954	2 032
With own children under 18 years	229	579	583	425	501	683	618	792	500	1 202
Number of own children under 18 years	412	1 119	1 156	772	956	1 268	1 258	1 652	927	2 206
Married-couple families	422	746	1 041	778	804	1 001	1 068	1 368	806	1 769
With own children under 18 years	196	492	511	359	434	533	575	728	405	1 043
Number of own children under 18 years	363	970	1 046	662	851	1 026	1 197	1 526	788	1 956
Female householder, no husband present	44	92	112	90	83	190	59	92	105	198
With own children under 18 years	23	74	63	49	55	133	26	43	70	126
Number of own children under 18 years	34	123	97	87	85	220	38	87	108	196
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 069	1 187	1 586	1 954	1 199	1 607	1 680	2 103	1 350	2 673
Never married	563	347	405	1 023	297	473	464	583	376	646
Now married, except separated	432	753	1 050	800	821	1 016	1 086	1 394	821	1 796
Separated	5	12	14	14	11	16	16	16	18	22
Widowed	15	7	35	28	20	30	29	31	14	35
Divorced	54	68	80	89	50	72	87	79	121	174
Females 15 years and over	1 415	1 204	1 751	2 182	1 382	1 736	1 564	2 025	1 422	2 902
Never married	851	304	353	1 107	256	382	302	432	361	685
Now married, except separated	434	756	1 057	793	823	1 021	1 087	1 398	821	1 794
Separated	6	20	16	25	15	35	7	17	18	39
Widowed	62	35	204	164	205	138	103	114	108	135
Divorced	62	89	121	93	83	160	65	64	114	249

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County—Con.			Allouez village, Brown County						
	Tract 208	Tract 213.02	Tract 213.03	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2.9	11.4	10.0	.2	—	2.6	2.0	2.8	2	4.1
Square miles	1.1	4.4	3.9	.1	—	1.0	.8	1.1	.1	1.6
AGE										
All persons	2 833	8 957	3 857	76	—	2 441	3 209	2 648	833	5 224
Under 5 years	210	682	245	—	—	176	232	140	—	398
5 to 9 years	185	791	239	1	—	162	227	164	—	433
10 to 14 years	168	788	229	3	—	141	217	183	—	470
15 to 19 years	143	745	192	5	—	128	227	157	90	401
20 to 24 years	147	631	429	4	—	126	143	97	436	237
25 to 34 years	503	1 651	860	5	—	429	492	290	281	767
35 to 44 years	382	1 810	513	6	—	335	531	414	21	978
45 to 54 years	250	1 142	278	20	—	221	387	354	4	724
55 to 64 years	267	448	215	16	—	233	327	378	—	420
65 to 74 years	265	181	188	9	—	231	217	265	1	278
75 to 84 years	213	78	231	7	—	179	143	165	—	96
85 years and over	100	10	238	—	—	80	66	41	—	22
3 and 4 years	75	267	100	—	—	64	96	65	—	171
16 years and over	2 238	6 534	3 108	72	—	1 933	2 481	2 122	833	3 831
18 years and over	2 183	6 230	3 037	70	—	1 885	2 394	2 045	831	3 647
21 years and over	2 100	5 829	2 896	67	—	1 810	2 266	1 988	653	3 467
60 years and over	712	441	752	25	—	608	589	674	1	577
62 years and over	665	377	712	19	—	567	519	584	1	499
Median	36.2	30.3	31.0	52.0	—	36.3	36.3	42.0	23.7	34.0
Female	1 515	4 558	2 145	38	—	1 315	1 687	1 394	2	2 672
Under 5 years	98	341	122	—	—	78	124	79	—	188
5 to 9 years	90	401	128	—	—	84	114	80	—	228
10 to 14 years	88	405	123	2	—	76	110	92	—	224
15 to 19 years	73	356	97	3	—	70	115	69	1	186
20 to 24 years	75	341	238	2	—	62	67	49	—	125
25 to 34 years	254	857	436	2	—	218	265	151	—	409
35 to 44 years	197	960	260	3	—	174	265	208	—	527
45 to 54 years	141	539	141	13	—	125	211	193	—	367
55 to 64 years	138	204	115	6	—	121	174	197	—	204
65 to 74 years	158	102	115	3	—	138	104	144	1	145
75 to 84 years	130	46	171	4	—	111	88	99	—	55
85 years and over	73	6	199	—	—	58	50	33	—	14
3 and 4 years	34	130	51	—	—	27	50	37	—	73
16 years and over	1 221	3 337	1 756	36	—	1 059	1 313	1 127	2	1 986
18 years and over	1 194	3 189	1 719	35	—	1 033	1 272	1 089	2	1 894
21 years and over	1 154	2 991	1 645	33	—	995	1 205	1 066	1	1 821
60 years and over	431	225	540	11	—	370	333	383	1	303
62 years and over	413	201	519	9	—	354	297	341	1	271
Median	38.0	30.2	32.7	50.5	—	38.0	36.9	43.3	42.5	34.5
Male	1 318	4 399	1 712	38	—	1 126	1 522	1 254	831	2 552
Median age	33.9	30.4	29.8	55.0	—	34.3	35.7	40.9	23.7	33.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 833	8 957	3 857	76	—	2 441	3 209	2 648	833	5 224
In households	2 670	8 957	3 463	76	—	2 311	3 134	2 648	1	5 224
Householder	1 116	3 181	1 552	31	—	972	1 128	1 076	1	1 768
Family householder	763	2 434	873	29	—	665	915	803	—	1 499
Nonfamily householder	353	747	679	2	—	307	213	273	1	269
Living alone	309	588	534	2	—	270	173	246	1	235
Spouse	637	2 172	645	28	—	559	823	730	—	1 364
Child	777	3 276	983	14	—	668	1 053	761	—	1 952
Other relatives	51	95	73	2	—	42	49	37	—	75
Nonrelatives	89	233	210	1	—	70	81	44	—	65
Institutionalized persons	163	—	338	—	—	130	75	—	832	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.39	2.82	2.23	2.45	—	2.38	2.78	2.46	1.00	2.95
Persons per family	2.92	3.28	2.95	2.52	—	2.91	3.10	2.90	—	3.26
Persons 65 years and over	578	2 269	657	16	—	490	426	471	1	396
In households	465	269	342	16	—	406	353	471	1	396
Householder	314	163	255	9	—	274	234	306	1	254
Nonfamily householder	143	56	159	—	—	124	91	118	1	93
Living alone	139	55	157	—	—	121	88	115	1	90
Spouse	120	85	73	5	—	107	98	148	—	114
Other relatives	20	18	13	2	—	17	20	15	—	25
Nonrelatives	11	3	1	—	—	8	1	2	—	3
Institutionalized persons	113	—	315	—	—	84	73	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	763	2 434	873	29	—	665	915	803	—	1 499
With own children under 18 years	325	1 478	457	4	—	277	444	317	—	828
Number of own children under 18 years	600	2 666	788	6	—	511	792	590	—	1 550
Married-couple families	637	2 172	645	28	—	559	823	730	—	1 364
With own children under 18 years	252	1 291	297	3	—	215	398	287	—	743
Number of own children under 18 years	478	2 376	532	5	—	407	721	541	—	1 410
Female householder, no husband present	103	221	188	1	—	86	72	57	—	108
With own children under 18 years	61	164	139	1	—	52	34	24	—	73
Number of own children under 18 years	102	257	223	1	—	86	53	41	—	119
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 031	3 285	1 372	36	—	885	1 194	1 018	831	1 891
Never married	255	886	431	6	—	211	261	219	666	423
Now married, except separated	666	2 197	720	28	—	581	834	736	69	1 382
Separated	10	27	30	1	—	8	6	9	34	12
Widowed	33	25	51	—	—	29	45	20	2	23
Divorced	67	150	140	1	—	56	48	34	60	51
Females 15 years and over	1 239	3 411	1 772	36	—	1 077	1 339	1 143	2	2 032
Never married	248	828	482	5	—	218	253	180	1	411
Now married, except separated	668	2 192	695	28	—	586	836	741	—	1 376
Separated	16	52	21	1	—	12	5	11	—	16
Widowed	206	95	366	2	—	174	156	137	1	113
Divorced	101	244	208	—	—	87	89	74	—	116

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ashwaubenon village, Brown County								De Pere city, Brown County	
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 213.01	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	—	—	1.2	.1	3.1	2.6	11.0	9.0	5.0	3.8
Square miles	—	—	.5	.1	1.2	1.0	4.3	3.5	1.9	1.5
AGE										
All persons	—	—	—	10	55	3 905	8 549	3 857	4 284	4 794
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	1	233	651	245	313	230
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	—	4	253	762	239	361	203
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	—	2	259	741	229	345	235
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	—	10	302	711	192	247	873
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	1	1	288	616	429	219	1 060
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	2	12	615	1 601	860	710	661
35 to 44 years	—	—	—	—	6	555	1 711	513	740	486
45 to 54 years	—	—	—	—	4	649	1 077	278	379	317
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	7	8	467	422	215	388	264
65 to 74 years	—	—	—	—	6	219	174	188	317	250
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	—	1	55	73	231	219	173
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	238	46	42
3 and 4 years	—	—	—	—	1	95	254	100	134	88
16 years and over	—	—	—	10	46	3 093	6 235	3 108	3 202	4 076
18 years and over	—	—	—	10	43	2 977	5 949	3 037	3 102	3 988
21 years and over	—	—	—	10	38	2 804	5 566	2 896	2 994	2 835
60 years and over	—	—	—	4	11	472	411	752	782	604
62 years and over	—	—	—	3	8	385	352	712	698	543
Median	—	—	—	58.5	32.5	35.0	30.1	31.0	34.3	22.6
Female	—	—	—	6	25	1 956	4 346	2 145	2 231	2 492
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	119	324	122	148	102
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	—	1	127	386	128	182	102
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	—	2	107	377	123	186	112
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	—	4	147	338	97	120	482
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	1	—	141	331	238	121	581
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	1	6	301	832	436	361	325
35 to 44 years	—	—	—	—	3	285	911	260	377	226
45 to 54 years	—	—	—	—	1	350	510	141	177	160
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	4	6	227	189	115	213	135
65 to 74 years	—	—	—	—	2	113	99	115	170	137
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	—	—	32	43	171	141	101
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	199	35	29
3 and 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	47	122	51	59	48
16 years and over	—	—	—	6	22	1 570	3 186	1 756	1 687	2 151
18 years and over	—	—	—	6	20	1 512	3 050	1 719	1 645	2 107
21 years and over	—	—	—	6	18	1 430	2 859	1 645	1 582	1 459
60 years and over	—	—	—	1	5	239	210	540	442	342
62 years and over	—	—	—	1	2	194	188	519	408	309
Median	—	—	—	57.5	34.8	35.8	30.1	32.7	34.9	22.3
Male	—	—	—	4	30	1 949	4 203	1 712	2 053	2 302
Median age	—	—	—	62.0	29.5	33.8	30.1	29.8	33.6	22.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	—	—	—	10	55	3 905	8 549	3 857	4 284	4 794
In households	—	—	—	10	55	3 905	8 549	3 463	4 230	3 694
Householder	—	—	—	4	16	1 460	3 048	1 552	1 651	1 415
Family householder	—	—	—	3	14	1 150	2 315	873	1 152	905
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	1	2	310	733	679	499	510
Living alone	—	—	—	1	2	239	575	534	432	337
Spouse	—	—	—	3	13	1 019	2 058	645	1 013	775
Child	—	—	—	3	23	1 242	3 119	983	1 391	992
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	3	70	93	73	65	72
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	114	231	210	110	440
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338	—	46
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	54	1 054
Persons per household	—	—	—	2.50	3.44	2.67	2.80	2.23	2.56	2.61
Persons per family	—	—	—	3.00	3.79	3.03	3.28	2.95	3.14	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	7	284	257	257	582	582	465
In households	—	—	—	7	284	257	257	342	568	427
Householder	—	—	—	5	175	156	156	255	402	298
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	53	54	54	159	196	130
Living alone	—	—	—	—	50	53	53	157	193	127
Spouse	—	—	—	2	87	81	73	144	118	10
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	18	17	13	18	10	1
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	4	1	38
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	—	—	—	3	14	1 150	2 315	873	1 152	905
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	4	489	1 403	457	579	425
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	9	887	2 540	788	1 150	772
Married-couple families	—	—	—	3	13	1 019	2 058	645	1 013	775
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	4	415	1 220	297	508	359
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	9	765	2 254	532	1 041	662
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	1	107	216	188	111	111	90
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	66	160	139	62	49	49
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	109	253	223	96	87	87
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	—	—	—	4	26	1 557	3 136	1 372	1 550	1 950
Never married	—	—	—	1	12	426	856	431	399	1 022
Now married, except separated	—	—	—	3	13	1 031	2 083	720	1 022	797
Separated	—	—	—	—	—	12	27	30	15	14
Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	19	24	51	35	28
Divorced	—	—	—	—	1	69	146	140	79	89
Females 15 years and over	—	—	—	6	22	1 603	3 259	1 772	1 715	2 176
Never married	—	—	—	1	8	352	797	482	348	1 106
Now married, except separated	—	—	—	3	13	1 029	2 077	695	1 029	790
Separated	—	—	—	—	—	25	52	21	15	25
Widowed	—	—	—	1	1	88	91	366	202	163
Divorced	—	—	—	1	—	109	242	208	121	92

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	De Pere city, Brown County—Con.			Green Bay city, Brown County						
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	6.3	5.0	1.4	7.3	3.1	3.4	2.8	1.8	2.4	1.8
Square miles	2.4	1.9	.5	2.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	.7	.9	.7
AGE										
All persons	3 418	4 016	57	2 956	6 347	2 814	5 076	3 100	4 795	2 697
Under 5 years	288	352	1	284	545	224	339	200	314	174
5 to 9 years	277	321	—	309	465	239	316	223	224	163
10 to 14 years	272	340	4	211	419	229	335	175	192	202
15 to 19 years	231	264	7	249	356	222	343	201	241	172
20 to 24 years	205	282	4	246	417	144	476	254	429	155
25 to 34 years	615	782	4	624	1 259	545	902	498	844	409
35 to 44 years	527	616	13	404	854	529	752	415	595	411
45 to 54 years	327	364	13	243	535	349	534	271	416	267
55 to 64 years	258	307	3	158	516	209	493	240	434	333
65 to 74 years	179	230	5	110	534	83	320	247	540	296
75 to 84 years	156	128	2	90	357	38	212	249	439	102
85 years and over	83	30	1	28	90	3	54	127	127	13
3 and 4 years	117	142	—	124	207	98	134	84	109	75
16 years and over	2 539	2 944	50	2 107	4 838	2 079	4 012	2 462	4 024	2 119
18 years and over	2 430	2 827	47	2 017	4 705	1 988	3 873	2 389	3 944	2 046
21 years and over	2 308	2 698	44	1 845	4 496	1 867	3 650	2 267	3 737	1 962
40 years and over	516	550	9	305	1 277	222	809	760	1 345	590
62 years and over	474	481	9	267	1 171	179	709	691	1 255	529
Median	32.3	30.7	38.5	27.8	32.5	31.5	32.6	35.0	37.2	36.7
Female	1 789	2 071	26	1 479	3 371	1 431	2 706	1 697	2 647	1 387
Under 5 years	140	188	—	125	272	109	164	88	146	82
5 to 9 years	127	159	—	159	239	123	156	100	113	74
10 to 14 years	140	148	2	112	204	111	157	95	99	105
15 to 19 years	110	120	2	126	199	106	191	109	121	86
20 to 24 years	104	159	2	106	218	68	253	132	244	78
25 to 34 years	317	386	1	318	653	284	471	252	416	213
35 to 44 years	267	332	7	197	448	271	389	218	308	197
45 to 54 years	165	188	6	110	266	184	275	140	227	145
55 to 64 years	129	164	2	82	284	107	266	132	231	184
65 to 74 years	109	129	2	57	310	47	192	165	336	156
75 to 84 years	113	78	1	66	209	19	151	164	309	58
85 years and over	68	20	1	21	69	2	41	102	97	9
3 and 4 years	52	69	—	59	99	52	68	36	54	35
16 years and over	1 363	1 556	24	1 062	2 609	1 068	2 190	1 396	2 273	1 110
18 years and over	1 311	1 497	23	1 012	2 538	1 022	2 117	1 358	2 232	1 076
21 years and over	1 252	1 434	22	929	2 426	971	1 994	1 287	2 120	1 029
40 years and over	337	307	4	187	747	114	507	505	874	317
62 years and over	319	275	4	165	692	94	456	470	827	284
Median	33.6	31.8	43.0	28.4	33.3	31.7	33.8	38.2	40.7	37.8
Male	1 629	1 945	31	1 477	2 976	1 383	2 370	1 403	2 148	1 310
Median age	30.9	29.6	37.5	27.2	31.7	31.2	31.3	31.6	34.2	35.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 418	4 016	57	2 956	6 347	2 814	5 076	3 100	4 795	2 697
In households	3 316	4 016	57	2 867	6 335	2 808	5 064	2 844	4 737	2 697
Householder	1 177	1 510	21	1 101	2 572	1 000	2 219	1 219	2 353	1 028
Family householder	908	1 099	17	658	1 769	795	1 318	728	1 198	810
Nonfamily householder	269	411	4	443	803	205	901	491	1 155	218
Living alone	236	344	4	334	649	136	751	406	1 003	190
Spouse	804	877	16	428	1 399	663	1 057	581	926	703
Child	1 217	1 448	19	1 056	1 960	965	1 486	849	1 130	864
Other relatives	44	72	1	87	128	52	78	50	94	45
Nonrelatives	74	109	—	195	276	128	224	145	234	57
Institutionalized persons	102	—	—	—	12	6	10	240	46	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	89	—	—	2	16	12	—
Persons per household	2.82	2.66	2.71	2.60	2.46	2.81	2.28	2.33	2.01	2.62
Persons per family	3.27	3.18	3.12	3.39	2.97	3.11	2.99	3.03	2.79	2.99
Persons 65 years and over	418	388	8	228	981	124	586	623	1 106	411
In households	317	388	8	225	971	124	577	394	1 055	411
Householder	234	266	5	168	661	81	434	300	788	269
Nonfamily householder	132	124	1	103	304	33	269	191	485	85
Living alone	131	119	1	96	297	28	267	189	479	83
Spouse	73	100	2	34	275	33	121	77	238	121
Other relatives	7	17	1	16	32	9	20	15	24	16
Nonrelatives	3	5	—	7	3	1	2	2	5	5
Institutionalized persons	101	—	—	—	10	—	9	214	46	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	15	5	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	908	1 099	17	658	1 769	795	1 318	728	1 198	810
With own children under 18 years	501	632	7	417	865	434	646	376	452	343
Number of own children under 18 years	956	1 159	10	883	1 570	785	1 168	676	810	632
Married-couple families	804	877	16	428	1 399	663	1 057	581	926	703
With own children under 18 years	434	484	7	254	618	353	477	272	299	292
Number of own children under 18 years	851	921	10	587	1 183	658	904	508	579	557
Female householder, no husband present	83	186	—	190	315	98	215	127	217	80
With own children under 18 years	55	131	—	143	220	62	144	96	132	41
Number of own children under 18 years	85	216	—	265	347	97	226	157	194	59
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 199	1 427	28	1 069	2 262	1 034	1 857	1 088	1 776	1 032
Never married	297	427	8	426	595	262	555	324	560	241
Now married, except separated	821	891	16	444	1 420	670	1 084	629	955	712
Separated	11	16	—	24	20	10	29	14	31	5
Widowed	20	28	1	24	68	17	29	49	61	24
Divorced	50	65	3	151	159	75	160	72	169	50
Females 15 years and over	1 382	1 576	24	1 083	2 656	1 088	2 229	1 414	2 289	1 126
Never married	256	363	6	318	575	231	615	336	554	219
Now married, except separated	823	894	16	438	1 430	673	1 081	611	954	712
Separated	15	34	—	39	45	14	36	21	25	10
Widowed	205	131	2	134	333	62	280	321	486	118
Divorced	83	154	—	154	273	108	217	125	270	67

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	3.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	2.0
Square miles .....	.5	.8	.9	.8	1.2	.4	.4	.4	.5	.8
AGE										
All persons	3 207	4 662	5 445	2 123	3 911	838	2 206	3 081	3 405	3 778
Under 5 years	317	327	484	203	439	2	208	303	289	355
5 to 9 years	261	297	429	214	350	7	190	263	246	251
10 to 14 years	244	317	351	154	231	3	146	184	235	239
15 to 19 years	197	298	326	164	249	36	167	203	194	180
20 to 24 years	237	248	402	178	368	100	214	401	260	302
25 to 34 years	721	745	1 164	379	853	153	465	686	676	882
35 to 44 years	471	679	737	262	480	88	295	373	475	480
45 to 54 years	222	474	404	147	244	59	161	198	241	266
55 to 64 years	192	613	386	121	233	49	103	156	222	267
65 to 74 years	177	442	433	152	266	164	113	155	213	293
75 to 84 years	122	188	278	118	148	129	113	125	221	216
85 years and over	46	34	51	31	50	48	31	34	133	47
3 and 4 years	133	128	192	80	176	—	81	122	117	129
16 years and over	2 345	3 655	4 116	1 517	2 839	824	1 628	2 305	2 597	2 905
18 years and over	2 264	3 532	3 998	1 453	2 756	815	1 576	2 227	2 512	2 823
21 years and over	2 150	3 378	3 794	1 359	2 574	774	1 457	2 066	2 403	2 706
60 years and over	444	985	971	360	588	373	319	396	678	695
62 years and over	410	850	894	338	535	361	290	362	638	639
Median	29.6	36.4	31.2	28.8	28.3	50.5	28.4	27.2	32.0	31.2
Female	1 671	2 406	2 806	1 078	2 003	397	1 108	1 616	1 839	2 002
Under 5 years	162	155	230	96	237	1	108	137	152	186
5 to 9 years	128	122	216	96	174	4	81	131	123	129
10 to 14 years	111	155	171	67	128	1	78	95	106	117
15 to 19 years	96	152	160	88	118	3	82	116	90	93
20 to 24 years	114	129	222	102	191	18	111	200	135	166
25 to 34 years	384	383	572	173	417	36	206	341	341	451
35 to 44 years	234	354	372	119	204	26	144	188	241	239
45 to 54 years	104	248	212	67	125	20	82	110	125	134
55 to 64 years	120	324	199	65	139	31	50	87	128	148
65 to 74 years	103	249	248	96	150	116	71	101	128	176
75 to 84 years	85	113	167	83	89	99	71	83	163	131
85 years and over	30	22	37	26	31	42	24	27	107	32
3 and 4 years	75	63	99	38	89	—	38	45	63	67
16 years and over	1 255	1 936	2 161	802	1 440	389	826	1 238	1 438	1 555
18 years and over	1 213	1 877	2 103	770	1 404	389	804	1 195	1 403	1 511
21 years and over	1 153	1 798	1 995	714	1 309	387	741	1 110	1 347	1 453
60 years and over	281	552	564	237	346	278	203	258	465	413
62 years and over	260	477	523	229	316	272	187	233	440	382
Median	30.4	37.7	31.8	29.8	28.3	71.0	29.2	28.3	34.2	31.6
Male	1 536	2 256	2 639	1 045	1 908	441	1 098	1 465	1 566	1 776
Median age	28.7	34.7	30.7	28.0	28.4	33.7	27.7	26.2	30.1	30.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 207	4 662	5 445	2 123	3 911	838	2 206	3 081	3 405	3 778
In households	3 207	4 662	5 445	2 078	3 887	582	2 190	2 990	3 263	3 763
Householder	1 257	1 802	2 164	876	1 565	477	907	1 332	1 385	1 604
Family householder	831	1 393	1 483	414	957	48	514	606	758	1 004
Nonfamily householder	426	409	681	462	608	429	393	726	627	600
Living alone	341	362	537	390	483	405	295	571	514	492
Spouse	605	1 211	1 140	269	633	35	324	364	572	765
Child	1 093	1 463	1 720	723	1 299	21	715	907	1 006	1 128
Other relatives	81	84	144	81	114	6	71	88	91	73
Nonrelatives	171	102	277	129	276	43	173	299	209	193
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	206	—	51	128	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	45	24	50	16	40	14	15
Persons per household	2.55	2.59	2.52	2.37	2.48	1.22	2.41	2.24	2.36	2.35
Persons per family	3.14	2.98	3.03	3.59	3.14	2.29	3.16	3.24	3.20	2.96
Persons 65 years and over	345	664	762	301	464	341	257	314	567	556
In households	345	664	762	297	455	331	242	296	432	554
Householder	249	441	517	239	327	310	175	228	317	392
Nonfamily householder	124	182	229	175	178	285	107	155	190	195
Living alone	122	177	226	172	172	283	103	151	186	191
Spouse	78	190	215	41	102	15	50	47	77	136
Other relatives	14	27	28	14	22	4	12	14	34	19
Nonrelatives	4	6	2	3	4	2	5	7	4	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	125	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	4	9	10	15	11	10	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	831	1 393	1 483	414	957	48	514	606	758	1 004
With own children under 18 years	468	595	734	250	531	8	298	353	401	511
Number of own children under 18 years	897	1 090	1 374	627	1 082	13	592	789	853	920
Married-couple families	605	1 211	1 140	269	633	35	324	364	572	765
With own children under 18 years	321	508	513	151	326	4	167	189	280	363
Number of own children under 18 years	649	954	1 011	421	713	8	361	484	633	680
Female householder, no husband present	181	138	276	117	252	7	145	206	144	194
With own children under 18 years	119	74	184	81	176	1	101	147	99	124
Number of own children under 18 years	202	115	301	170	319	1	182	274	185	209
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 115	1 747	1 992	733	1 427	435	821	1 078	1 177	1 363
Never married	369	386	564	285	525	259	341	532	422	424
Now married, except separated	621	1 222	1 157	283	652	56	336	381	607	774
Separated	11	10	25	21	33	23	19	28	22	24
Widowed	19	53	57	18	45	25	22	23	34	40
Divorced	95	76	189	126	172	72	103	114	92	101
Females 15 years and over	1 270	1 974	2 189	819	1 464	391	841	1 253	1 458	1 570
Never married	331	368	516	248	378	95	248	325	448	425
Now married, except separated	630	1 226	1 160	287	649	41	344	379	598	778
Separated	24	14	33	20	33	8	18	43	21	22
Widowed	136	236	252	147	198	186	113	120	258	198
Divorced	149	130	228	117	206	61	118	186	133	147

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.								
	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	8.1	4.1	3.2	4.9	11.3	14.1	6.8	3.4	14.1
Square miles	3.1	1.6	1.2	1.9	4.4	5.4	2.6	1.3	5.5
AGE									
All persons	3 090	3 245	5 587	5 230	3 329	2 457	7 415	3 379	1 426
Under 5 years	373	274	497	312	214	81	476	346	139
5 to 9 years	378	284	405	307	204	107	586	341	128
10 to 14 years	255	313	322	250	183	93	574	301	141
15 to 19 years	137	289	321	279	221	582	496	255	133
20 to 24 years	117	205	577	622	189	598	401	225	95
25 to 34 years	883	534	1 180	1 245	565	263	1 069	808	299
35 to 44 years	523	651	705	623	551	271	1 375	691	255
45 to 54 years	226	372	463	402	402	199	790	214	113
55 to 64 years	110	196	426	425	315	111	669	101	67
65 to 74 years	66	76	410	446	219	85	485	66	42
75 to 84 years	19	39	227	260	179	47	349	25	13
85 years and over	3	12	54	59	87	20	145	6	1
Under 4 years	158	96	201	115	85	29	193	146	51
5 years and over	2 059	2 314	4 302	4 308	2 671	2 153	5 680	2 342	985
18 years and over	1 986	2 190	4 193	4 224	2 584	2 107	5 451	2 235	937
10 years and over	1 930	2 044	3 938	4 002	2 474	1 347	5 208	2 097	866
5 years and over	142	218	920	981	646	205	1 301	153	87
2 years and over	121	177	839	888	580	180	1 152	134	74
Median	29.0	30.0	30.1	31.0	36.7	21.8	35.9	28.1	28.0
Female	1 543	1 658	2 993	2 762	1 698	1 403	3 839	1 699	715
Under 5 years	192	128	270	151	102	39	233	168	77
5 to 9 years	185	123	183	148	91	56	283	167	64
10 to 14 years	120	168	147	124	83	48	277	160	61
15 to 19 years	62	154	174	163	111	380	254	121	62
20 to 24 years	57	106	338	334	95	353	205	122	48
25 to 34 years	467	277	616	589	288	125	544	412	157
35 to 44 years	258	349	359	295	283	141	713	334	134
45 to 54 years	107	180	256	219	204	99	386	116	56
55 to 64 years	48	102	226	237	148	58	334	46	30
65 to 74 years	38	33	244	279	129	61	283	32	20
75 to 84 years	8	26	143	176	101	30	221	17	6
85 years and over	1	12	37	47	63	13	106	4	—
Under 4 years	85	44	113	59	39	12	84	72	30
5 years and over	1 035	1 202	2 362	2 310	1 391	1 253	3 001	1 180	494
18 years and over	999	1 143	2 305	2 266	1 358	1 225	2 886	1 125	474
10 years and over	976	1 060	2 151	2 132	1 291	715	2 747	1 060	440
5 years and over	67	119	544	616	368	125	766	82	40
2 years and over	57	100	500	567	337	116	686	70	34
Median	28.8	30.6	30.4	32.3	37.8	21.2	36.6	27.9	28.2
Male	1 547	1 587	2 594	2 468	1 631	1 054	3 576	1 680	711
Median age	29.1	29.3	29.6	29.9	35.3	22.7	34.7	28.3	27.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 090	3 245	5 587	5 230	3 329	2 457	7 415	3 379	1 426
In households	3 090	3 195	5 543	5 164	2 869	1 887	7 252	3 379	1 426
Householder	992	1 079	2 432	2 542	1 111	699	2 745	1 159	458
Family householder	853	871	1 487	1 227	828	375	2 040	866	387
Nonfamily householder	139	208	945	1 315	283	324	705	293	71
Living alone	81	156	760	1 058	214	150	595	207	45
Spouse	773	718	1 068	927	712	323	1 825	746	316
Child	1 194	1 238	1 644	1 219	912	439	2 422	1 290	587
Other relatives	29	57	95	110	28	19	87	47	19
Nonrelatives	102	103	304	366	106	407	173	137	46
Institutionalized persons	—	8	—	51	460	—	145	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	42	44	15	—	570	18	—	—
Persons per household	3.11	2.96	2.28	2.03	2.58	2.70	2.64	2.92	3.11
Persons per family	3.34	3.31	2.89	2.84	3.00	3.08	3.12	3.41	3.38
Persons 65 years and over	88	127	691	765	485	152	979	97	56
In households	88	99	678	751	214	122	818	97	56
Householder	56	60	480	563	140	86	565	62	35
Nonfamily householder	24	16	247	331	51	49	262	20	7
Living alone	21	15	236	329	49	49	261	20	7
Spouse	22	22	174	169	62	27	232	25	20
Other relatives	8	14	15	14	10	7	18	8	1
Nonrelatives	2	3	9	5	2	2	3	2	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	9	271	—	143	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	28	13	5	—	30	18	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	853	871	1 487	1 227	828	375	2 040	866	387
With own children under 18 years	564	535	776	540	392	188	997	579	253
Number of own children under 18 years	1 079	1 007	1 334	953	708	339	1 922	1 119	475
Married-couple families	773	718	1 068	927	712	323	1 825	746	316
With own children under 18 years	498	419	463	352	323	160	878	492	207
Number of own children under 18 years	957	806	860	675	610	297	1 734	970	390
Female householder, no husband present	63	125	350	240	99	38	174	92	49
With own children under 18 years	54	98	272	158	62	19	101	74	37
Number of own children under 18 years	103	172	415	239	88	29	164	123	66
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 038	1 135	1 970	2 022	1 306	916	2 733	1 187	505
Never married	195	325	616	776	408	521	651	347	151
Now married, except separated	776	728	1 098	947	765	331	1 868	753	317
Separated	6	13	23	31	9	4	26	12	5
Widowed	10	10	46	41	46	15	69	7	7
Divorced	51	59	187	227	78	45	119	68	25
Females 15 years and over	1 046	1 239	2 393	2 339	1 422	1 260	3 046	1 204	513
Never married	158	351	685	757	365	818	599	304	129
Now married, except separated	778	729	1 098	955	754	332	1 862	756	317
Separated	14	17	53	39	23	4	32	20	7
Widowed	24	39	263	317	164	51	364	35	16
Divorced	72	103	294	271	116	55	189	89	44

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.							Remainder of Brown County	
	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers .....	.4	.7	.4	.4	.2	.3	1.0	2.4	
Square miles .....	.1	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.4	.9	
AGE									
All persons	46	—	—	21	392	408	—	231	
Under 5 years	3	—	—	—	34	31	—	21	
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	2	23	29	—	19	
10 to 14 years	2	—	—	2	27	47	—	26	
15 to 19 years	3	—	—	4	15	34	—	26	
20 to 24 years	2	—	—	1	21	15	—	11	
25 to 34 years	8	—	—	1	74	50	—	41	
35 to 44 years	12	—	—	6	47	99	—	36	
45 to 54 years	5	—	—	3	29	65	—	18	
55 to 64 years	5	—	—	—	34	26	—	17	
65 to 74 years	4	—	—	2	34	7	—	12	
75 to 84 years	1	—	—	—	34	5	—	2	
85 years and over	1	—	—	—	20	—	—	2	
3 and 4 years	1	—	—	—	11	13	—	10	
16 years and over	41	—	—	15	305	299	—	157	
18 years and over	39	—	—	14	298	281	—	147	
21 years and over	38	—	—	12	290	263	—	137	
60 years and over	7	—	—	2	104	30	—	27	
62 years and over	7	—	—	2	98	25	—	23	
Median	41.7	—	—	35.5	35.3	34.7	—	28.5	
Female	19	—	—	11	200	212	—	110	
Under 5 years	1	—	—	—	20	17	—	8	
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	2	6	15	—	11	
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	1	12	28	—	11	
15 to 19 years	2	—	—	2	3	18	—	12	
20 to 24 years	1	—	—	—	13	10	—	5	
25 to 34 years	1	—	—	1	36	25	—	18	
35 to 44 years	5	—	—	3	23	49	—	21	
45 to 54 years	3	—	—	1	16	29	—	6	
55 to 64 years	2	—	—	—	17	15	—	11	
65 to 74 years	2	—	—	1	20	3	—	4	
75 to 84 years	1	—	—	—	19	3	—	1	
85 years and over	1	—	—	—	15	—	—	2	
3 and 4 years	1	—	—	—	7	8	—	2	
16 years and over	18	—	—	7	162	151	—	75	
18 years and over	17	—	—	6	161	139	—	73	
21 years and over	16	—	—	6	159	132	—	68	
60 years and over	4	—	—	1	61	15	—	13	
62 years and over	4	—	—	1	59	13	—	11	
Median	44.5	—	—	33.5	38.0	33.4	—	31.0	
Male	27	—	—	10	192	196	—	121	
Median age	38.5	—	—	39.5	31.5	36.6	—	27.5	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	46	—	—	21	392	408	—	231	
In households	46	—	—	21	359	408	—	231	
Householder	22	—	—	6	144	133	—	71	
Family householder	14	—	—	6	98	119	—	58	
Nonfamily householder	8	—	—	—	46	14	—	13	
Living alone	6	—	—	—	39	13	—	12	
Spouse	11	—	—	6	78	114	—	43	
Child	9	—	—	9	109	157	—	104	
Other relatives	1	—	—	—	9	2	—	6	
Nonrelatives	3	—	—	—	19	2	—	7	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons per household	2.09	—	—	3.50	2.49	3.07	—	3.25	
Persons per family	2.50	—	—	3.50	3.00	3.29	—	3.64	
Persons 65 years and over	6	—	—	2	88	12	—	16	
In households	6	—	—	2	59	12	—	16	
Householder	3	—	—	1	40	7	—	11	
Nonfamily householder	1	—	—	—	19	2	—	6	
Living alone	1	—	—	—	18	2	—	5	
Spouse	2	—	—	1	13	4	—	3	
Other relatives	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	14	—	—	6	98	119	—	58	
With own children under 18 years	4	—	—	3	48	75	—	36	
Number of own children under 18 years	7	—	—	7	89	126	—	79	
Married-couple families	11	—	—	6	78	114	—	43	
With own children under 18 years	4	—	—	3	37	71	—	24	
Number of own children under 18 years	7	—	—	7	71	122	—	58	
Female householder, no husband present	2	—	—	1	17	5	—	11	
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	8	
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	16	4	—	15	
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	23	—	—	9	146	149	—	85	
Never married	9	—	—	3	44	30	—	28	
Now married, except separated	11	—	—	6	85	114	—	43	
Separated	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	
Widowed	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	
Divorced	2	—	—	—	11	4	—	11	
Females 15 years and over	18	—	—	8	162	152	—	80	
Never married	3	—	—	2	30	31	—	22	
Now married, except separated	11	—	—	6	82	115	—	43	
Separated	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	
Widowed	2	—	—	—	32	4	—	6	
Divorced	2	—	—	—	14	2	—	8	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.								
	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 202	Tract 203
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	5.6	.1	.2	—	—	13.7	164.8	94.0	88.9
Square miles	2.2	—	.1	—	—	5.3	63.6	36.3	34.3
AGE									
All persons	368	—	—	—	—	446	4 302	5 214	4 365
Under 5 years	21	—	—	—	—	32	367	394	329
5 to 9 years	23	—	—	—	—	42	387	474	360
10 to 14 years	16	—	—	—	—	32	345	486	379
15 to 19 years	32	—	—	—	—	24	334	393	304
20 to 24 years	17	—	—	—	—	27	241	264	262
25 to 34 years	61	—	—	—	—	62	761	885	721
35 to 44 years	63	—	—	—	—	78	718	1 024	676
45 to 54 years	42	—	—	—	—	58	449	647	430
55 to 64 years	48	—	—	—	—	47	331	327	355
65 to 74 years	27	—	—	—	—	36	240	196	319
75 to 84 years	13	—	—	—	—	7	105	100	177
85 years and over	5	—	—	—	—	1	24	24	53
3 and 4 years	11	—	—	—	—	14	172	171	145
16 years and over	305	—	—	—	—	339	3 128	3 774	3 228
18 years and over	290	—	—	—	—	330	3 001	3 596	3 102
21 years and over	272	—	—	—	—	314	2 835	3 422	2 943
60 years and over	65	—	—	—	—	70	523	448	750
62 years and over	54	—	—	—	—	60	459	392	674
Median	37.7	—	—	—	—	35.8	31.3	32.5	32.4
Female	183	—	—	—	—	200	2 070	2 513	2 164
Under 5 years	11	—	—	—	—	18	175	177	162
5 to 9 years	11	—	—	—	—	11	193	228	179
10 to 14 years	6	—	—	—	—	11	156	238	193
15 to 19 years	18	—	—	—	—	9	155	180	149
20 to 24 years	10	—	—	—	—	7	109	125	121
25 to 34 years	28	—	—	—	—	33	380	445	355
35 to 44 years	30	—	—	—	—	38	333	496	324
45 to 54 years	21	—	—	—	—	26	220	301	218
55 to 64 years	24	—	—	—	—	24	156	159	166
65 to 74 years	14	—	—	—	—	20	121	95	167
75 to 84 years	8	—	—	—	—	2	61	54	100
85 years and over	2	—	—	—	—	1	11	15	30
3 and 4 years	8	—	—	—	—	7	85	80	67
16 years and over	152	—	—	—	—	160	1 504	1 831	1 601
18 years and over	143	—	—	—	—	155	1 452	1 752	1 535
21 years and over	133	—	—	—	—	151	1 378	1 668	1 464
60 years and over	32	—	—	—	—	36	268	227	398
62 years and over	27	—	—	—	—	29	237	203	353
Median	37.9	—	—	—	—	38.4	31.5	32.6	32.6
Male	185	—	—	—	—	246	2 232	2 701	2 201
Median age	37.5	—	—	—	—	32.7	31.1	32.3	32.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	368	—	—	—	—	446	4 302	5 214	4 365
In households	368	—	—	—	—	446	4 285	5 214	4 326
Householder	138	—	—	—	—	148	1 409	1 700	1 518
Family householder	106	—	—	—	—	129	1 155	1 461	1 200
Nonfamily householder	32	—	—	—	—	19	254	239	318
Living alone	25	—	—	—	—	12	201	184	276
Spouse	99	—	—	—	—	124	1 057	1 358	1 049
Child	113	—	—	—	—	151	1 626	1 970	1 596
Other relatives	7	—	—	—	—	10	94	83	80
Nonrelatives	11	—	—	—	—	13	99	103	83
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	39
Persons per household	2.67	—	—	—	—	3.01	3.04	3.07	2.85
Persons per family	3.07	—	—	—	—	3.21	3.40	3.33	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	45	—	—	—	—	44	369	320	549
In households	45	—	—	—	—	44	363	320	532
Householder	28	—	—	—	—	25	235	199	365
Nonfamily householder	8	—	—	—	—	5	73	65	150
Living alone	8	—	—	—	—	4	71	59	146
Spouse	17	—	—	—	—	17	100	94	134
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	21	31
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	17
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	106	—	—	—	—	129	1 155	1 461	1 200
With own children under 18 years	41	—	—	—	—	51	614	829	616
Number of own children under 18 years	73	—	—	—	—	109	1 251	1 582	1 226
Married-couple families	99	—	—	—	—	124	1 057	1 358	1 049
With own children under 18 years	36	—	—	—	—	49	571	769	535
Number of own children under 18 years	66	—	—	—	—	105	1 190	1 496	1 103
Female householder, no husband present	6	—	—	—	—	4	57	66	107
With own children under 18 years	4	—	—	—	—	2	26	34	59
Number of own children under 18 years	5	—	—	—	—	4	38	51	92
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	153	—	—	—	—	180	1 657	1 990	1 667
Never married	42	—	—	—	—	46	455	476	477
Now married, except separated	101	—	—	—	—	125	1 075	1 379	1 059
Separated	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	15	11
Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	2	29	21	41
Divorced	9	—	—	—	—	7	85	99	79
Females 15 years and over	155	—	—	—	—	160	1 546	1 870	1 630
Never married	33	—	—	—	—	19	299	312	309
Now married, except separated	102	—	—	—	—	127	1 076	1 377	1 066
Separated	2	—	—	—	—	1	7	13	8
Widowed	11	—	—	—	—	7	101	89	167
Divorced	7	—	—	—	—	6	63	79	80

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.							
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.01	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 207.02	Tract 214	Tract 215
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	134.0	26.2	20.2	156.5	36.5	116.9	151.0	184.0
Square miles	51.7	10.1	7.8	60.4	14.1	45.1	58.3	71.0
AGE								
All persons	5 416	6 290	3 584	4 110	7 522	2 169	3 986	2 730
Under 5 years	386	519	278	305	729	156	325	198
5 to 9 years	485	610	286	363	681	182	365	241
10 to 14 years	517	623	248	364	554	222	362	275
15 to 19 years	490	515	246	322	443	204	342	250
20 to 24 years	287	386	333	248	583	136	303	178
25 to 34 years	673	1 162	767	681	1 825	299	688	423
35 to 44 years	1 030	1 204	579	620	1 303	381	602	429
45 to 54 years	736	639	333	413	611	253	387	276
55 to 64 years	435	333	242	311	386	151	252	223
65 to 74 years	260	193	162	277	279	116	190	151
75 to 84 years	102	99	89	167	110	47	140	72
85 years and over	15	7	21	39	18	22	30	14
3 and 4 years	178	211	126	122	287	63	132	91
16 years and over	3 924	4 426	2 714	3 014	5 461	1 562	2 861	1 967
18 years and over	3 702	4 200	2 611	2 880	5 269	1 487	2 723	1 854
21 years and over	3 472	3 940	2 480	2 701	5 057	1 378	2 537	1 725
60 years and over	568	441	394	635	578	255	479	346
62 years and over	482	379	340	573	501	234	437	304
Median	33.4	29.9	30.0	32.1	29.4	31.9	29.3	30.5
Female	2 632	3 157	1 815	2 074	3 862	1 033	1 936	1 331
Under 5 years	168	284	129	150	387	73	170	103
5 to 9 years	239	293	136	198	313	94	169	130
10 to 14 years	246	277	128	167	268	107	172	129
15 to 19 years	221	262	117	154	228	88	156	124
20 to 24 years	137	191	195	136	346	60	135	77
25 to 34 years	339	615	377	324	960	145	355	200
35 to 44 years	511	614	291	301	642	182	277	205
45 to 54 years	356	299	164	206	302	114	195	136
55 to 64 years	215	151	119	157	202	75	124	108
65 to 74 years	132	103	93	148	141	54	98	69
75 to 84 years	59	62	55	105	63	28	73	42
85 years and over	9	6	11	28	10	13	12	8
3 and 4 years	80	124	64	63	159	28	72	49
16 years and over	1 931	2 241	1 398	1 522	2 847	735	1 389	944
18 years and over	1 832	2 133	1 350	1 466	2 748	701	1 326	891
21 years and over	1 722	1 995	1 272	1 374	2 627	661	1 247	829
60 years and over	294	242	220	354	310	133	235	173
62 years and over	252	212	193	324	269	120	221	152
Median	34.2	30.2	29.9	32.3	29.2	32.3	29.7	30.4
Male	2 784	3 133	1 769	2 036	3 660	1 136	2 050	1 399
Median age	32.6	29.7	30.0	31.9	29.7	31.1	28.8	30.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	5 416	6 290	3 584	4 110	7 522	2 169	3 986	2 730
In households	5 416	6 290	3 584	4 110	7 522	2 136	3 986	2 730
Householder	1 684	2 032	1 402	1 411	2 790	653	1 268	837
Family householder	1 481	1 723	954	1 109	2 026	568	1 034	694
Nonfamily householder	203	309	448	302	764	85	234	143
Living alone	169	216	343	267	562	58	181	123
Spouse	1 339	1 492	806	980	1 763	511	921	630
Child	2 148	2 503	1 152	1 576	2 572	862	1 632	1 147
Other relatives	129	75	58	71	95	60	58	56
Nonrelatives	116	188	166	72	302	50	107	60
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.22	3.10	2.56	2.91	2.70	3.27	3.14	3.26
Persons per family	3.44	3.36	3.11	3.37	3.19	3.52	3.53	3.64
Persons 65 years and over	377	299	272	483	407	185	360	237
In households	377	299	272	483	407	152	360	237
Householder	242	194	184	340	273	92	243	160
Nonfamily householder	79	71	86	150	101	24	92	59
Living alone	78	68	85	150	97	23	90	58
Spouse	102	83	74	127	109	46	93	58
Other relatives	29	19	11	16	22	14	16	15
Nonrelatives	4	3	3	—	3	—	8	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 481	1 723	954	1 109	2 026	568	1 034	694
With own children under 18 years	781	1 080	500	578	1 199	310	571	384
Number of own children under 18 years	1 633	2 027	927	1 190	2 199	655	1 229	846
Married-couple families	1 339	1 492	806	980	1 763	511	921	630
With own children under 18 years	717	912	405	519	1 040	288	513	360
Number of own children under 18 years	1 507	1 756	788	1 098	1 949	620	1 135	797
Female householder, no husband present	91	182	105	94	198	24	77	34
With own children under 18 years	43	139	70	51	126	10	45	14
Number of own children under 18 years	87	223	108	80	196	17	73	29
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2 049	2 235	1 350	1 519	2 664	850	1 509	1 047
Never married	563	576	376	424	643	262	475	341
Now married, except separated	1 365	1 507	821	993	1 790	523	932	642
Separated	16	17	18	7	22	10	12	8
Widowed	30	22	14	28	35	19	41	21
Divorced	75	113	121	67	174	36	49	35
Females 15 years and over	1 979	2 303	1 422	1 559	2 894	759	1 425	969
Never married	418	484	361	331	683	153	327	232
Now married, except separated	1 369	1 506	821	991	1 788	520	931	643
Separated	17	26	18	7	39	3	10	2
Widowed	111	105	108	167	135	58	100	65
Divorced	64	182	114	63	249	25	57	27

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County			Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Brown County	Green Bay city, Brown County					Remainder of Brown County
		Total	Allouez vil- lage	Green Bay city	Tract 204	Tract 1	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 204 (pt.)	
AGE											
All persons	186 621	186 621	13 782	90 888	4 827	2 498	1 566	3 414	2 591	4 715	
Under 5 years	13 928	13 928	924	6 834	312	211	117	336	211	310	
5 to 9 years	14 143	14 143	962	6 438	413	226	122	275	186	409	
10 to 14 years	13 508	13 508	988	5 809	454	159	91	181	122	448	
15 to 19 years	13 549	13 549	951	5 998	439	198	103	197	148	422	
20 to 24 years	14 388	14 388	790	7 355	243	214	138	318	359	238	
25 to 34 years	34 570	34 570	2 092	17 868	594	553	285	770	633	578	
35 to 44 years	29 408	29 408	2 240	13 485	968	365	201	431	316	949	
45 to 54 years	18 274	18 274	1 681	8 032	690	213	126	232	175	673	
55 to 64 years	14 106	14 106	1 361	7 048	387	147	95	220	138	376	
65 to 74 years	11 351	11 351	998	6 390	229	99	143	260	149	218	
75 to 84 years	7 115	7 115	587	4 289	85	85	117	145	120	82	
85 years and over	2 281	2 281	208	1 342	13	28	28	49	34	12	
3 and 4 years	5 666	5 666	388	2 711	143	97	46	132	84	142	
16 years and over	142 452	142 452	10 697	70 716	3 561	1 870	1 223	2 579	2 057	3 465	
18 years and over	137 406	137 406	10 305	68 554	3 362	1 800	1 183	2 515	2 005	3 272	
21 years and over	128 643	128 643	9 780	64 433	3 153	1 653	1 111	2 370	1 873	3 071	
60 years and over	27 683	27 683	2 459	15 675	495	282	337	574	378	475	
62 years and over	24 823	24 823	2 176	14 196	416	249	322	521	346	399	
Median	31.8	31.8	35.8	32.0	34.5	29.3	32.3	29.6	28.6	34.4	
Female	95 964	95 964	7 011	47 644	2 331	1 253	830	1 757	1 369	2 280	
Under 5 years	6 914	6 914	457	3 400	135	97	60	192	91	135	
5 to 9 years	6 899	6 899	495	3 094	196	118	56	135	88	195	
10 to 14 years	6 594	6 594	490	2 868	224	86	43	98	62	220	
15 to 19 years	6 814	6 814	437	3 159	198	97	64	91	91	192	
20 to 24 years	7 488	7 488	299	3 916	117	93	82	170	182	115	
25 to 34 years	17 402	17 402	1 034	8 978	294	279	122	375	314	287	
35 to 44 years	14 783	14 783	1 162	6 800	483	176	93	184	163	473	
45 to 54 years	9 194	9 194	899	4 106	327	95	57	120	98	320	
55 to 64 years	7 260	7 260	696	3 746	188	75	55	130	75	180	
65 to 74 years	6 430	6 430	533	3 795	114	54	93	145	97	110	
75 to 84 years	4 503	4 503	355	2 774	47	62	82	87	81	46	
85 years and over	1 683	1 683	154	1 008	8	21	23	30	27	7	
3 and 4 years	2 833	2 833	182	1 361	62	47	24	74	31	62	
16 years and over	74 290	74 290	5 463	37 739	1 736	938	662	1 312	1 118	1 690	
18 years and over	71 849	71 849	5 269	36 668	1 646	900	640	1 286	1 088	1 603	
21 years and over	67 221	67 221	5 070	34 350	1 547	831	595	1 211	1 014	1 507	
60 years and over	16 183	16 183	1 392	9 507	251	175	226	334	247	242	
62 years and over	14 741	14 741	1 265	8 725	211	156	221	304	224	205	
Median	32.6	32.6	37.5	33.0	35.0	29.7	33.6	29.6	29.6	34.9	
Male	90 657	90 657	6 771	43 244	2 496	1 245	736	1 657	1 222	2 435	
Median age	31.1	31.1	33.9	31.1	33.8	28.8	30.7	29.7	27.4	33.8	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All persons	186 621	186 621	13 782	90 888	4 827	2 498	1 566	3 414	2 591	4 715	
In households	182 083	182 083	13 199	88 647	4 827	2 449	1 530	3 390	2 508	4 715	
Householder	70 337	70 337	4 923	37 009	1 511	1 004	745	1 452	1 232	1 474	
Family householder	49 007	49 007	3 861	23 392	1 347	580	310	864	533	1 316	
Nonfamily householder	21 330	21 330	1 062	13 617	164	424	435	588	699	158	
Living alone	17 114	17 114	925	10 962	134	322	366	469	555	128	
Spouse	41 250	41 250	3 471	18 638	1 262	385	206	578	320	1 233	
Child	60 070	60 070	4 367	26 852	1 882	815	422	1 029	643	1 840	
Other relatives	3 093	3 093	188	1 623	92	63	53	91	61	88	
Nonrelatives	7 333	7 333	250	4 525	80	182	104	240	252	80	
Institutionalized persons	2 418	2 418	583	1 316	—	—	—	—	48	—	
Other persons in group quarters	2 120	2 120	—	925	—	49	36	24	35	—	
Persons per household	2.60	2.60	2.68	2.41	3.21	2.44	2.08	2.36	2.08	3.21	
Persons per family	3.14	3.14	3.08	3.03	3.42	3.19	3.23	3.00	3.02	3.42	
Persons 65 years and over	20 747	20 747	1 793	12 021	327	212	288	454	303	312	
In households	19 038	19 038	1 636	10 993	327	211	285	445	285	312	
Householder	13 306	13 306	1 077	7 910	205	159	231	322	222	195	
Nonfamily householder	6 495	6 495	427	4 282	58	99	170	174	154	57	
Living alone	6 351	6 351	415	4 194	57	92	167	168	151	56	
Spouse	4 791	4 791	472	2 599	92	33	39	100	44	88	
Other relatives	769	769	74	385	26	12	12	19	12	25	
Nonrelatives	172	172	13	99	4	7	3	4	7	4	
Institutionalized persons	1 498	1 498	157	854	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Other persons in group quarters	211	211	—	174	—	1	3	9	11	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	49 007	49 007	3 861	23 392	1 347	580	310	864	533	1 316	
With own children under 18 years	25 463	25 463	1 834	11 779	705	352	167	452	291	694	
Number of own children under 18 years	47 520	47 520	3 377	21 437	1 418	660	356	841	548	1 399	
Married-couple families	41 277	41 277	3 464	18 664	1 265	387	204	579	326	1 236	
With own children under 18 years	20 735	20 735	1 619	8 794	679	220	99	279	154	668	
Number of own children under 18 years	40 144	40 144	3 036	16 790	1 378	438	229	555	336	1 359	
Female householder, no husband present	6 061	6 061	318	3 797	52	157	86	220	176	51	
With own children under 18 years	3 940	3 940	179	2 532	18	114	55	150	124	18	
Number of own children under 18 years	6 209	6 209	284	3 984	29	196	103	249	197	29	
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15 years and over	69 485	69 485	5 339	33 525	1 872	950	565	1 290	944	1 818	
Never married	20 650	20 650	1 391	10 422	497	369	213	463	467	477	
Now married, except separated	42 141	42 141	3 553	19 107	1 286	398	211	591	334	1 257	
Separated	730	730	45	427	9	21	15	31	19	9	
Widowed	1 462	1 462	119	847	20	21	16	45	23	19	
Divorced	4 502	4 502	231	2 722	60	141	110	160	101	56	
Females 15 years and over	75 557	75 557	5 569	38 282	1 776	952	671	1 332	1 128	1 730	
Never married	18 633	18 633	1 048	10 064	357	264	201	330	477	343	
Now married, except separated	42 102	42 102	3 532	19 106	1 285	396	217	592	333	1 256	
Separated	939	939	45	577	10	33	15	31	36	10	
Widowed	7 780	7 780	579	4 768	81	120	134	190	116	78	
Divorced	6 103	6 103	365	3 767	43	139	104	189	166	43	

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County		
		Total	Allouez village	Green Bay city
AGE				
All persons	1 012	1 012	421	453
Under 5 years	121	121	5	96
5 to 9 years	87	87	9	59
10 to 14 years	57	57	5	35
15 to 19 years	84	84	35	38
20 to 24 years	280	280	208	55
25 to 34 years	254	254	134	88
35 to 44 years	101	101	19	64
45 to 54 years	22	22	4	15
55 to 64 years	4	4	1	2
65 to 74 years	1	1	1	—
75 to 84 years	1	1	—	1
85 years and over	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	50	50	2	38
16 years and over	741	741	402	258
18 years and over	726	726	401	247
21 years and over	605	605	329	207
60 years and over	5	5	2	3
62 years and over	3	3	1	2
Median	22.8	22.8	23.8	19.8
Female	255	255	19	191
Under 5 years	61	61	4	52
5 to 9 years	44	44	3	33
10 to 14 years	30	30	3	19
15 to 19 years	21	21	—	15
20 to 24 years	25	25	—	19
25 to 34 years	41	41	4	30
35 to 44 years	22	22	3	15
45 to 54 years	7	7	—	6
55 to 64 years	2	2	1	1
65 to 74 years	1	1	1	—
75 to 84 years	1	1	—	1
85 years and over	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	27	27	2	22
16 years and over	116	116	9	84
18 years and over	111	111	9	81
21 years and over	91	91	9	65
60 years and over	4	4	2	2
62 years and over	3	3	1	2
Median	12.6	12.6	13.5	11.9
Male	757	757	402	262
Median age	23.7	23.7	23.8	22.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	1 012	1 012	421	453
In households	590	590	41	421
Householder	177	177	11	127
Family householder	108	108	10	79
Nonfamily householder	69	69	1	48
Living alone	46	46	1	30
Spouse	52	52	7	34
Child	281	281	18	201
Other relatives	25	25	4	16
Nonrelatives	55	55	1	43
Institutionalized persons	389	389	380	9
Other persons in group quarters	33	33	—	23
Persons per household	2.76	2.76	3.27	2.82
Persons per family	3.44	3.44	3.50	3.41
Persons 65 years and over	2	2	1	1
In households	2	2	1	1
Householder	1	1	—	1
Nonfamily householder	1	1	—	1
Living alone	1	1	—	1
Spouse	—	—	—	—
Other relatives	1	1	1	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	108	108	10	79
With own children under 18 years	85	85	9	63
Number of own children under 18 years	261	261	18	189
Married-couple families	76	76	8	52
With own children under 18 years	60	60	7	42
Number of own children under 18 years	136	136	11	92
Female householder, no husband present	17	17	1	15
With own children under 18 years	13	13	1	11
Number of own children under 18 years	105	105	6	81
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	627	627	393	176
Never married	444	444	330	89
Now married, except separated	122	122	35	63
Separated	31	31	21	6
Widowed	—	—	—	—
Divorced	30	30	7	18
Females 15 years and over	120	120	9	87
Never married	55	55	—	42
Now married, except separated	49	49	9	31
Separated	7	7	—	7
Widowed	2	2	—	2
Divorced	7	7	—	5

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brawn County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Brawn County	Remainder of Brown County
		Total	Green Bay city	Tract 204	Tract 204 (pt.)
AGE					
All persons -----	3 869	3 869	2 448	667	667
Under 5 years -----	498	498	345	74	74
5 to 9 years -----	459	459	301	75	75
10 to 14 years -----	357	357	226	59	59
15 to 19 years -----	364	364	233	61	61
20 to 24 years -----	376	376	251	48	48
25 to 34 years -----	713	713	472	93	93
35 to 44 years -----	469	469	296	75	75
45 to 54 years -----	268	268	142	59	59
55 to 64 years -----	175	175	84	58	58
65 to 74 years -----	117	117	57	42	42
75 to 84 years -----	61	61	34	20	20
85 years and aver -----	12	12	7	3	3
3 and 4 years -----	199	199	132	36	36
16 years and aver -----	2 480	2 480	1 533	440	440
18 years and over -----	2 324	2 324	1 433	415	415
21 years and aver -----	2 124	2 124	1 301	387	387
60 years and over -----	273	273	138	93	93
62 years and over -----	237	237	117	83	83
Median -----	23.6	23.6	22.6	27.4	27.4
Female -----	1 962	1 962	1 266	333	333
Under 5 years -----	247	247	171	33	33
5 to 9 years -----	233	233	141	44	44
10 to 14 years -----	149	149	100	21	21
15 to 19 years -----	186	186	130	24	24
20 to 24 years -----	164	164	118	21	21
25 to 34 years -----	388	388	269	51	51
35 to 44 years -----	243	243	152	33	33
45 to 54 years -----	134	134	69	35	35
55 to 64 years -----	103	103	53	34	34
65 to 74 years -----	63	63	32	22	22
75 to 84 years -----	44	44	26	13	13
85 years and aver -----	8	8	5	2	2
3 and 4 years -----	99	99	68	18	18
16 years and over -----	1 296	1 296	831	228	228
18 years and aver -----	1 220	1 220	775	220	220
21 years and over -----	1 121	1 121	707	206	206
60 years and over -----	162	162	88	52	52
62 years and aver -----	141	141	74	47	47
Median -----	25.0	25.0	23.9	29.5	29.5
Male -----	1 907	1 907	1 182	334	334
Median age -----	22.2	22.2	21.1	23.6	23.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons -----	3 869	3 869	2 448	667	667
In households -----	3 716	3 716	2 343	667	667
Householder -----	1 143	1 143	715	205	205
Family householder -----	857	857	527	160	160
Nonfamily householder -----	286	286	188	45	45
Living alone -----	217	217	137	41	41
Spouse -----	437	437	245	97	97
Child -----	1 614	1 614	1 030	291	291
Other relatives -----	200	200	118	40	40
Nonrelatives -----	322	322	235	34	34
Institutionalized persons -----	105	105	61	-	-
Other persons in group quarters -----	48	48	44	-	-
Persons per household -----	3.06	3.06	3.01	3.24	3.24
Persons per family -----	3.44	3.44	3.38	3.64	3.64
Persons 65 years ond over -----	190	190	98	65	65
In households -----	179	179	87	65	65
Householder -----	124	124	57	47	47
Nonfamily householder -----	60	60	30	22	22
Living alone -----	58	58	29	22	22
Spouse -----	35	35	19	14	14
Other relatives -----	17	17	10	4	4
Nonrelatives -----	3	3	1	-	-
Institutionalized persons -----	7	7	7	-	-
Other persons in group quarters -----	4	4	4	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families -----	857	857	527	160	160
With own children under 18 years -----	617	617	415	85	85
Number of own children under 18 years -----	1 361	1 361	907	217	217
Married-couple families -----	418	418	217	98	98
With own children under 18 years -----	272	272	159	47	47
Number of own children under 18 years -----	659	659	383	133	133
Female householder, no husband present -----	364	364	273	40	40
With awn children under 18 years -----	290	290	228	25	25
Number af own children under 18 years -----	582	582	454	56	56
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years ond over -----	1 222	1 222	722	224	224
Never married -----	557	557	356	84	84
Now married, except separated -----	450	450	234	103	103
Separated -----	54	54	35	7	7
Widowed -----	24	24	11	11	11
Divorced -----	137	137	86	19	19
Females 15 years and over -----	1 333	1 333	854	235	235
Never married -----	515	515	358	70	70
Now married, except separated -----	460	460	260	104	104
Separated -----	60	60	41	7	7
Widowed -----	103	103	57	33	33
Divarced -----	195	195	138	21	21

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
AGE			
All persons -----	2 522	2 522	2 234
Under 5 years -----	479	479	444
5 to 9 years -----	413	413	389
10 to 14 years -----	280	280	254
15 to 19 years -----	286	286	254
20 to 24 years -----	211	211	189
25 to 34 years -----	314	314	273
35 to 44 years -----	255	255	207
45 to 54 years -----	142	142	111
55 to 64 years -----	83	83	64
65 to 74 years -----	36	36	31
75 to 84 years -----	19	19	14
85 years and over -----	4	4	4
3 and 4 years -----	197	197	179
16 years and over -----	1 276	1 276	1 078
18 years and over -----	1 159	1 159	976
21 years and over -----	1 014	1 014	845
60 years and over -----	100	100	82
62 years and over -----	83	83	66
Median -----	16.2	16.2	15.4
Female -----	1 249	1 249	1 087
Under 5 years -----	213	213	190
5 to 9 years -----	208	208	196
10 to 14 years -----	143	143	125
15 to 19 years -----	132	132	114
20 to 24 years -----	110	110	99
25 to 34 years -----	160	160	136
35 to 44 years -----	131	131	106
45 to 54 years -----	72	72	58
55 to 64 years -----	45	45	34
65 to 74 years -----	20	20	17
75 to 84 years -----	11	11	8
85 years and over -----	4	4	4
3 and 4 years -----	84	84	72
16 years and over -----	655	655	547
18 years and over -----	595	595	497
21 years and over -----	526	526	436
60 years and over -----	60	60	50
62 years and over -----	51	51	41
Median -----	16.8	16.8	16.1
Male -----	1 273	1 273	1 147
Median age -----	15.6	15.6	14.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	2 522	2 522	2 234
In households -----	2 491	2 491	2 214
Householder -----	474	474	410
Family householder -----	422	422	366
Nonfamily householder -----	52	52	44
Living alone -----	42	42	34
Spouse -----	388	388	325
Child -----	1 445	1 445	1 326
Other relatives -----	117	117	98
Nonrelatives -----	67	67	55
Institutionalized persons -----	7	7	4
Other persons in group quarters -----	24	24	16
Persons per household -----	4.98	4.98	5.21
Persons per family -----	5.35	5.35	5.59
Persons 65 years and over -----	59	59	49
In households -----	58	58	48
Householder -----	24	24	22
Nonfamily householder -----	6	6	4
Living alone -----	6	6	4
Spouse -----	4	4	3
Other relatives -----	30	30	23
Nonrelatives -----	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons -----	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	422	422	366
With own children under 18 years -----	346	346	308
Number of own children under 18 years -----	1 309	1 309	1 206
Married-couple families -----	353	353	304
With own children under 18 years -----	291	291	259
Number of own children under 18 years -----	1 139	1 139	1 045
Female householder, no husband present -----	48	48	45
With own children under 18 years -----	39	39	36
Number of own children under 18 years -----	120	120	115
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over -----	665	665	571
Never married -----	251	251	216
Now married, except separated -----	388	388	332
Separated -----	5	5	5
Widowed -----	4	4	4
Divorced -----	17	17	14
Females 15 years and over -----	685	685	576
Never married -----	183	183	153
Now married, except separated -----	411	411	342
Separated -----	14	14	10
Widowed -----	59	59	54
Divorced -----	18	18	17

Table 6. **General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
AGE			
All persons	1 525	1 525	1 063
Under 5 years	211	211	162
5 to 9 years	211	211	159
10 to 14 years	170	170	112
15 to 19 years	159	159	98
20 to 24 years	173	173	107
25 to 34 years	281	281	203
35 to 44 years	168	168	116
45 to 54 years	64	64	39
55 to 64 years	44	44	31
65 to 74 years	20	20	17
75 to 84 years	18	18	13
85 years and aver	6	6	6
3 and 4 years	87	87	65
16 years and aver	903	903	612
18 years and aver	850	850	581
21 years and aver	734	734	505
60 years and aver	64	64	48
62 years and aver	60	60	46
Median	20.3	20.3	20.0
Female	717	717	517
Under 5 years	99	99	82
5 to 9 years	99	99	69
10 to 14 years	79	79	51
15 to 19 years	85	85	55
20 to 24 years	64	64	46
25 to 34 years	121	121	95
35 to 44 years	78	78	54
45 to 54 years	40	40	23
55 to 64 years	22	22	17
65 to 74 years	14	14	12
75 to 84 years	11	11	8
85 years and over	5	5	5
3 and 4 years	34	34	29
16 years and aver	424	424	305
18 years and aver	395	395	287
21 years and aver	347	347	253
60 years and aver	43	43	34
62 years and aver	42	42	34
Median	19.8	19.8	20.2
Male	808	808	546
Median age	20.5	20.5	19.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 525	1 525	1 063
In households	1 446	1 446	1 040
Householder	382	382	282
Family householder	280	280	204
Nonfamily householder	102	102	78
Living alone	67	67	50
Spouse	186	186	123
Child	709	709	503
Other relatives	54	54	44
Nonrelatives	115	115	88
Institutionalized persons	61	61	11
Other persons in group quarters	18	18	12
Persons per household	3.09	3.09	3.13
Persons per family	3.56	3.56	3.60
Persons 65 years and over	44	44	36
In households	42	42	34
Householder	28	28	23
Nonfamily householder	14	14	12
Living alone	13	13	11
Spouse	8	8	7
Other relatives	6	6	4
Nonrelatives	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	280	280	204
With awn children under 18 years	201	201	151
Number of awn children under 18 years	627	627	450
Married-couple families	178	178	116
With awn children under 18 years	120	120	80
Number of awn children under 18 years	365	365	241
Female householder, no husband present	75	75	65
With awn children under 18 years	65	65	57
Number of own children under 18 years	227	227	179
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	493	493	315
Never married	233	233	145
Now married, except separated	201	201	126
Separated	16	16	13
Widowed	4	4	3
Divarced	39	39	28
Females 15 years and over	440	440	315
Never married	161	161	118
Now married, except separated	193	193	129
Separated	10	10	8
Widowed	26	26	23
Divarced	50	50	37

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
AGE			
All persons	185 869	185 869	90 417
Under 5 years	13 834	13 834	6 769
5 to 9 years	14 040	14 040	6 369
10 to 14 years	13 428	13 428	5 762
15 to 19 years	13 458	13 458	5 953
20 to 24 years	14 305	14 305	7 311
25 to 34 years	34 449	34 449	17 784
35 to 44 years	29 329	29 329	13 434
45 to 54 years	18 234	18 234	8 010
55 to 64 years	14 076	14 076	7 029
65 to 74 years	11 337	11 337	6 377
75 to 84 years	7 102	7 102	4 281
85 years and over	2 277	2 277	1 338
3 and 4 years	5 634	5 634	2 690
16 years and over	141 995	141 995	70 434
18 years and over	136 980	136 980	68 286
21 years and over	128 272	128 272	64 195
60 years and over	27 640	27 640	15 644
62 years and over	24 783	24 783	14 166
Median	31.9	31.9	32.1
Female	95 600	95 600	47 409
Under 5 years	6 875	6 875	3 369
5 to 9 years	6 853	6 853	3 068
10 to 14 years	6 558	6 558	2 849
15 to 19 years	6 762	6 762	3 133
20 to 24 years	7 453	7 453	3 893
25 to 34 years	17 348	17 348	8 938
35 to 44 years	14 744	14 744	6 773
45 to 54 years	9 167	9 167	4 092
55 to 64 years	7 246	7 246	3 735
65 to 74 years	6 421	6 421	3 787
75 to 84 years	4 494	4 494	2 768
85 years and over	1 679	1 679	1 004
3 and 4 years	2 824	2 824	1 353
16 years and over	74 056	74 056	37 584
18 years and over	71 635	71 635	36 523
21 years and over	67 032	67 032	34 219
60 years and over	16 154	16 154	9 484
62 years and over	14 713	14 713	8 702
Median	32.6	32.6	33.1
Male	90 269	90 269	43 008
Median age	31.2	31.2	31.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	185 869	185 869	90 417
In households	181 356	181 356	88 180
Householder	70 151	70 151	36 884
Family householder	48 876	48 876	23 306
Nonfamily householder	21 275	21 275	13 578
Living alone	17 077	17 077	10 938
Spouse	41 148	41 148	18 574
Child	59 718	59 718	26 639
Other relatives	3 062	3 062	1 600
Nonrelatives	7 277	7 277	4 483
Institutionalized persons	2 398	2 398	1 315
Other persons in group quarters	2 115	2 115	922
Persons per household	2.60	2.60	2.40
Persons per family	3.14	3.14	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	20 716	20 716	11 996
In households	19 008	19 008	10 969
Householder	13 283	13 283	7 891
Nonfamily householder	6 483	6 483	4 272
Living alone	6 340	6 340	4 185
Spouse	4 786	4 786	2 595
Other relatives	767	767	384
Nonrelatives	172	172	99
Institutionalized persons	1 498	1 498	854
Other persons in group quarters	210	210	173
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	48 876	48 876	23 306
With own children under 18 years	25 380	25 380	11 723
Number of own children under 18 years	47 225	47 225	21 256
Married-couple families	41 188	41 188	18 612
With own children under 18 years	20 680	20 680	8 762
Number of own children under 18 years	39 951	39 951	16 672
Female householder, no husband present	6 028	6 028	3 770
With own children under 18 years	3 916	3 916	2 512
Number of own children under 18 years	6 112	6 112	3 924
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	69 253	69 253	33 394
Never married	20 540	20 540	10 361
Now married, except separated	42 043	42 043	19 054
Separated	727	727	425
Widowed	1 460	1 460	846
Divorced	4 483	4 483	2 708
Females 15 years and over	75 314	75 314	38 123
Never married	18 541	18 541	10 009
Now married, except separated	41 995	41 995	19 037
Separated	937	937	575
Widowed	7 764	7 764	4 754
Divorced	6 077	6 077	3 748

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Brown County													
	Brown County													
	Green Bay, WI MSA	Total	Allouez village	Ashwaubenon village	De Pere city	Green Bay city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 16	Tract 18.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 101	Tract 102.01
RACE														
All persons	194 594	14 431	16 376	16 376	16 569	96 466	2 814	5 076	3 321	5 606	2 825	3 379	4 360	4 804
White	186 621	13 782	16 051	16 324	16 324	90 888	2 740	4 937	3 165	5 374	2 738	3 317	4 327	4 706
Black	1 012	421	64	38	35	453	13	21	18	15	19	20	8	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 869	108	147	152	152	2 448	147	78	121	91	5	14	10	54
American Indian	3 843	108	141	152	152	2 428	141	78	121	91	5	14	10	54
Eskimo	7	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleut	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 522	80	99	35	35	2 234	17	29	16	99	56	24	9	19
Asian	2 490	79	98	35	35	2 206	17	28	16	99	54	24	9	19
Chinese	119	21	17	5	5	74	-	7	-	2	14	5	1	4
Filipino	78	20	4	8	8	40	9	5	3	2	1	3	2	5
Japanese	75	6	5	4	4	44	2	1	-	2	8	1	1	1
Asian Indian	196	15	11	7	7	158	-	1	3	9	14	3	1	3
Korean	113	5	10	7	7	66	6	9	6	6	9	1	3	3
Vietnamese	76	4	12	76	76	59	6	3	4	1	-	-	-	1
Cambodian	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong	1 410	3	25	1	1	1 380	-	-	-	61	2	10	-	1
Laotian	295	2	9	-	-	276	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-
Thai	27	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian	100	3	5	2	2	86	-	2	-	9	5	1	1	1
Pacific Islander	32	1	1	-	-	28	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Hawaiian	10	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoan	4	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	10	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	570	40	15	20	20	443	12	11	1	27	7	4	6	8
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	194 594	14 431	16 376	16 376	16 569	96 466	2 814	5 076	3 321	5 606	2 825	3 379	4 360	4 804
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 525	112	59	71	71	1 063	22	27	5	67	10	20	23	28
Mexican	984	54	21	37	37	732	8	16	4	53	5	10	12	18
Puerto Rican	136	17	11	8	8	89	3	5	-	4	-	2	6	1
Cuban	40	9	5	1	25	23	2	-	-	1	-	5	-	1
Other Hispanic	365	32	22	5	5	219	9	6	1	9	5	3	5	8
Not of Hispanic origin	193 069	14 319	16 317	16 498	16 498	95 403	2 792	5 049	3 316	5 539	2 815	3 359	4 337	4 776
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	194 594	14 431	16 376	16 376	16 569	96 466	2 814	5 076	3 321	5 606	2 825	3 379	4 360	4 804
White	186 621	13 782	16 051	16 324	16 324	90 888	2 740	4 937	3 165	5 374	2 738	3 317	4 327	4 706
Hispanic origin	752	62	43	46	46	471	9	15	1	26	3	16	16	12
Not of Hispanic origin	185 869	13 720	16 008	16 278	16 278	90 417	2 731	4 922	3 164	5 348	2 735	3 301	4 311	4 694
Black	1 012	421	64	38	35	453	13	21	18	15	19	20	8	17
Hispanic origin	20	4	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	992	417	64	38	38	437	12	21	18	15	19	20	8	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 869	108	147	152	152	2 448	32	78	121	91	5	14	10	54
Hispanic origin	193	3	3	7	7	143	-	3	2	15	-	-	-	7
Not of Hispanic origin	3 676	105	144	145	145	2 305	32	75	119	76	5	14	10	47
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 522	80	99	35	35	2 234	17	29	16	99	56	24	9	19
Hispanic origin	29	3	1	2	2	19	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Not of Hispanic origin	2 493	77	98	33	33	2 215	17	29	15	98	56	24	8	18
Other race	570	40	15	20	20	443	12	11	1	27	7	4	6	8
Hispanic origin	531	40	12	16	16	414	12	9	1	25	7	4	6	8
Not of Hispanic origin	39	-	3	4	4	29	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Allouez village, Brown County

Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Brown County—Con.

RACE	Tract 102.02	Tract 103	Tract 201.98	Tract 204	Tract 205.02	Tract 207.01	Tract 208	Tract 213.02	Tract 213.03	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210
White	3 418	4 462	4 348	5 528	3 584	7 543	2 833	8 957	3 857	76	—	2 441	3 209	2 648
Black	3 384	4 381	4 311	4 827	3 534	7 470	2 774	8 817	3 726	76	—	2 404	3 148	2 615
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	9	—	8	3	10	6	26	36	—	—	6	10	9
American Indian	28	60	22	667	36	37	24	56	54	—	—	20	20	7
Eskimo	28	60	22	667	36	37	24	56	50	—	—	20	20	7
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	6	2	20	7	19	19	52	36	—	—	11	24	19
Asian	1	6	2	20	7	18	19	52	35	—	—	11	24	19
Chinese	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	6	—	—	3	13	5
Filipino	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	6
Japanese	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commodian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lootian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	3 418	4 462	4 348	5 528	3 584	7 543	2 833	8 957	3 857	76	—	2 441	3 209	2 648
Hispanic origin (of any race)	13	7	22	42	17	28	34	23	21	—	—	17	17	5
Mexican	2	5	14	28	15	16	15	7	9	—	—	8	14	—
Puerto Rican	1	—	—	3	1	1	10	8	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	10	2	8	11	1	9	9	8	9	—	—	9	2	5
Not of Hispanic origin	3 405	4 455	4 326	5 486	3 567	7 515	2 799	8 934	3 836	76	—	2 424	3 192	2 643
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
White	3 418	4 462	4 348	5 528	3 584	7 543	2 833	8 957	3 857	76	—	2 441	3 209	2 648
Black	3 384	4 381	4 311	4 827	3 534	7 470	2 774	8 817	3 726	76	—	2 404	3 148	2 615
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	9	—	8	3	10	6	26	36	—	—	6	10	9
American Indian	28	60	22	667	36	37	24	56	54	—	—	20	20	7
Eskimo	28	60	22	667	36	37	24	56	50	—	—	20	20	7
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	6	2	20	7	19	19	52	36	—	—	11	24	19
Asian	1	6	2	20	7	18	19	52	35	—	—	11	24	19
Chinese	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	6	—	—	3	13	5
Filipino	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	6
Japanese	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commodian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lootian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	3 418	4 462	4 348	5 528	3 584	7 543	2 833	8 957	3 857	76	—	2 441	3 209	2 648
Hispanic origin (of any race)	13	7	22	42	17	28	34	23	21	—	—	17	17	5
Mexican	2	5	14	28	15	16	15	7	9	—	—	8	14	—
Puerto Rican	1	—	—	3	1	1	10	8	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	10	2	8	11	1	9	9	8	9	—	—	9	2	5
Not of Hispanic origin	3 405	4 455	4 326	5 486	3 567	7 515	2 799	8 934	3 836	76	—	2 424	3 192	2 643

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Allouez village, Brown County— Con.		Ashwaubenon village, Brown County						De Pere city, Brown County				
	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 213.01 (pt.)	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	833	5 224	—	—	—	10	55	3 905	8 549	3 857	4 284	4 794	3 418
White	380	5 159	—	—	—	10	55	3 850	8 410	3 726	4 251	4 696	3 384
Black	380	19	—	—	—	—	—	3	25	36	8	17	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	43	18	—	—	—	—	—	37	54	54	10	54	28
American Indian	43	18	—	—	—	—	—	35	56	50	10	54	28
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	23	—	—	—	—	—	11	52	36	9	19	1
Asian	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	11	52	35	9	19	1
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	6	1	4	1
Filipino	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	5	1
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	—
Korean	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	3	—
Vietnamese	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	3	3	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	1	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	—	1	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hawaiian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	27	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	5	6	8	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	833	5 224	—	—	—	10	55	3 905	8 549	3 857	4 284	4 794	3 418
Hispanic origin (of any race)	49	24	—	—	—	—	—	15	23	21	23	28	13
Mexican	24	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	9	12	18	2
Puerto Rican	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	6	1	1
Cuban	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	9	5	8	10
Not of Hispanic origin	784	5 200	—	—	—	10	55	3 890	8 526	3 836	4 261	4 766	3 405
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	833	5 224	—	—	—	10	55	3 905	8 549	3 857	4 284	4 794	3 418
White	380	5 159	—	—	—	10	55	3 850	8 410	3 726	4 251	4 696	3 384
Hispanic origin	18	16	—	—	—	—	—	13	16	14	16	12	13
Not of Hispanic origin	362	5 143	—	—	—	10	55	3 837	8 394	3 712	4 235	4 684	3 371
Black	380	19	—	—	—	—	—	3	25	36	8	17	5
Hispanic origin	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	376	19	—	—	—	—	—	3	25	36	8	17	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	43	18	—	—	—	—	—	37	56	54	10	54	28
Hispanic origin	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	7	—
Not of Hispanic origin	43	15	—	—	—	—	—	37	55	52	10	47	28
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	23	—	—	—	—	—	11	52	36	9	19	1
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3	23	—	—	—	—	—	11	52	35	8	18	1
Other race	27	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	5	6	8	—
Hispanic origin	27	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	6	8	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County													
	De Pere city, Brown County— Con.													
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
RACE	4 016	57	2 956	6 347	2 814	5 076	3 100	4 795	2 697	3 207	4 662	5 445	2 123	3 911
	3 936	57	2 498	6 113	2 740	4 937	2 983	4 566	2 648	2 870	4 591	5 144	1 566	3 414
	8	—	38	19	13	21	11	9	10	20	3	19	11	24
	60	—	187	119	32	78	87	89	28	182	29	185	229	200
	60	—	187	117	32	78	87	86	28	179	29	185	217	200
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	12	—
	—	—	213	78	17	29	13	120	10	118	30	86	292	216
	6	—	213	72	17	28	13	117	10	118	30	84	292	214
	6	—	6	1	—	7	4	—	1	—	3	4	5	1
	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	—
	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	11	1	1	—	—
	—	—	—	3	6	9	1	2	1	—	1	1	12	7
	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	1	2	1
	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	5	5
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	137	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	HISPANIC ORIGIN	—	—	45	4	—	—	—	81	7	87	11	64	178	187
—		—	16	—	—	—	—	18	—	16	6	7	82	9
—		—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	11	1
—		—	—	6	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	2	—	—
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	2
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
—		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—		—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—		—	20	18	12	11	6	11	1	17	9	11	25	57
4 016		57	2 956	6 347	2 814	5 076	3 100	4 795	2 697	3 207	4 662	5 445	2 123	3 911
7		—	65	36	22	27	18	43	13	59	23	50	56	130
5		—	47	27	8	16	11	31	6	36	9	44	36	108
—		—	3	5	3	5	—	2	—	8	—	2	8	8
—		—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
2		—	14	4	9	6	7	8	7	15	14	3	11	14
4 009		57	2 891	6 311	2 792	5 049	3 082	4 752	2 684	3 148	4 639	5 395	2 067	3 781
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN		4 016	57	2 956	6 347	2 814	5 076	3 100	4 795	2 697	3 207	4 662	5 445	2 123
	3 936	57	2 498	6 113	2 740	4 937	2 983	4 566	2 648	2 870	4 591	5 144	1 566	3 414
	5	—	33	15	9	15	10	24	8	32	14	34	14	58
	3 931	57	2 465	6 098	2 731	4 922	2 973	4 542	2 640	2 838	4 577	5 110	1 552	3 356
	8	—	38	19	13	21	11	9	10	20	3	19	11	24
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	3	1	1	4	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	—
	8	—	35	19	12	21	10	9	6	20	3	19	2	24
	60	—	187	119	32	78	87	89	28	182	29	185	229	200
	—	—	10	3	—	3	3	8	—	11	—	3	15	15
	60	—	177	116	32	75	84	81	28	171	29	182	214	185
	6	—	213	78	17	29	13	120	10	118	30	86	292	216
	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
	6	—	211	78	17	29	13	119	10	118	30	84	292	216
	6	—	20	18	12	11	6	11	1	17	9	11	25	57
	2	—	17	18	12	9	4	10	1	16	9	11	25	57
	4	—	3	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.															
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03
RACE															
All persons		838	2 206	3 081	3 405	3 778	3 090	3 245	5 587	5 230	3 329	2 457	7 415	3 379	1 426
White		759	1 884	2 591	3 124	3 594	3 039	2 947	5 355	5 040	3 260	2 379	7 273	3 317	1 412
Black		10	6	41	26	23	18	10	15	18	15	19	30	20	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		60	88	143	82	91	16	268	91	71	24	5	39	14	7
Asian or Pacific Islander		3	182	248	150	57	16	12	99	81	23	49	59	24	1
Asian		3	182	244	148	52	16	12	99	80	23	47	59	24	1
Chinese		1	2	1	1	1	3	5	2	5	5	14	8	5	—
Filipino		1	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	3	—
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	42	6	4	3	4	2	2	5	8	3	1	—
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		—	7	1	1	7	6	3	6	6	—	14	19	3	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	5	1	4	—	1	1	1	2	10	1	—
Hmong		1	151	177	98	13	—	—	61	44	9	—	2	—	—
Laotian		—	18	17	26	17	—	—	8	2	—	2	10	10	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	3	4	9	7	—	—	9	12	3	5	4	1	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		6	46	58	23	13	1	8	27	20	7	2	14	4	3
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		838	2 206	3 081	3 405	3 778	3 090	3 245	5 587	5 230	3 329	2 457	7 415	3 379	1 426
Hispanic origin (of any race)		9	57	90	64	41	3	48	67	38	17	8	35	20	7
Mexican		5	36	60	50	30	2	32	53	27	11	5	21	10	4
Puerto Rican		—	4	4	3	10	—	6	4	—	—	—	2	2	—
Cuban		—	2	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
Other Hispanic		4	15	23	6	—	1	10	9	11	6	3	12	3	3
Not of Hispanic origin		829	2 149	2 991	3 341	3 737	3 087	3 197	5 520	5 192	3 312	2 449	7 380	3 359	1 419
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		838	2 206	3 081	3 405	3 778	3 090	3 245	5 587	5 230	3 329	2 457	7 415	3 379	1 426
White		759	1 884	2 591	3 124	3 594	3 039	2 947	5 355	5 040	3 260	2 379	7 273	3 317	1 412
Hispanic origin		1	12	20	28	24	1	17	26	18	8	3	20	16	4
Not of Hispanic origin		758	1 872	2 571	3 096	3 570	3 038	2 930	5 329	5 022	3 252	2 376	7 253	3 301	1 408
Black		10	6	41	26	23	18	10	15	18	15	19	30	20	3
Hispanic origin		—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		10	6	40	22	23	18	10	15	18	15	19	30	20	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		60	88	143	82	91	16	268	91	71	24	5	39	14	7
Hispanic origin		2	1	11	11	4	—	24	15	70	3	5	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		58	87	132	71	87	16	244	76	81	21	5	39	14	7
Asian or Pacific Islander		3	182	248	150	57	16	12	99	81	23	49	59	24	1
Hispanic origin		—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		3	182	238	150	57	15	12	98	81	23	49	57	24	1
Other race		6	46	58	23	13	1	8	27	20	7	2	14	4	3
Hispanic origin		6	44	48	21	13	1	7	25	19	6	5	13	4	3
Not of Hispanic origin		—	2	10	2	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.						Remainder of Brown County						
	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	46	—	—	21	392	408	—	231	19	368	—	—	—
White	46	—	—	21	370	407	—	126	19	359	—	—	—
Black	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	105	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	46	—	—	21	392	408	—	231	19	368	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Mexican	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	46	—	—	21	375	408	—	229	19	366	—	—	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	46	—	—	21	392	408	—	231	19	368	—	—	—
White	46	—	—	21	370	407	—	126	19	359	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	126	19	359	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	46	—	—	21	363	407	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Brown County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.01	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 207.02	Tract 214	Tract 215
RACE														
All persons														
White	446	4 302	5 214	4 365	5 416	6 290	3 584	4 110	7 522	3 986	2 169	2 730		
Black	445	4 265	5 183	4 333	4 715	6 206	3 534	4 102	7 449	3 959	2 168	2 713		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut			4	3	8	6	3		10					
American Indian		22	25	23	667	57	36	7	37					
Eskimo		22	25	23	667	57	36	7	37					
Aleut														
Asian or Pacific Islander		2	1		20	10		1						
Asian		2	1	4	20	10	7		19					
Chinese									2					
Filipino						3								
Japanese		1		1		5	2		5					
Asian Indian			1		3	1								
Korean		1		3	7	1	2		3					
Vietnamese														
Cambodian														
Hmong														
Laotian					1									
Thai									8					
Other Asian					5									
Pacific Islander							3	1						
Hawaiian									1					
Samoan														
Guamanian														
Other Pacific Islander														
Other race		13	1	2	6	11	4	1	7		1		4	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons														
Hispanic origin (of any race)	446	4 302	5 214	4 365	5 416	6 290	3 584	4 110	7 522	3 986	2 169	2 730		
Mexican		22	36	6	42	27	17	14	28	13	8	3		
Puerto Rican		14	26	1	28	13	15	9	16	6	8	2		
Cuban			1		3	3	1	2	1					
Other Hispanic		8	9	5	11	11		3	2					
Not of Hispanic origin	446	4 280	5 178	4 359	5 374	6 263	3 567	4 096	7 494	3 973	2 161	2 727		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons														
White	446	4 302	5 214	4 365	5 416	6 290	3 584	4 110	7 522	3 986	2 169	2 730		
Hispanic origin	445	4 265	5 183	4 333	4 715	6 206	3 534	4 102	7 449	3 959	2 168	2 713		
Not of Hispanic origin	445	4 256	5 155	4 329	4 699	6 194	3 521	4 089	7 429	3 953	2 161	2 711		
Black		1	4	3	8	6	3		10	1				
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin			4	3	8	6	3		10					
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		22	25	23	667	57	36	7	37	1				
Hispanic origin			7	19	3	3	1	1	1	22				
Not of Hispanic origin		22	18	23	648	54	35	6	36	19				
Asian or Pacific Islander		2	1	4	20	10	7	1	19					
Hispanic origin					1	3								
Not of Hispanic origin		2	1	4	19	7	7	1	19					
Other race		13	1	2	6	11	4		7		1			
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin						2	3		1					

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County			
		Total	Allouez village	Ashwaubenon village	De Pere city	Green Bay city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
All housing units	74 740	74 740	5 066	6 245	5 938	39 726	1 022	2 271	1 080	2 488
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	72 280	72 280	4 976	6 080	5 774	38 383	1 000	2 219	1 063	2 438
Owner-occupied housing units.....	47 423	47 423	4 277	3 714	3 902	21 710	711	1 039	811	1 131
Percent of occupied housing units.....	65.6	65.6	86.0	61.1	67.6	56.6	71.1	46.8	76.3	46.8
White.....	46 862	46 862	4 235	3 689	3 878	21 460	703	1 031	778	1 131
Black.....	52	52	8	1	3	35	1	1	3	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	373	373	12	14	14	132	3	3	26	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	104	104	18	9	7	62	2	3	3	3
Other race.....	32	32	4	1	—	21	2	1	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	125	125	13	5	7	72	3	2	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	46 781	46 781	4 227	3 685	3 871	21 414	702	1 030	778	1 131
Renter-occupied housing units.....	24 857	24 857	699	2 366	1 872	16 673	289	1 180	252	1 254
White.....	23 475	23 475	688	2 282	1 828	15 549	276	1 146	237	1 254
Black.....	125	125	3	19	4	92	4	6	3	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	770	770	5	45	32	583	7	22	9	9
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	370	370	3	17	2	348	—	5	3	3
Other race.....	117	117	—	3	6	101	2	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	257	257	4	11	11	210	5	4	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	23 370	23 370	685	2 275	1 824	15 470	274	1 143	237	1 244
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	2 460	2 460	90	165	164	1 343	22	52	17	44
For sale only.....	389	389	21	10	40	212	9	4	4	4
For rent.....	1 052	1 052	26	111	67	714	9	29	8	2
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	254	254	15	21	13	139	1	9	2	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	346	346	17	7	8	51	1	2	1	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	419	419	11	16	36	227	2	8	2	2
Boarded up.....	23	23	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	500	500	15	37	53	336	—	34	—	—
2 rooms.....	2 294	2 294	17	296	146	1 587	5	219	3	16
3 rooms.....	6 879	6 879	150	767	500	4 647	21	368	14	26
4 rooms.....	13 899	13 899	517	1 023	990	8 855	186	477	148	26
5 rooms.....	17 595	17 595	1 030	1 308	1 248	9 859	227	439	329	68
6 rooms.....	14 234	14 234	1 060	1 168	1 193	6 897	254	361	253	38
7 rooms.....	9 230	9 230	892	884	868	3 758	172	181	163	32
8 or more rooms.....	10 109	10 109	1 385	762	940	3 787	157	192	170	80
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.8	4.6	5.7	4.0
Mean, all housing units.....	5.5	5.5	6.4	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.9	4.8	6.0	4.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.8	4.6	5.7	4.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.1	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.5	3.5	4.7	3.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	47 453	47 453	4 314	3 673	3 924	21 761	627	1 013	754	1 125
1, attached.....	3 274	3 274	174	363	229	2 055	113	124	207	173
2.....	7 604	7 604	269	325	628	5 656	149	154	105	150
3 or 4.....	3 284	3 284	23	297	177	2 536	—	80	—	26
5 to 9.....	4 126	4 126	31	515	241	2 581	43	428	—	35
10 to 19.....	3 167	3 167	67	605	118	1 997	46	231	—	13
20 to 49.....	2 053	2 053	80	351	198	1 295	—	232	—	4
50 or more.....	1 628	1 628	72	76	326	1 154	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1 548	1 548	2	—	36	414	34	2	10	2
Other.....	603	603	34	40	61	277	10	7	4	2
Occupied housing units.....	72 280	72 280	4 976	6 080	5 774	38 383	1 000	2 219	1 063	2 438
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	17 444	17 444	927	1 351	1 353	11 183	136	751	93	761
2 persons.....	22 959	22 959	1 691	1 957	1 786	12 378	349	722	308	861
3 persons.....	12 439	12 439	957	1 070	1 037	6 152	213	325	213	372
4 persons.....	11 934	11 934	934	1 163	956	5 392	205	266	316	295
5 persons.....	5 227	5 227	355	422	458	2 265	71	116	99	113
6 or more persons.....	2 277	2 277	112	117	184	1 013	26	39	34	30
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.31	2.31	2.42	2.36	2.36	2.15	2.57	2.00	3.11	2.03
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.62	2.62	2.52	2.96	2.70	2.40	2.70	2.58	3.27	2.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.78	1.78	1.75	1.70	1.74	1.75	2.34	1.50—	2.71	1.84
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	70 922	70 922	4 951	5 990	5 692	37 520	989	2 191	1 049	2 385
1.01 to 1.50.....	1 034	1 034	19	65	68	624	9	25	13	30
1.51 or more.....	324	324	6	25	14	239	2	3	1	19
Mean.....	.48	.48	.42	.49	.47	.48	.47	.48	.52	.49
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	39 921	39 921	3 961	3 455	3 535	18 989	626	949	742	995
Less than \$20,000.....	234	234	4	4	9	144	—	3	2	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	4 268	4 268	161	77	331	2 937	12	15	10	119
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	13 702	13 702	1 096	693	1 236	8 303	84	343	65	654
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	12 273	12 273	1 237	1 834	1 075	4 644	289	434	308	194
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	4 789	4 789	759	462	457	1 410	131	103	165	111
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3 349	3 349	466	287	304	1 148	94	43	166	9
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	821	821	150	58	56	280	13	6	20	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	247	247	43	25	24	72	3	2	3	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	108	108	22	8	10	25	—	—	2	—
\$300,000 or more.....	130	130	23	7	33	26	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars).....	62 400	62 400	70 800	68 600	62 800	54 900	74 900	63 900	78 900	51 900
Mean (dollars).....	70 000	70 000	81 400	75 800	72 700	62 100	81 500	67 300	88 200	52 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	24 483	24 483	690	2 364	1 866	16 593	289	1 177	248	1 296
Median contract rent (dollars).....	323	323	384	354	355	313	414	306	480	315
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	327	327	396	376	347	315	413	303	488	311
With meals included in rent.....	83	83	—	37	1	37	—	2	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	633	633	—	1 026	337	296	—	250	569	487
No meals included in rent.....	23 914	23 914	661	2 305	1 822	16 314	284	1 166	246	1 280
No cash rent.....	486	486	29	22	43	242	5	9	—	15

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brawn County—Can.									
	Tract 18.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 101	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103	Tract 201.98	Tract 204	Tract 205.02	Tract 207.01
All housing units	868	1 190	1 735	1 472	1 203	1 695	1 655	1 756	1 446	2 868
OWNERSHIP BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	837	1 159	1 682	1 419	1 177	1 658	1 431	1 721	1 402	2 796
Percent of occupied housing units.....	521	718	1 200	843	887	1 123	1 263	1 542	814	2 081
White.....	62.2	61.9	71.3	59.4	75.4	67.7	88.3	89.6	58.1	74.4
Black.....	511	710	1 195	831	883	1 120	1 260	1 400	804	2 065
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	2	2	8	2	2	3	138	8	10
Other race.....	6	4	2	3	1	1	—	2	2	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	511	709	1 195	828	880	1 119	1 259	1 398	802	2 063
Renter-occupied housing units.....	316	441	482	576	290	535	168	179	588	715
White.....	306	428	473	564	284	518	166	111	577	705
Black.....	2	4	2	—	—	2	—	1	3	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	3	10	6	13	—	67	7	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	8	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	3	3	1	—	2	2	—	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	3	6	2	1	2	2	3	3	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	306	428	470	564	283	518	166	110	575	702
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	31	31	53	53	26	37	224	35	44	72
For sale only.....	5	6	13	13	5	10	11	8	9	22
For rent.....	8	13	24	25	5	13	4	7	20	30
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	11	3	3	7	—	4	8	2	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	5	1	4	1	2	2	184	4	6	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	11	—	9	11	7	11	21	8	7	10
Boarded up.....	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	6	2	12	25	—	16	8	5	10	9
2 rooms.....	25	44	29	19	49	50	15	11	64	56
3 rooms.....	114	131	139	166	85	110	41	40	136	267
4 rooms.....	158	172	256	311	141	287	180	111	343	689
5 rooms.....	164	302	321	311	299	339	408	337	383	683
6 rooms.....	159	273	323	224	303	387	424	379	278	505
7 rooms.....	112	156	286	180	175	260	278	318	142	360
8 or more rooms.....	130	110	369	236	151	246	301	555	90	299
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.5	4.9	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.7	5.0	5.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.5	5.0	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.7	5.7	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.2	5.0	4.0	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	546	676	1 177	862	904	1 138	1 493	1 640	886	1 468
2, detached.....	62	165	69	53	43	66	16	23	56	88
3, detached.....	82	109	138	217	88	187	36	22	109	62
3 or 4.....	10	92	56	22	38	64	8	16	35	25
5 to 9.....	15	61	39	24	15	163	1	10	168	372
10 to 19.....	138	80	18	66	3	32	—	13	98	166
20 to 49.....	—	—	34	108	33	23	—	—	82	—
50 or more.....	—	—	189	65	72	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2	1	—	36	—	—	84	18	2	672
Other.....	13	6	15	19	7	22	17	14	10	15
Occupied housing units	837	1 159	1 682	1 419	1 177	1 658	1 431	1 721	1 402	2 796
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	175	207	434	338	236	356	207	175	343	562
2 persons.....	246	315	543	470	322	520	455	501	486	901
3 persons.....	169	219	278	242	237	310	238	352	222	527
4 persons.....	179	260	252	219	231	281	294	356	215	529
5 persons.....	49	118	121	97	117	147	141	209	94	209
6 or more persons.....	19	40	54	53	34	44	96	128	42	68
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.49	2.76	2.25	2.29	2.63	2.41	2.72	3.02	2.24	2.43
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.36	3.44	2.60	2.48	2.98	2.73	2.85	3.08	2.62	2.83
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.81	1.91	1.50	1.97	1.50	1.93	2.13	2.54	1.83	1.73
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	764	1 146	1 669	1 384	1 163	1 638	1 405	1 684	1 370	2 756
.01 to 1.50.....	68	10	8	27	14	19	24	30	26	30
.51 or more.....	5	3	5	8	—	1	2	7	6	10
Mean.....	.49	.54	.43	.47	.50	.47	.49	.48	.51	.50
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	457	665	1 084	729	838	1 010	848	1 229	741	1 307
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	4	—	2	3	8	11	13	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	21	4	50	123	44	117	60	72	100	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	77	181	257	260	349	383	203	169	237	99
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	154	375	285	206	304	311	293	291	313	610
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	80	78	236	55	86	100	142	227	64	346
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	71	23	206	31	52	48	108	266	13	206
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	26	3	33	14	—	17	20	115	—	29
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	10	1	6	12	1	15	11	35	—	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	8	—	3	3	—	6	2	23	1	1
\$300,000 or more.....	10	—	4	25	—	10	1	20	—	—
Median (dollars).....	76 800	67 000	75 700	58 400	61 300	60 100	69 800	86 200	61 200	77 100
Mean (dollars).....	96 100	69 500	82 900	77 800	65 300	70 600	77 300	103 400	59 900	84 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	312	439	481	574	289	530	125	141	581	704
Median contract rent (dollars).....	377	364	410	357	299	341	260	265	363	344
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	348	386	403	343	305	326	271	275	371	354
With meals included in rent.....	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	769	—	—	337	—	513	300	—	413
Excludes meals included in rent.....	305	433	471	555	283	520	105	117	569	699
Excludes cash rent.....	7	4	10	19	5	10	19	21	12	4

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Brown County—Con.			Allouez village, Brown County						
	Troct 208	Troct 213.02	Troct 213.03	Troct 101 (pt.)	Troct 207.01 (pt.)	Troct 208 (pt.)	Troct 209	Troct 210	Troct 211	Troct 212
All housing units.....	1 143	3 263	1 632	31	—	994	1 150	1 098	1	1 792
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 116	3 181	1 552	31	—	972	1 128	1 076	1	1 768
Owner-occupied housing units.....	891	2 192	517	30	—	789	1 029	908	1	1 520
Percent of occupied housing units.....	79.8	68.9	33.3	96.8	—	81.2	91.2	84.4	100.0	86.0
White.....	885	2 173	516	30	—	783	1 016	900	1	1 505
Black.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	10	1	—	—	3	4	1	—	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	8	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	6
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	3	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	883	2 171	516	30	—	782	1 015	898	1	1 501
Renter-occupied housing units.....	225	989	1 035	1	—	183	99	168	—	245
White.....	216	955	996	1	—	179	98	165	—	245
Black.....	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	19	18	—	—	2	—	2	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	4	11	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	5	6	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	214	953	991	1	—	178	98	164	—	244
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	27	82	80	—	—	22	22	22	—	24
For sale only.....	5	7	3	—	—	3	6	8	—	4
For rent.....	6	46	65	—	—	5	5	4	—	12
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	3	18	2	—	—	3	6	2	—	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	5	2	—	—	6	1	6	—	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	7	6	8	—	—	5	4	2	—	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	4	11	21	—	—	4	1	—	—	1
2 rooms.....	9	104	149	—	—	6	—	3	—	6
3 rooms.....	43	343	306	—	—	34	24	46	—	46
4 rooms.....	228	408	494	—	—	200	59	121	—	137
5 rooms.....	304	642	331	2	—	266	250	129	—	383
6 rooms.....	271	666	165	5	—	238	306	204	—	307
7 rooms.....	164	525	106	6	—	142	247	186	1	310
8 or more rooms.....	120	564	60	18	—	104	263	409	—	591
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.7	4.2	7.7	—	5.5	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.5
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.8	4.4	7.7	—	5.6	6.5	6.8	7.0	6.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.7	4.2	7.7	—	5.5	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	6.4	5.6	7.7	—	5.7	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	3.8	3.7	8.0	—	4.5	4.7	4.0	—	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	882	2 150	529	31	—	773	1 071	928	1	1 510
1, attached.....	57	221	88	—	—	55	16	15	—	88
2.....	132	149	92	—	—	98	37	42	—	92
3 or 4.....	25	144	96	—	—	21	—	—	—	23
5 to 9.....	3	65	377	—	—	3	24	4	—	—
10 to 19.....	20	241	323	—	—	20	—	27	—	20
20 to 49.....	—	279	43	—	—	—	—	79	—	1
50 or more.....	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other.....	23	14	8	—	—	23	2	3	—	6
Occupied housing units.....	1 116	3 181	1 552	31	—	972	1 128	1 076	1	1 768
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	309	588	534	2	—	270	173	246	1	235
2 persons.....	392	893	526	16	—	346	381	427	—	521
3 persons.....	191	614	217	11	—	163	227	180	—	376
4 persons.....	150	771	179	1	—	128	243	138	—	424
5 persons.....	49	254	77	1	—	46	84	61	—	163
6 or more persons.....	25	61	19	—	—	19	20	24	—	49
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.14	2.68	1.96	2.34	—	2.12	2.54	2.18	1.50	2.84
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.17	3.24	2.56	2.38	—	2.15	2.62	2.31	1.50	3.02
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.94	1.71	1.67	1.50	—	1.95	2.06	1.50	—	1.90
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 108	3 144	1 516	31	—	967	1 125	1 072	1	1 755
1.01 to 1.50.....	7	30	24	—	—	4	2	4	—	9
1.51 or more.....	1	7	12	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
Mean.....	.43	.49	.51	.32	—	.42	.43	.36	.14	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	789	2 063	467	29	—	696	972	840	1	1 423
Less than \$20,000.....	3	—	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	118	7	67	—	—	95	27	16	—	23
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	425	218	221	—	—	381	332	118	—	265
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	162	1 054	147	6	—	141	353	198	—	539
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	56	367	19	10	—	52	159	202	—	336
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	21	291	8	13	—	20	60	184	1	188
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	81	1	—	—	2	20	73	—	55
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	28	1	—	—	1	5	25	—	12
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	2
\$300,000 or more.....	1	8	—	—	—	1	9	10	—	3
Median (dollars).....	52 500	74 100	53 800	96 300	—	52 900	65 900	88 600	112 500	75 800
Mean (dollars).....	56 300	86 800	56 600	98 200	—	57 000	76 000	104 000	112 500	83 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	222	988	1 034	—	—	181	95	166	—	248
Median contract rent (dollars).....	313	360	358	—	—	320	383	391	—	421
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	320	371	392	—	—	325	386	440	—	420
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	1 066	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	208	981	993	—	—	168	88	161	—	244
No cash rent.....	14	7	6	—	—	13	7	5	—	4

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990** — Con.

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ashwaubenon village, Brown County								De Pere city, Brown County	
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 213.01	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	—	—	4	16	1 467	3 126	1 632	1 704	1 468
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	4	16	1 460	3 048	1 552	1 651	1 415
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	4	13	1 091	2 089	517	1 170	839
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	100.0	81.3	74.7	68.5	33.3	70.9	59.3
White.....	—	—	—	4	13	1 086	2 070	516	1 165	827
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	1	2	8
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	2	3
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	—	4	13	1 084	2 068	516	1 165	824
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	3	369	959	1 035	481	576
White.....	—	—	—	—	3	358	925	996	472	564
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	19	18	3	10
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	11	1	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	6	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	—	—	3	358	923	991	469	564
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	78	80	53	53
For sale only.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	13	13
For rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	44	65	24	25
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	2	3	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	4	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8	9	11
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	21	12	25
2 rooms.....	—	—	—	—	—	43	104	149	29	19
3 rooms.....	—	—	—	—	—	118	343	306	139	166
4 rooms.....	—	—	—	—	—	140	389	494	256	311
5 rooms.....	—	—	—	2	4	346	625	331	319	309
6 rooms.....	—	—	—	1	5	345	652	165	318	223
7 rooms.....	—	—	—	—	1	278	499	106	280	180
3 or more rooms.....	—	—	—	1	6	192	503	60	351	235
Median, all housing units.....	—	—	—	5.5	6.3	5.7	5.6	4.2	5.8	5.2
Median, all housing units.....	—	—	—	6.0	7.3	5.7	5.7	4.4	5.9	5.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	5.5	6.3	5.7	5.7	4.2	5.9	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	5.5	6.4	6.2	6.4	5.6	6.6	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	5.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	—	—	—	4	16	1 071	2 053	529	1 146	858
1, attached.....	—	—	—	—	—	85	190	88	69	53
2.....	—	—	—	—	—	92	141	92	138	217
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	—	—	57	144	96	56	22
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	—	73	65	377	39	24
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	—	41	241	323	18	66
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	29	279	43	34	108
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	189	65
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Other.....	—	—	—	—	—	19	13	8	15	19
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	4	16	1 460	3 048	1 552	1 651	1 415
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	—	—	—	1	2	239	575	534	432	337
2 persons.....	—	—	—	—	5	562	864	526	527	470
3 persons.....	—	—	—	3	1	277	572	217	267	239
4 persons.....	—	—	—	—	3	248	733	179	251	219
5 persons.....	—	—	—	—	2	97	246	77	120	97
6 or more persons.....	—	—	—	—	3	37	58	19	54	53
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	2.83	3.50	2.37	2.65	1.96	2.25	2.29
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	2.83	3.00	2.56	3.24	2.56	2.61	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	5.75	1.82	1.69	1.67	1.50	1.97
PERSONS PER ROOM										
2 1.00 or less.....	—	—	—	4	15	1 444	3 011	1 516	1 638	1 380
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	—	—	1	10	30	24	8	27
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	12	5	8
Mean.....	—	—	—	.42	.47	.47	.49	.51	.43	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	4	11	1 006	1 967	467	1 055	725
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	67	50	123
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	—	—	2	1	253	216	221	257	258
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	—	—	2	4	633	1 048	147	279	204
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	—	—	3	94	346	19	226	55
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	—	—	1	21	257	8	193	31
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	56	1	33	14
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	22	1	6	12
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	3
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	25
Median (dollars).....	—	—	—	60 000	85 000	66 100	73 200	53 800	74 800	58 400
Mean (dollars).....	—	—	—	62 500	107 700	67 600	84 400	56 600	82 400	77 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	3	369	958	1 034	481	574
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	363	339	356	358	410	357
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	371	353	367	392	403	343
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	35	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	337	—	1 066	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	3	357	952	993	471	555
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	6	10	19

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	De Pere city, Brown County—Con.			Green Bay city, Brown County						
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02
All housing units.....	1 203	1 542	21	1 190	2 637	1 022	2 271	1 249	2 429	1 040
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 177	1 510	21	1 101	2 572	1 000	2 219	1 219	2 353	1 028
Owner-occupied housing units.....	887	987	19	505	1 873	711	1 039	565	919	822
Percent of occupied housing units.....	75.4	65.4	90.5	45.9	72.8	71.1	46.8	46.3	39.1	80.0
White.....	883	984	19	495	1 858	703	1 031	562	907	813
Black.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	2	—	7	11	3	3	3	6	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	1	—	2	3	2	3	—	3	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	1	—	4	2	3	2	1	—	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	880	983	19	492	1 857	702	1 030	561	907	811
Renter-occupied housing units.....	290	523	2	596	699	289	1 180	654	1 434	206
White.....	284	506	2	509	655	276	1 146	620	1 375	200
Black.....	—	2	—	7	3	4	6	4	1	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	6	13	—	48	27	7	22	24	34	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	28	10	—	5	3	18	—
Other race.....	—	2	—	4	4	2	1	3	6	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	2	—	7	7	5	4	5	15	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	283	506	2	508	652	274	1 143	619	1 369	199
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	26	32	—	89	65	22	52	30	76	12
For sale only.....	5	9	—	11	12	9	4	3	7	3
For rent.....	5	13	—	36	31	9	29	20	58	6
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	7	—	—	13	7	1	9	—	5	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	1	—	2	3	1	2	—	2	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	7	9	—	27	12	2	8	7	4	—
Boarded up.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	16	—	13	7	—	34	26	24	2
2 rooms.....	49	49	—	30	54	5	219	52	207	3
3 rooms.....	85	109	1	138	122	21	368	220	537	16
4 rooms.....	141	281	1	274	667	186	477	259	636	161
5 rooms.....	299	316	5	273	830	227	439	353	480	339
6 rooms.....	303	344	5	221	576	254	361	201	278	265
7 rooms.....	175	230	3	107	224	172	181	84	153	129
8 or more rooms.....	151	197	6	134	157	157	192	54	114	125
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.5	6.2	5.0	5.1	5.8	4.6	4.7	4.2	5.5
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.6	6.5	5.2	5.2	5.9	4.8	4.7	4.4	5.8
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.5	6.2	5.0	5.1	5.8	4.6	4.7	4.2	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.4	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.8	4.1	3.5	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	904	995	21	576	1 944	627	1 013	557	916	825
1, attached.....	43	64	—	25	74	113	124	54	71	83
2.....	88	185	—	344	267	149	154	93	201	122
3 or 4.....	38	61	—	196	95	—	80	25	169	2
5 to 9.....	15	163	—	35	153	43	428	128	282	—
10 to 19.....	3	31	—	—	91	46	231	119	195	1
20 to 49.....	33	23	—	—	—	—	232	157	430	—
50 or more.....	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	155	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	—	—	34	2	1	—	—
Other.....	7	20	—	14	13	10	7	7	10	7
Occupied housing units.....	1 177	1 510	21	1 101	2 572	1 000	2 219	1 219	2 353	1 028
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	236	344	4	334	649	136	751	406	1 003	190
2 persons.....	322	463	4	306	930	349	722	373	790	383
3 persons.....	237	286	8	179	438	213	325	189	268	210
4 persons.....	231	251	4	157	360	205	266	156	172	154
5 persons.....	117	123	1	76	139	71	116	73	78	65
6 or more persons.....	34	43	—	49	56	26	39	22	42	26
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.63	2.39	2.81	2.21	2.18	2.57	2.00	2.05	1.72	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.98	2.71	2.94	2.32	2.22	2.70	2.58	2.49	2.20	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50—	1.92	1.50—	2.10	2.08	2.34	1.50—	1.50—	1.50—	2.27
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 163	1 490	21	1 060	2 521	989	2 191	1 202	2 313	1 012
1.01 to 1.50.....	14	19	—	27	33	9	25	12	35	13
1.51 or more.....	—	1	—	14	18	2	3	5	5	3
Mean.....	.50	.48	.42	.50	.47	.47	.48	.50	.45	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	838	900	17	403	1 708	626	949	510	820	760
Less than \$20,000.....	2	3	—	6	10	—	3	1	7	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	44	114	—	242	294	12	15	26	91	26
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	349	370	2	140	1 171	84	343	266	441	324
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	304	284	4	13	211	289	434	186	234	337
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	86	84	6	—	20	131	103	26	37	56
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	52	24	4	—	2	94	43	3	9	15
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	8	1	1	—	13	6	—	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	5	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	61 300	58 300	88 300	37 800	48 600	74 900	63 900	58 000	54 700	61 000
Mean (dollars).....	65 300	63 700	91 300	40 200	49 300	81 500	67 300	59 700	56 500	63 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	289	520	2	593	694	289	1 177	652	1 434	205
Median contract rent (dollars).....	299	342	127	280	328	414	306	322	328	388
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	305	325	119	283	312	413	303	310	315	384
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	9	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	337	—	—	139	287	—	250	—	122	—
No meals included in rent.....	283	511	2	585	672	284	1 166	645	1 405	196
No cash rent.....	5	9	—	6	21	5	9	7	20	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
All housing units	1 320	1 826	2 228	977	1 652	493	958	1 415	1 470	1 658
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 257	1 802	2 164	876	1 565	477	907	1 332	1 385	1 604
Owner-occupied housing units	740	1 591	1 499	215	823	15	368	330	645	999
Percent of occupied housing units	58.9	88.3	69.3	24.5	52.6	3.1	40.6	24.8	46.6	62.3
White	722	1 580	1 483	210	802	14	359	328	638	992
Black	4	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	3	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	4	14	1	15	—	5	—	2	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	5	—	2	3	1	3	1	1	2
Other race	3	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	3	1	2	13	—	4	3	5	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	718	1 578	1 482	209	791	14	357	327	635	990
Renter-occupied housing units	517	211	665	661	742	462	539	1 002	740	605
White	455	208	600	535	650	446	464	904	690	566
Black	1	—	2	4	4	1	4	10	3	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	38	2	44	67	41	14	26	42	19	22
Asian or Pacific Islander	19	—	16	51	33	—	34	35	24	8
Other race	4	1	3	4	14	1	11	11	4	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	9	3	14	12	26	2	17	14	13	12
White, not of Hispanic origin	450	206	589	532	642	445	458	902	685	561
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	63	24	64	101	87	16	51	83	85	54
For sale only	17	9	16	8	17	—	3	7	8	11
For rent	28	8	26	76	35	11	38	33	43	22
Rented or sold, not occupied	6	2	10	3	19	1	1	14	10	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	4	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	11	5	11	12	16	4	8	28	20	14
Boarded up	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room	9	—	11	35	8	6	35	24	32	8
2 rooms	28	4	48	53	59	97	25	80	64	34
3 rooms	122	35	135	261	175	298	116	335	211	129
4 rooms	229	295	682	213	566	48	248	293	235	397
5 rooms	317	739	618	177	447	24	245	309	237	465
6 rooms	297	464	439	118	226	9	134	173	240	341
7 rooms	189	197	198	51	97	3	86	87	170	163
8 or more rooms	129	92	97	69	74	8	69	114	281	121
Median, all housing units	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.2	4.5	3.0	4.7	4.4	5.3	5.1
Mean, all housing units	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.7	3.2	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.2	4.6	3.0	4.8	4.4	5.4	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.1	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.0	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	811	1 641	1 721	246	738	15	422	365	650	1 030
1, attached	20	59	42	9	22	—	7	30	11	50
2	313	112	247	291	441	29	312	489	384	420
3 or 4	146	3	72	139	220	27	131	296	188	115
5 to 9	15	6	80	51	26	26	23	108	48	24
10 to 19	10	—	48	44	—	19	57	57	36	1
20 to 49	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	58	62	—
50 or more	—	—	—	180	—	350	—	—	82	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	1	—	—	197	—	—	—	—	1
Other	4	4	18	12	8	20	6	12	9	17
Occupied housing units	1 257	1 802	2 164	876	1 565	477	907	1 332	1 385	1 604
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	341	362	537	390	483	405	295	571	514	492
2 persons	397	675	747	211	467	53	285	369	382	537
3 persons	229	311	396	87	258	14	131	161	205	254
4 persons	156	299	292	78	208	2	104	100	147	222
5 persons	85	117	124	50	88	—	58	68	87	65
6 or more persons	49	38	68	60	61	3	34	63	50	34
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.22	2.30	2.23	1.73	2.14	1.50—	2.06	1.76	1.97	2.08
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.33	2.31	2.21	2.14	2.14	1.58	2.10	2.00	2.35	2.19
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.04	2.22	2.27	1.54	2.15	1.50—	2.02	1.66	1.51	1.87
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 219	1 784	2 103	829	1 492	476	865	1 262	1 351	1 573
1.01 to 1.50	25	15	50	24	51	1	28	41	19	22
1.51 or more	13	3	11	23	22	—	14	29	15	9
Mean .....	.47	.47	.50	.53	.52	.39	.49	.48	.42	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	643	1 498	1 369	140	518	7	282	229	513	852
Less than \$20,000	4	3	23	15	24	—	3	5	4	10
\$20,000 to \$39,999	264	87	473	92	295	5	156	112	77	255
\$40,000 to \$59,999	327	1 073	821	29	187	1	115	92	180	483
\$60,000 to \$79,999	38	319	50	4	12	—	8	11	134	93
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5	15	1	—	—	—	—	6	53	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	47	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median (dollars)	42 000	52 900	43 300	32 500	37 300	27 500	38 900	39 600	59 500	45 500
Mean (dollars)	44 200	53 600	43 000	33 200	37 300	43 900	40 000	41 400	68 200	46 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	515	210	654	656	735	462	537	998	737	603
Median contract rent (dollars)	285	350	301	262	260	144	257	279	299	284
Mean contract rent (dollars)	290	353	303	281	265	176	255	279	318	293
With meals included in rent	1	—	—	4	1	1	3	1	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	137	—	—	250	263	137	304	363	263	300
No meals included in rent	508	199	635	645	720	448	527	985	723	591
No cash rent	6	11	19	7	14	13	7	12	13	10

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.								
	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03
All housing units	1 007	1 108	2 476	2 663	1 151	727	2 791	1 190	461
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	992	1 079	2 432	2 542	1 111	699	2 745	1 159	458
Owner-occupied housing units	750	721	1 134	1 017	755	400	1 994	718	334
Percent of occupied housing units	75.6	66.8	46.6	40.0	68.0	57.2	72.6	61.9	72.9
White	740	699	1 131	1 006	749	392	1 974	710	334
Black	3	—	1	—	3	1	6	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	17	2	8	—	2	4	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	3	—	2	3	5	9	4	—
Other race	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	4	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	740	698	1 130	1 004	747	392	1 972	709	334
Renter-occupied housing units	242	358	1 298	1 525	356	299	751	441	124
White	234	301	1 248	1 477	347	289	734	428	120
Black	3	5	3	7	5	2	3	4	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	51	18	16	3	—	7	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	—	21	19	—	8	6	4	1
Other race	—	1	8	6	1	—	1	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	4	16	9	4	—	2	3	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	234	300	1 242	1 475	345	289	733	428	119
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	15	29	44	121	40	28	46	31	3
For sale only	4	4	6	14	11	5	12	6	—
For rent	7	22	25	89	16	8	19	13	3
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	—	2	3	3	1	8	11	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	2	3	4	10	5	1	1	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	1	1	8	11	—	9	6	—	—
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	—	4	24	21	—	6	5	2	—
2 rooms	1	17	163	250	5	22	20	44	—
3 rooms	9	73	261	627	48	113	128	131	7
4 rooms	139	198	756	738	191	134	510	172	100
5 rooms	312	194	678	611	247	135	642	302	158
6 rooms	233	181	384	262	198	125	494	273	93
7 rooms	154	152	122	93	175	86	409	156	67
8 or more rooms	159	289	88	61	287	106	583	110	36
Median, all housing units	5.7	5.9	4.6	4.1	5.9	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.3
Median, all housing units	6.0	6.1	4.6	4.2	6.2	5.4	6.0	5.3	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.9	4.6	4.1	6.0	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	7.0	5.4	5.1	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.5	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	691	700	1 121	929	676	422	1 916	676	297
1, attached	207	122	175	44	156	60	208	165	91
2	105	81	350	162	101	75	232	109	31
3 or 4	—	—	266	202	15	5	42	92	6
5 to 9	—	31	356	456	50	15	106	61	30
10 to 19	—	73	139	495	38	138	79	80	—
20 to 49	—	97	46	69	—	—	132	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	121	99	—	59	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	173	—	2	—	1	—
Other	4	4	23	12	16	10	17	6	6
Occupied housing units	992	1 079	2 432	2 542	1 111	699	2 745	1 159	458
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	81	156	760	1 058	214	150	595	207	45
2 persons	294	311	860	848	425	196	931	315	133
3 persons	197	224	373	298	206	139	462	219	93
4 persons	304	241	297	225	177	163	467	260	117
5 persons	89	111	112	84	64	35	224	118	56
6 or more persons	27	36	30	29	25	16	66	40	14
Median, occupied housing units	3.11	2.82	2.03	1.75	2.30	2.53	2.34	2.76	3.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.29	3.31	2.21	2.25	2.52	2.34	2.63	3.44	3.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.69	2.04	1.84	1.50	1.90	2.86	1.69	1.91	2.37
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	981	1 059	2 384	2 505	1 105	627	2 721	1 146	448
1.01 to 1.50	10	17	30	20	6	67	21	10	10
1.51 or more	1	3	18	17	—	5	3	3	—
Median .....	.52	.48	.49	.48	.41	.50	.44	.54	.56
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	702	673	993	759	676	361	1 824	665	300
Less than \$20,000	1	—	8	13	—	—	4	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5	8	119	177	10	15	43	4	11
\$40,000 to \$59,999	52	81	654	478	59	53	496	181	124
\$60,000 to \$79,999	293	190	192	85	257	118	584	375	147
\$80,000 to \$99,999	162	128	11	5	139	67	316	78	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999	164	187	9	—	141	60	293	23	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	20	64	—	—	47	22	64	3	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	11	—	—	13	9	18	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	3	—	1	3	8	4	—	—
\$300,000 or more	1	1	—	—	7	9	2	—	—
Median (dollars)	80 000	87 600	51 800	46 800	81 400	79 000	71 700	67 000	61 200
Mean (dollars)	89 500	100 000	52 300	47 100	96 700	100 200	81 300	69 500	61 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	239	357	1 294	1 521	351	296	748	439	121
Median contract rent (dollars)	483	395	315	327	405	383	354	364	379
Mean contract rent (dollars)	499	370	311	329	417	352	369	386	379
With meals included in rent	2	—	1	3	—	—	1	2	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	569	—	487	546	—	—	313	769	—
No meals included in rent	237	354	1 278	1 511	346	291	736	433	120
No cash rent	—	3	15	7	5	5	11	4	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.							Remainder of Brown County	
	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
All housing units	24	—	—	7	149	137	—	73	8
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	22	—	—	6	144	133	—	71	6
Owner-occupied housing units	18	—	—	5	102	103	—	61	4
Percent of occupied housing units	81.8	—	—	83.3	70.8	77.4	—	85.9	66.7
White	18	—	—	5	102	103	—	38	4
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	18	—	—	5	101	103	—	38	4
Renter-occupied housing units	4	—	—	1	42	30	—	10	2
White	4	—	—	1	37	30	—	3	2
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	4	—	—	1	36	30	—	3	2
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	2	—	—	1	5	4	—	2	2
For sale only	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
For rent	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1
3 rooms	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	5	—
4 rooms	4	—	—	—	28	19	—	9	2
5 rooms	3	—	—	3	38	17	—	17	2
6 rooms	10	—	—	—	33	14	—	20	1
7 rooms	4	—	—	1	22	26	—	9	2
8 or more rooms	1	—	—	3	16	61	—	11	—
Median, all housing units	5.8	—	—	7.0	5.4	7.2	—	5.7	5.0
Mean, all housing units	5.5	—	—	6.6	5.6	7.1	—	5.7	5.0
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	—	—	7.5	5.4	7.2	—	5.7	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	—	—	7.0	5.9	7.7	—	5.8	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.5	—	—	8.0	4.4	4.5	—	4.2	3.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	23	—	—	7	109	97	—	63	8
1, attached	—	—	—	—	2	31	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	34	8	—	—	—
3 or 4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
5 to 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	22	—	—	6	144	133	—	71	6
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	6	—	—	—	39	13	—	12	1
2 persons	11	—	—	3	46	29	—	14	1
3 persons	2	—	—	1	28	42	—	16	1
4 persons	3	—	—	—	22	38	—	12	2
5 persons	—	—	—	1	3	8	—	10	1
6 or more persons	—	—	—	1	6	3	—	7	—
Median, occupied housing units	1.95	—	—	2.50	2.22	3.08	—	3.09	3.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.10	—	—	2.33	2.34	3.22	—	3.08	3.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50	—	—	3.00	1.93	2.30	—	3.17	3.00
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	22	—	—	6	141	133	—	68	5
1.01 to 1.50	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
1.51 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mean	.37	—	—	.51	.45	.43	—	.57	.61
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	17	—	—	3	93	96	—	40	2
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	5	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2	—	—	—	44	2	—	13	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2	—	—	1	21	6	—	15	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5	—	—	2	4	21	—	3	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	—	—	—	1	34	—	2	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	99 000	—	—	85 000	49 500	125 000	—	61 300	65 000
Mean (dollars)	127 900	—	—	80 800	51 000	135 500	—	66 200	65 000
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	4	—	—	1	41	30	—	9	2
Median contract rent (dollars)	300	—	—	338	302	466	—	206	375
Mean contract rent (dollars)	306	—	—	337	300	481	—	200	375
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	4	—	—	1	40	29	—	9	2
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.								
	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 202	Tract 203
All housing units -----	141	-	-	-	-	153	1 631	1 786	1 576
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units-----	138	-	-	-	-	148	1 409	1 700	1 518
Owner-occupied housing units-----	121	-	-	-	-	136	1 245	1 565	1 187
Percent of occupied housing units-----	87.7	-	-	-	-	91.9	88.4	92.1	78.2
White-----	119	-	-	-	-	136	1 242	1 558	1 183
Black-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	4
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	119	-	-	-	-	136	1 241	1 553	1 182
Renter-occupied housing units-----	17	-	-	-	-	12	164	135	331
White-----	17	-	-	-	-	12	162	135	327
Black-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	17	-	-	-	-	12	162	133	327
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units-----	3	-	-	-	-	5	222	86	58
For sale only-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	9	14
For rent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	20
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	183	51	6
For migrant workers-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant-----	2	-	-	-	-	2	21	16	10
Boarded up-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3
ROOMS									
1 room-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	9
2 rooms-----	3	-	-	-	-	1	15	17	25
3 rooms-----	1	-	-	-	-	1	39	50	93
4 rooms-----	24	-	-	-	-	6	176	196	215
5 rooms-----	29	-	-	-	-	23	405	405	382
6 rooms-----	34	-	-	-	-	43	414	443	368
7 rooms-----	26	-	-	-	-	30	274	317	240
8 or more rooms-----	24	-	-	-	-	49	300	346	244
Median, all housing units-----	5.9	-	-	-	-	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.7
Median, all housing units-----	6.0	-	-	-	-	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.9	-	-	-	-	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.1	-	-	-	-	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.6	-	-	-	-	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached-----	124	-	-	-	-	143	1 470	1 650	1 213
1, attached-----	2	-	-	-	-	2	16	41	24
2-----	7	-	-	-	-	2	36	27	95
3 or 4-----	5	-	-	-	-	3	8	12	49
5 to 9-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	43
10 to 19-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	35
20 to 49-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
50 or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	26	47
Other-----	3	-	-	-	-	2	17	15	23
Occupied housing units-----	138	-	-	-	-	148	1 409	1 700	1 518
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person-----	25	-	-	-	-	12	201	184	276
2 persons-----	50	-	-	-	-	57	444	507	474
3 persons-----	30	-	-	-	-	24	236	360	272
4 persons-----	16	-	-	-	-	30	291	404	282
5 persons-----	14	-	-	-	-	24	141	174	149
6 or more persons-----	3	-	-	-	-	1	96	71	65
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.38	-	-	-	-	2.71	2.75	2.94	2.53
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.42	-	-	-	-	2.82	2.87	3.00	2.86
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.10	2.16	2.12	1.77
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less-----	137	-	-	-	-	148	1 383	1 676	1 491
1.01 to 1.50-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	23	24
1.51 or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Median-----	.44	-	-	-	-	.43	.49	.49	.49
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	96	-	-	-	-	110	831	1 267	880
Less than \$20,000-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	12
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	6	-	-	-	-	3	60	60	113
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	24	-	-	-	-	13	201	290	271
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	36	-	-	-	-	27	291	360	280
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	13	-	-	-	-	16	137	293	118
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	11	-	-	-	-	24	104	197	70
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	4	-	-	-	-	9	20	46	12
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	1	-	-	-	-	10	8	11	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	2
\$300,000 or more-----	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	3	-
Median (dollars)-----	68 000	-	-	-	-	92 000	69 500	76 200	62 800
Mean (dollars)-----	80 400	-	-	-	-	126 400	76 200	82 700	66 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	16	-	-	-	-	10	121	112	309
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	250	-	-	-	-	334	256	333	297
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	277	-	-	-	-	355	270	338	285
With meals included in rent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	513	-	-
No meals included in rent-----	14	-	-	-	-	9	101	98	293
No cash rent-----	2	-	-	-	-	1	19	14	16

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.							
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.01	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 207.02	Tract 214	Tract 215
All housing units -----	1 719	2 069	1 446	1 462	2 861	668	1 307	865
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units-----	1 684	2 032	1 402	1 411	2 790	653	1 268	837
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 510	1 582	814	1 139	2 076	586	1 072	722
Percent of occupied housing units-----	89.7	77.9	58.1	80.7	74.4	89.7	84.5	86.3
White-----	1 368	1 576	804	1 138	2 060	586	1 067	721
Black-----	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	138	4	8	1	10	—	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Other race-----	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	6	2	2	2	3	1	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	1 366	1 576	802	1 136	2 058	585	1 067	721
Renter-occupied housing units-----	174	450	588	272	714	67	196	115
White-----	106	437	577	271	704	67	193	115
Black-----	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	67	11	7	1	5	—	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race-----	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	3	4	3	2	5	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	105	434	575	270	701	67	193	115
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units-----	35	37	44	51	71	15	39	28
For sale only-----	8	8	9	10	22	4	6	5
For rent-----	7	13	20	20	30	1	8	5
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	8	9	2	14	5	1	6	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	4	2	6	1	4	—	3	2
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	8	5	7	6	10	9	16	14
Boarded up-----	—	4	—	1	—	1	3	—
ROOMS								
1 room-----	5	2	10	1	9	1	1	1
2 rooms-----	11	26	64	11	56	3	12	1
3 rooms-----	39	61	136	57	267	13	43	10
4 rooms-----	110	280	343	219	689	40	133	72
5 rooms-----	328	603	383	331	680	111	308	143
6 rooms-----	369	514	278	317	505	164	262	184
7 rooms-----	314	314	142	253	359	123	242	183
8 or more rooms-----	543	269	90	273	296	213	306	271
Median, all housing units-----	6.5	5.6	4.9	5.9	5.1	6.5	6.1	6.6
Mean, all housing units-----	6.7	5.8	5.0	6.0	5.3	6.8	6.3	6.8
Median, occupied housing units-----	6.5	5.6	5.0	5.9	5.1	6.6	6.1	6.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.7	6.0	5.7	6.2	5.6	6.7	6.3	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	5.1	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.8	5.5	4.6	6.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached-----	1 603	1 575	886	1 159	1 461	600	1 057	769
1, attached-----	23	166	56	8	88	10	13	4
2-----	22	145	109	80	62	20	89	32
3 or 4-----	16	48	35	29	25	—	17	4
5 to 9-----	10	120	168	41	372	—	2	—
10 to 19-----	13	—	98	39	166	—	14	—
20 to 49-----	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	18	—	2	74	672	30	89	45
Other-----	14	15	10	32	15	8	26	11
Occupied housing units -----	1 684	2 032	1 402	1 411	2 790	653	1 268	837
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person-----	169	216	343	267	562	58	181	123
2 persons-----	492	559	486	420	898	187	361	197
3 persons-----	343	437	222	237	526	137	216	166
4 persons-----	349	532	215	252	529	138	275	162
5 persons-----	206	227	94	152	208	80	141	106
6 or more persons-----	125	61	42	83	67	53	94	83
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.03	3.05	2.24	2.58	2.43	3.09	2.93	3.09
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.09	3.30	2.62	2.86	2.83	3.16	3.10	3.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.55	2.34	1.83	1.85	1.73	2.48	2.19	2.37
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less-----	1 648	2 006	1 370	1 390	2 750	640	1 233	824
1.01 to 1.50-----	29	24	26	18	30	12	33	11
1.51 or more-----	7	2	6	3	10	1	2	2
Mean-----	.48	.53	.51	.48	.50	.48	.50	.47
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 201	1 419	741	688	1 304	326	676	400
Less than \$20,000-----	11	1	13	6	2	2	7	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	72	34	100	129	10	27	66	77
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	166	356	237	268	99	56	244	136
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	283	686	313	193	609	90	186	112
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	218	241	64	59	344	67	91	37
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	261	89	13	28	206	56	57	26
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	114	9	—	5	29	14	12	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	33	1	—	—	4	8	5	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	23	2	1	—	1	2	4	—
\$300,000 or more-----	20	—	—	—	—	4	4	2
Median (dollars)-----	86 100	67 600	61 200	55 000	77 100	77 300	62 100	56 800
Mean (dollars)-----	103 500	71 400	59 900	58 500	84 200	90 000	71 800	63 300
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	136	441	581	235	703	50	170	75
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	266	353	363	244	344	300	271	228
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	276	357	371	242	354	291	280	243
With meals included in rent-----	3	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	300	—	—	363	413	—	556	—
No meals included in rent-----	112	437	569	216	698	42	153	59
No cash rent-----	21	4	12	18	4	8	15	16

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA		Brown County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Brown County		Green Bay city, Brown County				Remainder of Brown County
	Total	Green Bay city	Allouez village	Green Bay city	Tract 204	Tract 1	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 204 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units -----	70 337	37 009	4 923	37 009	1 511	1 004	745	1 452	1 232	1 474	
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	46 862	21 460	4 235	21 460	1 400	495	210	802	328	1 368	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	66.6	58.0	86.0	58.0	92.7	49.3	28.2	55.2	26.6	92.8	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	23 475	15 549	688	15 549	111	509	535	650	904	106	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	33.4	42.0	14.0	42.0	7.3	50.7	71.8	44.8	73.4	7.2	
ROOMS											
1 room -----	420	288	13	288	-	10	25	6	24	-	
2 rooms -----	2 093	1 455	17	1 455	2	26	41	44	73	2	
3 rooms -----	6 119	4 125	132	4 125	20	120	200	153	286	19	
4 rooms -----	12 651	8 031	498	8 031	68	226	154	240	240	67	
5 rooms -----	16 628	10 001	1 001	10 001	267	227	131	395	266	258	
6 rooms -----	13 656	8 581	1 037	8 581	330	185	90	208	151	320	
7 rooms -----	8 957	3 620	872	3 620	296	89	42	91	83	292	
8 or more rooms -----	9 813	3 662	1 353	3 662	528	121	62	68	107	516	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.3	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.7	5.0	4.2	4.6	4.5	6.7	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	5.8	6.6	5.8	6.8	6.0	5.9	5.1	6.1	6.9	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.3	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.9	5.3	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached -----	45 720	20 963	4 216	20 963	1 455	514	206	686	333	1 418	
1, attached -----	3 053	1 898	166	1 898	17	24	6	16	23	17	
2 -----	6 788	4 968	256	4 968	8	274	201	362	409	8	
3 or 4 -----	2 782	2 138	25	2 138	5	156	78	175	254	5	
5 to 9 -----	3 732	2 328	21	2 328	1	24	35	22	97	1	
10 to 19 -----	2 896	1 821	66	1 821	12	-	36	-	53	12	
20 to 49 -----	1 894	1 174	77	1 174	-	-	4	-	52	-	
50 or more -----	1 498	1 084	62	1 084	-	-	168	-	-	-	
Mobile home or trailer -----	1 434	380	2	380	4	-	11	184	-	4	
Other -----	540	255	32	255	9	12	-	7	11	9	
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person -----	17 114	925	1 681	925	134	322	366	469	555	128	
2 persons -----	22 559	12 113	1 681	12 113	451	287	193	453	442	188	
3 persons -----	12 093	5 905	943	5 905	320	167	74	190	311	311	
4 persons -----	11 594	5 160	918	5 160	322	142	55	178	89	315	
5 persons -----	4 983	2 091	347	2 091	181	60	30	77	48	178	
6 or more persons -----	1 994	778	109	778	103	26	27	34	40	100	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.30	2.41	2.41	2.41	3.03	2.13	1.53	2.07	1.67	3.04	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.61	2.39	2.51	2.39	3.09	2.30	2.12	2.11	2.00	3.09	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.73	1.69	1.74	1.69	2.41	1.94	1.50	2.01	1.54	2.43	
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less -----	69 306	36 428	4 901	36 428	1 494	984	734	1 412	1 196	1 458	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	846	468	17	468	15	13	9	34	26	14	
1.51 or more -----	185	113	5	113	2	7	2	6	10	2	
Mean -----	.47	.46	.42	.46	.46	.47	.45	.49	.44	.46	
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	39 451	18 770	3 921	18 770	1 116	394	137	505	227	1 088	
Less than \$20,000 -----	4 223	142	4	142	3	6	15	24	5	3	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	4 164	2 876	158	2 876	37	235	89	284	111	37	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	13 348	8 227	1 085	8 227	135	138	29	185	91	132	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	12 161	4 601	1 229	4 601	266	13	4	12	11	258	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4 741	1 393	4 741	1 393	220	-	-	-	6	211	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3 320	1 131	464	1 131	263	-	-	-	3	258	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	815	147	147	147	114	1	-	-	-	113	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	244	42	42	42	35	-	-	-	-	33	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	108	25	25	25	23	-	-	-	-	23	
\$300,000 or more -----	127	23	23	23	20	-	-	-	-	20	
Median (dollars) -----	62 400	54 800	70 800	54 800	90 500	37 800	32 300	37 400	39 600	90 600	
Mean (dollars) -----	70 100	62 100	81 400	62 100	108 700	40 300	33 100	37 400	41 400	109 000	
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	23 112	15 473	679	15 473	78	507	531	643	901	73	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	325	315	385	315	334	279	259	260	277	336	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	329	317	396	317	354	281	283	263	276	362	
With meals included in rent -----	75	31	-	31	2	2	3	-	1	2	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	672	298	-	298	425	139	188	-	363	425	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	22 559	15 204	650	15 204	59	499	531	631	888	54	
No meals included in rent -----	478	238	29	238	17	6	7	12	12	17	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA		Brown County	
	Total	Allouez village	Green Bay city	
Occupied housing units -----	177	11	127	
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	52	8	35	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	29.4	72.7	27.6	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	125	3	92	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	70.6	27.3	72.4	
ROOMS				
1 room -----	4	-	3	
2 rooms -----	12	2	9	
3 rooms -----	33	-	21	
4 rooms -----	33	-	28	
5 rooms -----	41	1	31	
6 rooms -----	23	2	14	
7 rooms -----	14	3	9	
8 or more rooms -----	17	3	12	
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.7	6.7	4.6	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.5	7.0	6.6	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	6.0	4.0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	61	9	40	
1, attached -----	16	-	14	
2 -----	26	-	25	
3 or 4 -----	24	-	19	
5 to 9 -----	23	1	14	
10 to 19 -----	15	-	8	
20 to 49 -----	4	-	2	
50 or more -----	7	1	4	
Mobile home or trailer -----	1	-	-	
Other -----	1	-	1	
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	46	1	30	
2 persons -----	41	2	30	
3 persons -----	38	3	30	
4 persons -----	24	3	17	
5 persons -----	20	2	13	
6 or more persons -----	8	-	7	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.54	3.33	2.62	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.09	3.83	3.08	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.22	2.00	2.33	
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	167	10	118	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	8	-	8	
1.51 or more -----	2	1	1	
Mean -----	.69	.59	.69	
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	47	7	32	
Less than \$20,000 -----	-	-	-	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	5	-	4	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	12	2	8	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	14	1	11	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	9	4	4	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	7	-	5	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	-	-	-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	-	-	-	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	-	-	-	
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-	-	
Median (dollars) -----	68 100	82 500	66 300	
Mean (dollars) -----	73 100	76 100	70 200	
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	125	3	92	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	342	388	328	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	344	475	321	
With meals included in rent -----	-	-	-	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	-	-	-	
No meals included in rent -----	125	3	92	
No cash rent -----	-	-	-	

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA		Brown County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Brown County		Remainder of Brown County	
	Total	Green Bay city	Total	Green Bay city	Troct 204	Troct 204 (pt.)	Troct 204	Troct 204 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	1 143	715	1 143	715	205	205	205	205
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units-----	373	132	373	132	138	138	138	138
Percent of occupied housing units-----	32.6	18.5	32.6	18.5	67.3	67.3	67.3	67.3
Renter-occupied housing units-----	770	583	770	583	67	67	67	67
Percent of occupied housing units-----	67.4	81.5	67.4	81.5	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7
ROOMS								
1 room-----	21	16	21	16	3	3	3	3
2 rooms-----	45	30	45	30	8	8	8	8
3 rooms-----	154	110	154	110	18	18	18	18
4 rooms-----	302	219	302	219	32	32	32	32
5 rooms-----	301	181	301	181	63	63	63	63
6 rooms-----	174	95	174	95	41	41	41	41
7 rooms-----	72	37	72	37	18	18	18	18
8 or more rooms-----	74	27	74	27	22	22	22	22
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached-----	439	192	439	192	151	151	151	151
1, attached-----	87	67	87	67	6	6	6	6
2-----	245	204	245	204	12	12	12	12
3 or 4-----	124	99	124	99	10	10	10	10
5 to 9-----	102	67	102	67	9	9	9	9
10 to 19-----	49	36	49	36	-	-	-	-
20 to 49-----	26	20	26	20	-	-	-	-
50 or more-----	18	16	18	16	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer-----	40	8	40	8	14	14	14	14
Other-----	13	6	13	6	3	3	3	3
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person-----	217	137	217	137	41	41	41	41
2 persons-----	275	170	275	170	48	48	48	48
3 persons-----	222	151	222	151	31	31	31	31
4 persons-----	213	127	213	127	34	34	34	34
5 persons-----	136	90	136	90	27	27	27	27
6 or more persons-----	80	40	80	40	24	24	24	24
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.86	2.83	2.86	2.83	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.71	2.75	2.71	2.75	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less-----	1 064	667	1 064	667	185	185	185	185
1.01 to 1.50-----	60	36	60	36	15	15	15	15
1.51 or more-----	19	12	19	12	5	5	5	5
Mean-----	.68	.72	.68	.72	.62	.62	.62	.62
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	298	111	298	111	110	110	110	110
Less than \$20,000-----	11	2	11	2	8	8	8	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	82	41	82	41	35	35	35	35
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	106	44	106	44	34	34	34	34
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	73	17	73	17	25	25	25	25
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	18	5	18	5	6	6	6	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	6	1	6	1	2	2	2	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	51 300	47 700	51 300	47 700	47 500	47 500	47 500	47 500
Mean (dollars)-----	53 300	49 700	53 300	49 700	49 200	49 200	49 200	49 200
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	761	581	761	581	62	62	62	62
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	284	282	284	282	150	150	150	150
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	273	274	273	274	186	186	186	186
With meals included in rent-----	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	1
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	253	300	253	300	50	50	50	50
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	751	577	751	577	57	57	57	57
No meals included in rent-----	6	2	6	2	4	4	4	4
No cash rent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
Occupied housing units -----	474	474	410
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	104	104	62
Percent of occupied housing units -----	21.9	21.9	15.1
Renter-occupied housing units -----	370	370	348
Percent of occupied housing units -----	78.1	78.1	84.9
ROOMS			
1 room -----	12	12	10
2 rooms -----	41	41	36
3 rooms -----	73	73	59
4 rooms -----	111	111	107
5 rooms -----	95	95	89
6 rooms -----	58	58	50
7 rooms -----	37	37	31
8 or more rooms -----	47	47	28
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.5	4.5	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.6	6.6	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	165	165	125
1, attached -----	24	24	21
2 -----	111	111	108
3 or 4 -----	96	96	92
5 to 9 -----	44	44	34
10 to 19 -----	23	23	21
20 to 49 -----	5	5	4
50 or more -----	2	2	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	1	1	1
Other -----	3	3	3
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	42	42	34
2 persons -----	54	54	42
3 persons -----	55	55	39
4 persons -----	73	73	61
5 persons -----	67	67	57
6 or more persons -----	183	183	177
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.69	4.69	5.01
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.88	3.88	4.10
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	5.01	5.01	5.19
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	254	254	202
1.01 to 1.50 -----	105	105	98
1.51 or more -----	115	115	110
Mean -----	1.11	1.11	1.17
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	96	96	57
Less than \$20,000 -----	11	11	11
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	23	23	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	19	19	11
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	18	18	7
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	15	15	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	5	5	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2	2	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	2	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	3	3	1
\$300,000 or more -----	73	73	62
Median (dollars) -----	97	97	600
Mean (dollars) -----	600	600	600
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	368	368	346
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	314	314	311
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	314	314	311
With meals included in rent -----	4	4	4
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	281	281	281
No meals included in rent -----	362	362	340
No cash rent -----	2	2	2

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA		Brown County	
	Total	Green Bay city	Total	Green Bay city
Occupied housing units	382	282		
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	125	72		
Percent of occupied housing units	32.7	25.5		
Renter-occupied housing units	257	210		
Percent of occupied housing units	67.3	74.5		
ROOMS				
1 room	8	8		
2 rooms	27	21		
3 rooms	43	36		
4 rooms	90	71		
5 rooms	95	71		
6 rooms	57	39		
7 rooms	36	22		
8 or more rooms	26	14		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.7	4.6		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.8		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	157	99		
1, attached	23	19		
2	81	67		
3 or 4	41	34		
5 to 9	35	32		
10 to 19	23	14		
20 to 49	10	8		
50 or more	6	6		
Mobile home or trailer	4	2		
Other	2	1		
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	67	50		
2 persons	91	64		
3 persons	81	60		
4 persons	68	47		
5 persons	47	37		
6 or more persons	28	24		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.91	2.95		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.26	3.12		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.73	2.90		
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	351	254		
1.01 to 1.50	23	21		
1.51 or more	8	7		
Mean .....	.78	.80		
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	106	61		
Less than \$20,000	3	2		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	29	24		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	40	22		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	21	7		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	7	2		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	4		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—		
\$300,000 or more	—	—		
Median (dollars)	49 200	42 800		
Mean (dollars)	54 700	49 500		
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	257	210		
Median contract rent (dollars)	301	293		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	301	294		
With meals included in rent	2	1		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	375	387		
No meals included in rent	253	207		
No cash rent	2	2		

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA		Brown County	
	Total	Green Bay city	Total	Green Bay city
Occupied housing units -----	70 151	36 884		
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	46 781	21 414		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	66.7	58.1		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	23 370	15 470		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	33.3	41.9		
ROOMS				
1 room -----	415	283		
2 rooms -----	2 080	1 447		
3 rooms -----	6 102	4 111		
4 rooms -----	12 611	8 002		
5 rooms -----	16 584	9 216		
6 rooms -----	13 626	6 561		
7 rooms -----	8 936	3 608		
8 or more rooms -----	9 797	3 656		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.0		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	6.0	5.8		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	3.9		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	45 633	20 912		
1, attached -----	3 042	1 889		
2 -----	6 748	4 937		
3 or 4 -----	2 771	2 129		
5 to 9 -----	3 723	2 321		
10 to 19 -----	2 884	1 814		
20 to 49 -----	1 888	1 170		
50 or more -----	1 494	1 080		
Mobile home or trailer -----	1 430	378		
Other -----	538	254		
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	17 077	10 938		
2 persons -----	22 507	12 078		
3 persons -----	12 052	5 877		
4 persons -----	11 565	5 144		
5 persons -----	4 966	2 077		
6 or more persons -----	1 984	770		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.30	2.12		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.61	2.39		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.73	1.68		
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	69 130	36 312		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	840	463		
1.51 or more -----	181	109		
Mean -----	.47	.46		
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	39 386	18 733		
Less than \$20,000 -----	221	140		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	4 145	2 861		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	13 525	8 213		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	12 147	4 598		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4 738	1 392		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3 316	1 129		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	815	279		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	244	71		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	108	25		
\$300,000 or more -----	127	25		
Median (dollars) -----	62 400	54 900		
Mean (dollars) -----	70 100	62 200		
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	23 007	15 394		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	325	315		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	329	317		
With meals included in rent -----	74	30		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	676	295		
No meals included in rent -----	22 457	15 128		
No cash rent -----	476	236		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County									
			Total	Allouez village	Ashwaubenon village	De Pere city	Green Bay city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 16	Tract 18.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 101	Tract 102.01
ANCESTRY															
All persons		194 594	194 594	14 431	16 376	16 569	96 466	2 814	5 076	3 343	5 628	2 837	3 424	4 351	4 820
Ancestry specified		184 488	184 488	13 940	15 560	15 783	90 879	2 700	4 812	3 250	5 343	2 636	3 334	4 255	4 503
Single ancestry		85 639	85 639	6 217	6 768	6 934	43 484	1 114	2 213	1 471	2 346	1 134	1 399	1 952	2 014
Multiple ancestry		98 849	98 849	7 723	8 792	8 849	47 395	1 586	2 599	1 779	2 997	1 502	1 935	2 303	2 489
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		10 106	10 106	491	816	786	5 587	114	264	93	285	201	90	96	317
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported		389 188	389 188	28 862	32 752	33 138	192 932	5 628	10 152	6 686	11 256	5 674	6 848	8 702	9 640
Arab		304	304	66	73	22	81	—	9	—	7	3	—	15	—
Austrian		658	658	104	104	25	347	10	605	—	6	11	—	5	20
Belgian		103	103	1 885	1 721	1 764	14 504	360	—	409	1 188	472	746	409	469
Canadian		193	193	52	22	35	61	11	—	4	15	14	—	6	—
Czech		6 637	6 637	508	425	432	2 979	114	113	98	52	100	100	135	169
Danish		3 718	3 718	239	412	328	71 729	21	107	58	93	22	113	99	99
Dutch		17 526	17 526	1 090	2 249	2 990	6 462	206	370	174	538	315	282	706	674
English		11 302	11 302	1 141	1 082	1 027	5 823	245	428	226	236	188	199	354	273
Finnish		1 633	1 633	119	127	133	822	52	73	66	29	34	—	31	—
French (except Basque)		18 108	18 108	1 368	1 376	1 588	9 298	286	620	272	574	240	254	297	519
French Canadian		5 369	5 369	258	619	293	3 028	101	202	95	187	71	96	36	140
German		97 596	97 596	7 264	8 946	8 113	46 304	1 479	2 612	1 746	2 638	1 482	1 821	2 118	2 365
Greek		301	301	42	39	22	167	7	32	19	8	12	—	9	13
Hungarian		383	383	46	52	12	209	14	—	20	18	29	—	4	—
Irish		25 813	25 813	2 493	2 329	3 184	12 343	406	751	504	633	335	517	1 053	961
Italian		3 856	3 856	339	467	399	2 029	95	86	123	119	65	72	90	152
Lithuanian		455	455	78	63	180	180	18	13	10	—	22	12	28	22
Lithuanian		7 416	7 416	545	847	591	3 638	111	189	197	220	122	100	126	107
Norwegian		24 814	24 814	1 546	2 124	1 698	11 673	245	604	516	705	332	474	705	486
Polish		47	47	—	—	—	42	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian		14	14	—	7	—	5	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Russian		707	707	115	64	78	350	18	21	23	—	10	7	53	17
Scotch-Irish		1 670	1 670	217	100	191	833	12	25	5	35	5	25	27	59
Scottish		1 919	1 919	175	221	185	983	33	40	17	19	21	—	47	31
Slovak		340	340	86	117	108	651	16	—	18	9	21	33	60	37
Subsaharan African		16	16	8	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		5 832	5 832	450	547	531	3 059	164	178	112	148	79	163	159	74
Swiss		831	831	72	124	29	427	12	16	13	21	24	—	23	—
Ukrainian		144	144	6	33	144	47	16	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American		2 709	2 709	99	242	163	1 429	40	63	34	214	11	18	19	87
Welsh		656	656	126	144	46	217	10	—	—	17	8	—	17	7
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		56	56	8	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		131	131	—	21	14	65	—	—	—	10	—	—	8	6
Other ancestries		116 340	116 340	7 977	8 939	8 828	61 903	1 445	2 891	1 868	3 306	1 680	1 700	2 214	2 772
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		17	17	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		24	24	—	—	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Costa Rican		5	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		6	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Panamanian		6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		96	96	16	—	—	54	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Argentinean		5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		74	74	16	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County—Con.										Alauev village, Brown County			
	Tract 102.02	Tract 103	Tract 201.98	Tract 204	Tract 205.02	Tract 207.01	Tract 208	Tract 213.02	Tract 213.03	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210
ANCESTRY														
All persons	3 418	4 459	4 343	5 510	3 584	7 564	2 839	8 926	3 841	67	—	2 450	3 209	2 618
Ancestry specified	3 237	4 231	4 140	5 301	3 404	7 223	2 734	8 638	3 543	67	—	2 361	3 091	2 562
Single ancestry	1 116	2 037	1 856	2 443	1 611	3 379	1 274	3 764	1 736	46	—	1 033	1 305	1 138
Multiple ancestry	2 121	2 214	2 282	2 858	1 793	3 844	1 460	4 894	1 807	21	—	1 328	1 786	1 424
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	181	208	203	209	180	341	105	268	298	—	—	89	118	56
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	6 836	8 918	8 686	11 020	7 168	15 128	5 678	17 852	7 682	134	—	4 900	6 418	5 236
Arab	—	—	15	32	—	—	15	26	42	—	—	15	22	29
Austrian	—	—	5	28	—	17	16	31	21	—	—	10	27	27
Belgian	531	396	2 017	569	468	1 454	425	1 012	318	4	—	391	484	245
Canadian	—	21	8	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	—	—	7	12
Czech	39	95	276	74	69	491	59	210	105	—	—	59	145	115
Danish	56	53	84	100	99	16	16	186	106	—	—	16	78	39
Dutch	974	732	384	986	732	700	275	717	373	—	—	232	231	270
English	157	256	167	347	281	263	278	670	147	—	—	222	250	277
Finnish	14	60	28	36	51	93	23	45	36	—	—	23	27	29
French (except Basque)	449	375	313	531	523	698	321	732	269	—	—	286	317	251
French Canadian	51	92	66	88	116	145	83	301	140	—	—	78	60	29
German	1 625	2 260	1 933	2 622	1 871	4 050	1 368	4 997	2 125	41	—	1 191	1 700	1 229
Greek	—	—	—	18	2	—	7	39	—	—	—	—	5	—
Hungarian	—	4	10	13	7	14	319	33	19	—	—	7	3	—
Irish	468	775	331	658	406	711	26	1 328	391	14	—	304	612	511
Italian	87	78	48	57	61	140	111	220	73	—	—	26	73	60
Lithuanian	28	16	4	4	8	31	7	28	29	—	—	7	6	—
Norwegian	174	189	83	266	92	197	93	484	197	—	—	81	89	134
Polish	303	543	383	526	463	1 058	401	1 296	352	—	—	333	403	222
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumanian	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	8	2	16	11	17	5	30	11	—	—	5	13	38
Scottish-Irish	54	65	9	88	30	71	52	9	56	12	—	47	26	47
Scottish	55	60	29	55	38	62	63	96	65	—	—	34	11	57
Slovak	7	23	15	49	26	109	34	55	9	—	—	34	11	5
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	168	148	59	144	98	161	50	298	97	—	—	36	103	123
Swiss	—	6	13	8	7	66	7	78	18	—	—	7	6	28
Ukrainian	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	15	58	59	21	91	91	12	138	63	11	—	12	26	8
Welsh	12	13	20	17	6	—	18	126	4	—	—	18	32	18
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	13	3	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	1 552	2 509	2 305	3 577	2 048	4 318	1 663	4 527	2 542	46	—	1 355	1 587	1 308
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	1	8	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Allouez village, Brown County— Con.		Ashwaubenon village, Brown County							De Pere city, Brown County			
	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 213.01	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	863	5 224	—	—	—	26	55	3 881	8 573	3 841	4 284	4 794	3 418
Ancestry specified	823	5 036	—	—	—	26	55	3 616	8 320	3 543	4 188	4 477	3 237
Single ancestry	629	2 066	—	—	—	—	8	1 470	3 554	1 736	1 906	2 014	1 116
Multiple ancestry	194	2 970	—	—	—	26	47	2 146	4 766	1 807	2 282	2 463	2 121
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	40	188	—	—	—	—	—	265	253	298	96	317	181
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	1 726	10 448	—	—	—	52	110	7 762	17 146	7 682	8 568	9 588	6 836
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	26	42	15	7	—
Austrian	—	46	—	—	—	—	13	12	31	11	5	20	—
Belgian	—	761	—	—	—	—	—	432	970	318	405	469	531
Canadian	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	8	6	—
Czech	—	189	—	—	—	—	1	109	210	105	135	169	39
Danish	7	99	—	—	—	—	—	126	180	106	120	99	56
Dutch	5	352	—	—	—	—	10	156	710	373	706	674	974
English	—	392	—	—	—	—	—	306	628	147	354	273	157
Finnish	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	53	38	36	28	31	14
French (except Basque)	14	500	—	—	—	—	—	387	720	269	297	519	449
French Canadian	22	69	—	—	—	—	—	178	301	140	36	140	51
German	218	2 885	—	—	—	9	31	2 035	4 746	2 125	2 077	2 356	1 625
Greek	7	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	9	13	—
Hungarian	7	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	19	4	—	4
Irish	112	940	—	—	—	9	29	590	1 310	391	1 039	952	468
Italian	30	150	—	—	—	—	—	136	220	111	90	152	87
Lithuanian	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	28	29	28	22	28
Lithuanian	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	28	29	28	22	28
Norwegian	24	217	—	—	—	—	10	183	457	197	126	107	174
Polish	13	575	—	—	—	17	4	494	1 257	352	434	469	303
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	5	54	—	—	—	—	—	23	30	7	—	17	—
Scotch-Irish	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	34	9	56	53	15	54
Scottish	14	29	—	—	—	—	—	60	96	65	47	31	55
Slovak	—	36	—	—	—	17	—	36	55	9	60	20	7
Subsaharan African	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	15	173	—	—	—	—	—	159	291	97	159	74	168
Swiss	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	28	78	18	23	—	—
Ukrainian	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	26	—	—	—	—
United States or American	6	36	—	—	—	—	—	41	138	63	8	87	15
Welsh	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	13	126	4	17	7	12
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	1 183	2 498	—	—	—	—	8	2 110	21	—	2 168	2 772	1 552
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County													
	Oe Pere city, Brown County—													
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
ANCESTRY	4 012	61	2 956	6 347	2 814	5 076	3 100	4 795	2 697	3 207	4 662	5 445	2 133	3 901
	3 822	59	2 740	6 014	2 700	4 812	2 849	4 397	2 626	3 075	4 360	5 168	2 026	3 522
	1 848	30	1 474	2 879	1 114	2 213	1 414	2 050	1 226	1 347	2 072	2 421	1 150	2 048
	1 954	29	1 266	3 135	1 586	2 599	1 435	2 347	1 400	1 728	2 288	2 747	876	1 474
	190	2	216	333	114	264	251	398	71	132	302	277	107	379
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	8 024	122	5 912	12 694	5 628	10 152	6 200	9 590	5 394	6 414	9 324	10 890	4 266	7 802
	Arab	—	—	31	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Austrian	—	4	9	10	—	—	14	—	5	39	18	7	10
	Belgian	352	7	326	958	360	605	601	372	280	550	688	155	854
	Canadian	21	—	—	8	11	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	89	—	36	197	114	113	135	171	136	112	108	151	30	66
	51	—	27	230	71	107	27	139	49	68	38	83	13	38
	2	—	71	624	206	370	172	213	243	123	294	362	93	168
	12	—	378	245	245	428	213	408	129	161	258	274	90	154
	239	—	63	290	129	73	6	62	87	33	76	47	—	38
	60	—	9	24	52	620	290	557	241	282	472	591	221	470
	317	6	288	764	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French Canadian	—	134	268	101	202	56	140	114	177	60	211	15	169
	German	2 012	43	1 402	3 077	1 479	1 383	2 144	1 353	1 739	2 502	2 572	798	1 343
	Greek	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hungarian	—	—	—	16	14	—	6	—	26	7	—	9	—
	Irish	719	6	319	987	406	751	384	694	326	470	620	850	262
	Italian	70	—	27	63	95	86	85	88	99	64	49	134	32
	Lithuanian	—	—	—	8	18	13	—	24	12	21	21	16	8
	Norwegian	184	—	112	303	111	189	152	234	112	65	216	140	58
Polish	492	—	306	666	245	604	481	524	305	359	683	672	254	
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	384
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Russian	8	—	25	18	21	20	—	—	15	18	26	7	—
	Scotch-Irish	63	—	109	12	25	25	58	61	45	50	104	28	13
	Scottish	52	—	56	33	40	42	50	50	65	49	33	98	41
	Slovak	21	—	110	8	16	40	15	11	4	29	38	13	—
	Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Swedish	122	8	53	202	164	130	161	107	105	214	230	30	82
	Swiss	6	—	28	7	12	25	38	—	30	—	48	6	6
	Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	United States or American	53	—	87	58	40	48	24	23	94	88	93	31	82
	Welsh	10	—	19	23	10	6	8	5	5	7	19	—	5
	West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other ancestries	2 302	34	2 467	3 839	1 445	2 891	2 023	3 173	1 482	1 986	2 739	1 955	3 478
	PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	3	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	20	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	3	—	7	8	—	20	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03
ANCESTRY														
All persons	892	2 152	3 081	3 405	3 778	3 090	3 245	5 587	5 230	3 329	2 457	7 415	3 424	1 389
Ancestry specified	794	2 042	2 794	3 235	3 517	3 009	3 110	5 302	4 913	3 076	2 261	7 100	3 334	1 277
Single ancestry	519	1 121	1 497	1 447	1 712	1 317	1 532	2 346	2 286	1 558	978	3 375	1 399	472
Multiple ancestry	275	921	1 297	1 788	1 805	1 692	1 578	2 956	2 627	1 518	1 283	3 725	1 935	805
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	98	110	287	170	261	81	135	285	317	253	196	315	90	112
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	1 784	4 304	6 162	6 810	7 556	6 180	6 490	11 174	10 460	6 658	4 914	14 830	6 848	2 778
Arab	—	6	—	11	—	—	5	7	—	9	3	—	—	28
Austrian	—	15	—	19	—	—	23	6	14	35	11	54	6	11
Belgian	110	366	447	364	590	377	294	1 188	1 240	396	352	1 427	746	388
Canadian	—	—	—	6	—	4	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	28	22	124	84	109	98	122	193	165	159	44	314	100	48
Danish	28	12	31	77	41	50	49	93	107	33	22	97	113	8
Dutch	55	182	129	263	346	166	203	538	365	188	261	646	282	88
English	58	125	148	151	174	222	235	236	317	274	167	605	199	88
Finnish	—	18	17	19	28	57	32	29	25	19	3	16	34	11
French (except Basque)	58	260	342	231	339	256	250	533	358	181	177	776	254	129
French Canadian	23	90	119	121	154	95	73	187	182	68	47	113	96	8
German	323	843	1 130	1 679	1 699	1 680	1 669	2 604	2 525	1 740	1 295	3 689	1 821	679
Greek	—	—	—	38	23	19	7	—	8	6	12	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	20	—	5	8	—	18	18	—	5	27	9	—	—
Irish	86	222	340	618	466	475	484	633	446	411	306	720	517	205
Italian	8	32	71	59	68	123	63	119	36	162	63	260	72	19
Lithuanian	—	—	6	—	—	10	9	—	—	8	6	9	12	—
Norwegian	5	36	100	142	170	162	158	220	164	152	122	191	100	106
Polish	75	249	335	411	530	510	278	705	747	296	298	1 050	474	119
Portuguese	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	19
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Russian	—	23	6	15	—	23	—	—	61	23	10	32	7	—
Scotch-Irish	5	—	54	13	11	5	34	35	10	16	5	41	25	29
Spanish	—	—	35	81	22	17	30	19	67	52	6	71	14	—
Slovak	—	—	—	51	62	18	30	9	56	35	21	44	33	8
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	41	51	61	59	92	110	124	148	201	89	51	134	163	53
Swiss	—	—	—	80	18	13	7	21	9	12	24	33	—	—
Ukrainian	—	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
United States or American	28	39	53	6	52	32	10	214	75	23	11	126	18	11
Welsh	—	—	5	25	19	—	2	10	16	31	8	17	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	6	—
Other ancestries	853	1 662	2 565	2 138	2 513	1 579	2 162	3 306	3 211	2 177	1 500	4 266	1 700	714
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.						Remainder of Brown County						
	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	53	—	—	64	389	353	—	253	41	380	—	—	—
Ancestry specified	51	—	—	64	373	338	—	241	41	375	—	—	—
Single ancestry	2	—	—	64	241	210	—	154	—	156	—	—	—
Multiple ancestry	49	—	—	—	132	128	—	87	41	219	—	—	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	2	—	—	—	16	15	—	12	—	5	—	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	106	—	—	128	778	706	—	506	82	760	—	—	—
Arab	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	34	42	—	32	—	120	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	7	—	—	—	43	7	—	8	—	54	—	—	—
English	13	—	—	—	56	42	—	4	—	21	—	—	—
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	—	4	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	15	—	—	10	35	12	—	16	41	63	—	—	—
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
German	42	—	—	54	177	251	—	66	34	187	—	—	—
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	12	—	—	—	15	18	—	29	—	29	—	—	—
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	12	27	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	68	39	—	6	—	34	—	—	—
Polish	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	5	—	—	—	14	7	—	2	—	28	—	—	—
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—
Welsh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	6	—	—	64	308	248	—	289	—	180	—	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Brown County—Can.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.01	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 207.02	Tract 214	Tract 215	
ANCESTRY	—	447	4 290	5 214	4 365	5 394	6 290	3 584	4 110	7 500	2 168	3 986	2 730	
	—	429	4 089	4 922	4 212	5 187	5 774	3 404	3 944	7 159	2 060	3 837	2 652	
	—	169	1 856	2 176	2 048	2 405	2 499	1 611	1 776	3 315	867	1 732	1 472	
	—	260	2 233	2 746	2 164	2 782	3 275	1 793	2 168	3 844	1 193	2 105	1 180	
	—	18	201	292	153	207	516	180	166	341	108	149	78	
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported													
	SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
	—	894	8 580	10 428	8 730	10 788	12 580	7 168	8 220	15 000	4 336	7 972	5 460	
	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	5	27	11	32	6	22	—	5	17	6	5	2
—	44	2 017	789	336	561	933	468	610	1 454	1 454	315	409	141	
—	—	8	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	
—	6	276	75	93	73	257	69	595	491	491	149	82	119	
—	2	54	82	73	98	73	300	73	300	99	58	37	37	
—	108	377	407	308	964	363	363	242	220	700	372	1 159	453	
—	17	154	236	179	342	375	281	281	85	263	62	138	72	
—	—	28	64	25	36	70	51	51	22	93	2	15	13	
—	58	298	596	393	525	581	523	523	203	688	130	252	111	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	26	66	159	122	88	235	235	116	70	145	42	36	42	
—	248	1 891	2 659	2 133	2 548	3 307	3 307	1 871	2 095	3 996	1 268	2 561	2 105	
—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7	2	—	—	—	2	—	
—	—	10	7	2	13	5	5	7	—	14	—	4	—	
—	56	319	572	427	623	750	750	406	406	711	277	519	340	
—	8	48	100	28	57	60	60	61	34	140	14	58	12	
—	—	16	6	17	4	13	13	8	—	31	10	8	2	
—	—	83	362	163	256	343	343	92	118	197	33	68	40	
—	51	377	863	1 754	522	946	946	463	956	1 058	322	256	165	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	2	—	—	5	16	19	11	5	17	6	16	3	
—	—	9	40	13	87	41	41	30	12	71	12	10	2	
—	8	29	35	27	55	38	38	26	28	62	14	10	4	
—	2	15	13	16	49	30	30	26	66	109	25	25	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	26	54	238	61	136	260	260	98	54	161	29	53	45	
—	—	13	20	5	8	27	27	7	9	66	16	8	—	
—	—	2	32	9	8	8	—	—	—	66	7	—	—	
—	5	59	64	49	21	131	131	91	102	91	41	86	34	
—	3	20	23	9	16	9	9	6	16	—	—	3	11	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	13	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	207	2 299	2 891	2 413	3 535	3 604	3 604	2 048	2 117	4 254	1 107	2 093	1 656	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—										

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County					Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Brown County			
		Total	Allouez village	Ashwaubenan village	De Pere city	Green Bay city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 16
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	194 594	194 594	14 431	16 376	16 569	96 466	2 814	5 076	3 343	5 628
Native	191 602	191 602	14 242	16 248	16 432	94 148	2 798	5 018	3 313	5 544
Foreign born	2 992	2 992	189	128	137	2 318	16	58	30	84
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	622	622	11	26	11	482	2	—	—	24
Persons 5 years and over	179 453	179 453	13 478	15 250	15 385	88 650	2 590	4 737	2 947	5 132
In linguistically isolated households	1 641	1 641	15	56	17	1 430	5	—	—	70
Speak a language other than English	7 175	7 175	460	420	336	4 442	68	85	84	244
Do not speak English "very well"	2 913	2 913	88	214	58	2 135	17	20	2	105
Speak Spanish	1 745	1 745	124	121	153	992	27	38	23	64
Do not speak English "very well"	489	489	36	49	31	278	3	7	2	7
Linguistically isolated	81	61	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	1 931	1 931	31	67	42	1 773	9	5	5	103
Do not speak English "very well"	1 494	1 494	17	51	—	1 424	5	5	—	72
Linguistically isolated	1 227	1 227	9	51	—	1 167	—	—	—	55
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	51 864	51 864	3 705	4 343	5 310	24 308	803	1 216	953	1 326
Preprimary school	4 167	4 167	293	371	314	1 964	79	100	102	70
Public school	2 488	2 488	134	273	136	1 213	54	69	56	36
Elementary or high school	34 332	34 332	2 541	2 894	2 703	15 738	555	824	681	888
Public school	27 918	27 918	1 919	2 729	1 845	12 907	469	650	554	774
College	13 365	13 365	871	1 078	2 293	6 606	169	292	170	368
Public college	10 494	10 494	744	907	691	5 996	136	267	146	347
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	120 575	120 575	9 482	10 217	9 635	60 721	1 756	3 267	1 979	3 488
Less than 9th grade	10 186	10 186	382	538	705	5 511	42	189	39	372
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 741	10 741	591	698	700	6 116	99	316	105	309
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	48 840	48 840	2 885	4 147	3 751	24 205	632	1 393	678	1 669
Some college, no degree	19 105	19 105	1 802	1 822	1 472	9 815	354	482	408	489
Associate degree	10 383	10 383	820	1 165	868	4 957	183	361	300	290
Bachelor's degree	15 744	15 744	2 117	1 452	1 460	7 643	347	395	351	261
Graduate or professional degree	5 576	5 576	885	395	679	2 474	99	131	98	98
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.6	82.6	89.7	87.9	85.4	80.9	92.0	84.5	92.7	80.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.7	17.7	31.7	18.1	22.2	16.7	25.4	16.1	22.7	10.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	224	224	45	205	81	292	184	187	35	470
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 309	1 309	1 303	1 219	1 243	1 268	1 081	1 121	1 407	1 414
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 041	2 041	1 889	1 955	2 114	1 948	2 004	1 599	1 916	1 614
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	179 453	179 453	13 478	15 250	15 385	88 650	2 590	4 737	2 947	5 132
Some house	98 082	98 082	8 113	7 563	7 835	45 363	1 237	2 552	1 069	2 517
Different house in United States	80 408	80 408	5 338	7 645	7 521	42 522	1 350	2 154	1 874	2 597
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	37 397	37 397	2 048	3 467	1 761	23 982	756	1 295	946	1 590
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 253	15 253	955	1 430	2 736	4 226	115	200	247	132
Different MSA/PMSA	15 933	15 933	1 716	1 681	2 198	7 541	262	320	455	434
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11 825	11 825	619	1 067	826	6 773	217	339	226	441
Abroad	963	963	27	42	29	765	3	31	4	18
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	161 946	161 946	14 431	16 376	16 569	96 466	2 814	5 076	3 090	5 628
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	111 371	111 371	12 163	11 535	11 818	63 175	2 157	3 215	2 532	3 291
Rural population	32 648	32 648	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	9 252	9 252	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
On farms	3 495	3 495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	98 033	98 033	6 773	9 204	8 477	47 012	1 613	2 730	1 747	2 894
Car, truck, or van	88 530	88 530	6 310	8 788	7 284	42 331	1 532	2 562	1 687	2 640
Drove alone	79 861	79 861	5 891	8 116	6 714	37 782	1 423	2 259	1 606	2 408
Carpooled	8 669	8 669	419	672	570	4 549	109	303	81	232
Public transportation (including taxicab)	1 319	1 319	75	57	72	1 024	25	3	5	25
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	1 272	1 272	75	42	72	996	21	3	5	25
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	10	10	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—
Walked	4 134	4 134	195	204	827	2 246	18	95	15	140
Other means	835	835	31	25	84	481	12	24	3	18
Worked at home	3 215	3 215	162	130	210	930	26	46	37	71
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.07	1.03	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.0	16.0	15.0	13.8	14.0	15.7	15.6	14.5	15.8	14.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	6 101	6 101	300	435	430	2 807	79	126	88	196
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	21 850	21 850	1 362	2 109	1 791	10 143	259	591	431	678
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	30 028	30 028	2 470	3 365	2 654	13 984	615	877	681	625
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	10 808	10 808	1 059	922	993	5 449	179	294	138	263
All other times	26 031	26 031	1 420	2 243	2 399	13 699	455	796	372	1 061
Worked in MSA of residence	90 848	90 848	6 265	8 612	7 960	44 284	1 492	2 515	1 624	2 789
Green Bay city	56 023	56 023	3 784	4 671	2 879	32 741	1 027	1 711	1 032	2 247
Ashwaubenan village	12 848	12 848	701	2 591	1 245	5 372	281	416	310	147
De Pere city	8 448	8 448	481	693	3 095	2 366	69	139	129	188
Remainder of Brown County	13 529	13 529	1 299	657	741	3 805	115	249	153	207
Worked outside MSA of residence	7 185	7 185	508	592	517	2 728	121	215	123	105
Appleton city	918	918	54	117	76	316	25	13	21	—
Oshkosh city	125	125	12	14	15	38	2	—	3	—
Kaukauna city	377	377	34	44	25	60	3	—	2	—
Neenah city	121	121	5	4	13	48	—	—	—	—
Menasha city (pt.)	99	99	—	—	16	41	2	—	3	—
Remainder of Winnebago County	239	239	35	22	19	101	3	7	—	—
Remainder of Outagamie County	1 171	1 171	91	155	87	333	25	42	22	25
Remainder of Calumet County	348	348	11	—	39	50	4	—	4	8
Shawana County	216	216	—	16	—	140	5	18	16	—
Kewaunee County	751	751	56	34	26	284	—	—	3	34
Manitowac city	212	212	26	—	—	90	—	11	3	9
Remainder of Manitowac County	285	285	10	—	25	125	2	—	2	11
Oconto County	525	525	71	48	25	187	8	65	11	—
Daar County	171	171	7	—	—	91	2	—	—	10
Worked elsewhere	1 627	1 627	96	138	151	824	40	59	33	8

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County—Con.									
	Tract 18.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 101	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103	Tract 201.98	Tract 204	Tract 205.02	Tract 207.01
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 837	3 424	4 351	4 820	3 418	4 459	4 343	5 510	3 584	7 564
Native	2 775	3 388	4 286	4 788	3 399	4 432	4 325	5 476	3 550	7 546
Foreign born	62	36	65	32	19	27	18	34	34	18
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	13	—	—	11	—	13	5	13	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 732	3 092	4 038	4 590	3 130	4 073	3 972	5 125	3 306	6 833
In linguistically isolated households	—	22	—	—	17	—	17	5	24	—
Speak a language other than English	87	66	102	136	53	56	169	221	129	144
Do not speak English "very well"	35	29	15	5	27	16	35	51	67	25
Speak Spanish	9	20	47	80	—	33	12	26	23	47
Do not speak English "very well"	—	7	15	5	—	16	2	11	23	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	8	22	15	27	—	2	2	6	8	—
Do not speak English "very well"	8	22	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 512	1 069	1 083	2 241	888	1 211	1 125	1 706	867	1 924
Preprimary school	25	119	84	64	70	107	79	193	68	143
Public school	7	52	20	31	27	60	56	103	43	53
Elementary or high school	313	739	782	513	668	818	835	1 249	625	1 404
Public school	225	591	465	373	447	612	749	927	523	1 118
College	1 174	211	217	1 664	150	286	211	264	174	377
Public college	1 162	211	167	193	136	212	198	194	135	320
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 252	1 932	2 852	2 219	2 145	2 740	2 670	3 311	2 193	4 547
Less than 9th grade	90	72	166	130	259	171	328	280	139	269
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	92	56	130	203	208	180	245	261	238	373
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	352	839	857	942	963	1 105	1 228	1 245	952	2 096
Same college, no degree	247	328	517	390	231	379	291	534	410	674
Associate degree	77	195	216	214	208	250	169	269	214	415
Bachelor's degree	271	366	625	219	206	480	297	474	208	553
Graduate or professional degree	123	76	341	121	70	175	112	248	32	167
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.5	93.4	89.6	85.0	78.2	87.2	78.5	83.7	82.8	85.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.5	22.9	33.9	15.3	12.9	23.9	15.3	21.8	10.9	15.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	40	211	106	9	140	275	196	118	163	265
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	448	1 007	1 245	1 215	1 397	1 221	1 501	1 711	1 149	1 123
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 765	2 072	1 960	1 982	2 540	2 049	2 288	2 219	2 060	2 080
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 732	3 092	4 038	4 590	3 130	4 073	3 972	5 125	3 306	6 833
Same house	1 120	1 562	2 121	1 930	1 851	2 253	2 773	3 505	1 856	2 997
Different house in United States	1 567	1 530	1 900	2 660	1 267	1 820	1 197	1 604	1 433	3 810
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	396	796	535	475	326	444	457	365	742	2 060
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	128	104	770	623	601	830	361	655	146	813
Different MSA/PMSA	513	268	471	1 196	224	314	188	415	304	574
Not in an MSA/PMSA	530	362	124	366	116	232	191	169	241	363
Abroad	45	—	17	—	12	—	2	16	17	26
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 491	3 424	4 351	4 820	3 418	4 080	53	703	3 584	7 564
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 071	2 858	3 465	2 487	2 847	3 133	53	409	2 477	5 225
Rural population	346	—	—	—	—	379	4 290	4 807	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	132	—	—	—	—	94	1 409	698	—	—
On farms	10	—	—	—	—	11	612	355	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 625	1 823	2 171	2 532	1 748	2 283	2 297	2 788	1 974	4 260
Car, truck, or van	1 268	1 751	2 000	1 736	1 636	2 144	1 962	2 489	1 856	4 050
Drive alone	1 136	1 578	1 870	1 539	1 533	1 975	1 735	2 251	1 668	3 662
Carpooled	132	173	130	197	103	169	227	238	188	388
Public transportation (including taxicab)	15	5	39	—	20	14	2	5	—	20
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	15	5	39	—	20	14	2	5	—	20
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	260	13	60	668	26	80	58	49	61	19
Other means	26	13	5	42	11	26	2	34	—	54
Worked at home	56	41	67	86	55	19	273	211	57	117
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.04	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.7	15.8	15.9	11.9	13.8	15.2	22.4	16.8	15.8	16.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	61	116	74	95	139	132	242	193	198	296
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	269	355	474	458	395	508	513	579	462	1 047
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	435	615	805	540	648	771	565	906	632	1 354
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	192	178	328	270	141	274	169	309	177	416
All other times	612	518	423	1 083	370	579	535	590	448	1 030
Worked in MSA of residence	1 438	1 701	2 010	2 373	1 679	2 126	2 045	2 483	1 892	4 010
Green Bay city	1 192	1 324	898	571	657	864	1 227	1 063	1 084	2 627
Ashwaubenon village	99	182	245	344	342	332	148	463	270	569
De Pere city	23	105	623	1 262	560	704	71	321	127	259
Remainder of Brown County	124	90	244	196	120	226	599	636	411	555
Worked outside MSA of residence	187	122	161	159	69	157	252	305	82	250
Appleton city	17	12	24	17	15	27	—	57	6	23
Oshkosh city	4	—	9	6	—	—	5	4	—	18
Kaukauna city	—	8	8	11	6	2	—	26	5	7
Neenah city	4	—	9	—	—	4	—	14	—	—
Menasha city (pt.)	—	—	2	6	8	—	4	—	—	8
Remainder of Winnebago County	—	—	2	—	—	18	2	5	—	—
Remainder of Outagamie County	2	—	10	32	19	33	4	103	9	6
Remainder of Calumet County	9	—	13	8	—	24	—	5	—	8
Shawano County	19	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	12	—
Kewaunee County	2	39	19	7	—	2	156	8	9	35
Manitowoc city	11	11	—	—	—	2	7	2	12	10
Remainder of Manitowoc County	11	27	6	9	—	10	8	3	—	37
Oconto County	8	—	19	5	—	1	2	9	23	7
Door County	4	—	—	—	—	—	41	3	—	—
Worked elsewhere	96	25	40	58	21	34	12	64	6	91

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County— Can.			Allaue village, Brown County						
	Tract 208	Tract 213.02	Tract 213.03	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 839	8 926	3 841	67	—	2 450	3 209	2 618	863	5 224
Native	2 776	8 897	3 771	61	—	2 406	3 167	2 586	841	5 181
Foreign born	63	29	70	6	—	44	42	32	22	43
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	10	—	26	—	—	5	6	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 641	8 283	3 596	67	—	2 274	2 977	2 471	863	4 826
In linguistically isolated households	14	—	56	—	—	9	6	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	147	229	137	—	—	95	118	67	118	62
Do not speak English "very well"	57	96	106	—	—	39	27	—	22	—
Speak Spanish	40	88	15	—	—	20	29	13	56	6
Do not speak English "very well"	27	23	15	—	—	14	7	—	15	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	17	—	51	—	—	17	—	—	—	14
Do not speak English "very well"	17	—	51	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	9	—	51	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	606	2 614	782	6	—	554	771	620	238	1 516
Preprimary school	39	232	85	—	—	39	80	33	—	141
Public school	8	167	64	—	—	8	46	13	—	67
Elementary or high school	418	1 807	511	6	—	382	489	436	162	1 066
Public school	378	1 706	474	—	—	342	345	315	138	779
College	149	575	186	—	—	133	202	151	76	309
Public college	129	500	165	—	—	113	178	110	63	280
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 036	5 373	2 510	53	—	1 718	2 197	1 913	316	3 285
Less than 9th grade	175	87	364	—	—	130	122	42	19	69
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	228	220	301	—	—	191	151	46	111	92
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	733	2 117	872	14	—	630	718	487	88	948
Some college, no degree	406	999	474	16	—	313	437	439	66	531
Associate degree	140	686	232	—	—	120	158	135	24	383
Bachelor's degree	284	910	233	18	—	264	467	510	—	858
Graduate or professional degree	70	354	34	5	—	70	144	254	8	404
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.2	94.3	73.5	100.0	—	81.3	87.6	95.4	58.9	95.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.4	23.5	10.6	43.4	—	19.4	27.8	39.9	2.5	38.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	126	195	277	—	—	130	38	—	—	23
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 008	1 187	1 039	3 000	—	1 028	1 442	1 047	—	1 440
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 864	1 990	1 768	—	—	1 858	1 631	1 780	—	2 090
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 641	8 283	3 596	67	—	2 274	2 977	2 471	863	4 826
Same house	1 520	4 047	1 269	67	—	1 320	1 876	1 689	100	3 061
Different house in United States	1 100	4 225	2 304	—	—	933	1 095	782	763	1 765
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	508	1 677	1 174	—	—	444	520	371	20	693
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	201	935	389	—	—	176	282	185	—	312
Different MSA/PMSA	202	1 022	447	—	—	167	193	154	631	571
Not in an MSA/PMSA	189	591	294	—	—	146	100	72	112	189
Abroad	21	11	23	—	—	21	6	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 839	8 926	3 841	67	—	2 450	3 209	2 618	863	5 224
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 121	6 873	1 631	67	—	1 846	2 993	2 378	—	4 879
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 226	5 222	2 000	41	—	1 075	1 678	1 248	—	2 731
Car, truck, or van	1 077	5 104	1 838	32	—	931	1 588	1 169	—	2 590
Drove alone	1 003	4 655	1 718	23	—	881	1 440	1 069	—	2 478
Carpooled	74	449	120	9	—	50	148	100	—	112
Public transportation (including taxicab)	18	18	39	—	—	18	44	4	—	9
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	18	10	32	—	—	18	44	4	—	9
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	89	25	100	—	—	84	26	24	—	61
Other means	9	13	8	—	—	9	13	9	—	—
Worked at home	33	62	15	9	—	33	7	42	—	71
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.16	—	1.03	1.05	1.05	—	1.02
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	13.7	13.6	34.1	—	14.7	13.9	15.3	—	15.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	42	227	127	—	—	42	85	44	—	129
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	250	1 141	501	9	—	217	354	220	—	562
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	417	1 973	704	15	—	381	583	467	—	1 024
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	188	626	158	4	—	162	301	243	—	349
All other times	296	1 193	495	4	—	240	348	232	—	596
Worked in MSA of residence	1 168	4 883	1 882	41	—	1 028	1 546	1 153	—	2 497
Green Bay city	705	2 652	1 021	18	—	600	1 076	612	—	1 478
Ashwaubenon village	129	1 394	598	10	—	122	131	151	—	287
De Pere city	87	445	113	—	—	87	109	100	—	185
Remainder of Brown County	247	392	150	13	—	219	230	290	—	547
Worked outside MSA of residence	58	339	118	—	—	47	132	95	—	234
Appleton city	—	58	30	—	—	—	8	17	—	29
Oshkosh city	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	4
Kaukauna city	—	17	22	—	—	—	11	10	—	13
Neenah city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Menasha city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Winnebago County	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	16	—	19
Remainder of Outagamie County	35	104	18	—	—	29	23	7	—	32
Remainder of Calumet County	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5
Shawano County	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kewaunee County	—	27	7	—	—	—	20	12	—	24
Manitowoc city	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	—	7
Remainder of Manitowoc County	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
Oconto County	13	43	—	—	—	13	12	5	—	41
Door County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Worked elsewhere	5	66	23	—	—	—	30	18	—	48

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ashwaubenon village, Brown County								De Pere city, Brown County	
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 213.01	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	—	—	—	26	55	3 881	8 573	3 841	4 284	4 794
Native	—	—	—	26	55	3 852	8 544	3 771	4 225	4 762
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	29	29	70	59	32
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	—	26	54	3 620	7 954	3 596	3 971	4 564
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	—	—	68	215	137	102	136
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	20	88	106	15	5
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	18	88	15	47	80
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	11	23	15	15	5
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	51	15	27
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	9	1 055	2 497	782	1 077	2 241
Preprimary school	—	—	—	—	—	70	216	85	84	64
Public school	—	—	—	—	—	58	151	64	20	31
Elementary or high school	—	—	—	—	8	640	1 735	511	776	513
Public school	—	—	—	—	8	597	1 650	474	465	373
College	—	—	—	—	1	345	546	186	217	1 664
Public college	—	—	—	—	—	271	471	165	167	193
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	—	—	—	26	33	2 494	5 154	2 510	2 799	2 193
Less than 9th grade	—	—	—	—	1	86	87	364	166	130
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	—	—	2	181	214	301	130	203
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	15	22	1 189	2 049	872	843	927	927
Some college, no degree	—	—	—	—	7	396	945	474	501	390
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	—	263	670	232	216	214
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	11	1	319	888	233	607	208
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	—	—	60	301	34	336	121
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	—	—	100.0	90.9	89.3	94.2	73.5	89.4	84.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	42.3	3.0	15.2	23.1	10.6	33.7	15.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	134	203	277	108	9
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	1 333	1 590	1 192	1 039	1 216	1 237
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	—	—	4 000	2 044	1 973	1 768	1 960	1 982
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	—	26	54	3 620	7 954	3 596	3 971	4 564
Some house	—	—	—	26	41	2 429	3 798	1 269	2 054	1 904
Different house in United States	—	—	—	—	13	1 183	4 145	2 304	1 900	2 660
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	651	1 642	1 174	535	475
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	5	110	926	389	770	623
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	241	993	447	471	1 196
Not in on MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	8	181	584	294	124	366
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	23	17	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	—	—	26	55	3 881	8 573	3 841	4 284	4 794
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	26	10	3 294	6 574	1 631	3 398	2 461
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	—	—	—	20	39	2 137	5 008	2 000	2 130	2 512
Car, truck, or van	—	—	—	20	35	1 995	4 900	1 838	1 968	1 716
Drove alone	—	—	—	20	33	1 872	4 473	1 718	1 847	1 519
Carpooled	—	—	—	—	2	123	427	120	121	197
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	39	39	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	32	39	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	—	79	25	100	60	668
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	8	5	42
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	4	49	62	15	58	86
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	—	—	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	—	—	5.0	12.7	13.8	13.8	13.6	15.6	11.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	4	77	227	127	74	95
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	3	480	1 125	501	465	458
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	—	11	5	765	1 880	704	790	529
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	2	175	587	158	324	270
All other times	—	—	—	9	21	591	1 127	495	419	1 074
Worked in MSA of residence	—	—	—	20	39	1 995	4 676	1 882	1 969	2 353
Green Bay city	—	—	—	—	20	1 118	2 512	1 021	880	571
Ashwaubenon village	—	—	—	—	15	622	1 356	598	235	344
De Pere city	—	—	—	20	3	112	445	113	623	1 242
Remainder of Brown County	—	—	—	—	1	143	363	150	231	196
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	—	—	142	332	118	161	159
Appleton city	—	—	—	—	—	29	58	30	24	17
Oshkosh city	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	9	6
Kaukauna city	—	—	—	—	—	5	17	22	8	11
Neenah city	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	9	—
Menasha city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Remainder of Winnebago County	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	10	2	—
Remainder of Outagamie County	—	—	—	—	—	40	97	18	10	32
Remainder of Calumet County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	8
Shawano County	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
Kewaunee County	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	7	19	7
Manitowac city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Manitowac County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9
Oconto County	—	—	—	—	—	5	43	—	19	5
Door County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	49	66	23	40	58

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	De Pere city, Brown County—Can.			Green Bay city, Brown County						
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 418	4 012	61	2 956	6 347	2 814	5 076	3 100	4 795	2 697
Native	3 399	3 985	61	2 854	6 255	2 798	5 018	3 051	4 675	2 673
Foreign born	19	27	—	102	92	16	58	49	120	24
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	11	—	—	32	25	2	—	16	37	4
Persons 5 years and over	3 130	3 659	61	2 672	5 775	2 590	4 737	2 900	4 477	2 523
In linguistically isolated households	17	—	—	141	105	5	—	16	69	10
Speak a language other than English	53	45	—	271	328	68	85	89	230	57
Do not speak English "very well"	27	11	—	174	130	17	20	28	135	15
Speak Spanish	—	26	—	51	61	27	38	60	101	38
Do not speak English "very well"	—	11	—	15	21	3	7	14	42	5
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	8	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	185	79	9	5	—	79	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	159	79	5	5	—	79	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	141	79	—	—	—	55	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	888	1 086	18	809	1 445	803	1 216	702	831	583
Preprimary school	70	96	—	48	172	79	100	51	83	31
Public school	27	58	—	30	76	54	69	35	67	23
Elementary or high school	668	730	16	573	932	555	824	459	492	443
Public school	447	544	16	521	759	469	650	357	434	393
College	150	260	2	188	341	169	292	192	256	109
Public college	136	193	2	165	312	136	267	171	207	99
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 145	2 455	43	1 665	4 147	1 756	3 267	2 047	3 385	1 855
Less than 9th grade	259	146	4	206	355	42	189	300	272	114
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	208	157	2	323	386	99	316	223	444	170
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	963	992	26	644	1 828	632	1 393	914	1 210	767
Some college, no degree	231	345	5	284	619	354	482	218	478	284
Associate degree	208	228	2	99	362	183	361	148	305	141
Bachelor's degree	206	435	4	76	517	347	395	161	501	315
Graduate or professional degree	70	152	—	33	80	99	131	83	175	64
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.2	87.7	86.0	68.2	82.1	92.0	84.5	74.5	78.8	84.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.9	23.9	9.3	6.5	14.4	25.4	16.1	11.9	20.0	20.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	140	287	—	432	436	184	187	232	409	129
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 397	1 147	—	1 675	1 337	1 081	1 121	1 258	1 083	1 156
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 540	2 057	1 400	2 860	1 875	2 004	1 599	1 675	1 645	2 254
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 130	3 659	61	2 672	5 775	2 590	4 737	2 900	4 477	2 523
Some house	1 851	1 977	49	1 238	3 536	1 237	2 552	1 539	2 276	1 676
Different house in United States	1 267	1 682	12	1 434	2 218	1 350	2 154	1 344	2 062	847
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	326	425	—	880	1 391	756	1 295	784	1 236	482
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	601	730	12	156	347	115	200	123	159	70
Different MSA/PMSA	224	307	—	245	146	262	320	203	346	179
Not in an MSA/PMSA	116	220	—	153	334	217	339	234	321	116
Abroad	12	—	—	—	21	3	31	17	139	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 418	4 012	61	2 956	6 347	2 814	5 076	3 100	4 795	2 697
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 847	3 079	33	1 499	4 836	2 157	3 215	1 687	2 461	2 300
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 748	2 048	39	1 327	3 002	1 613	2 730	1 388	2 203	1 304
Car, truck, or van	1 636	1 925	39	1 091	2 796	1 532	2 562	1 214	1 916	1 191
Drive alone	1 533	1 778	37	906	2 473	1 423	2 259	1 079	1 750	1 118
Carpooled	103	147	2	185	323	109	303	135	166	73
Public transportation (including taxicab)	20	13	—	48	72	25	3	52	71	34
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	20	13	—	48	72	21	3	52	60	34
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Walked	26	73	—	114	36	18	95	88	132	33
Other means	11	26	—	53	53	12	24	15	41	4
Worked at home	55	11	—	21	45	26	46	19	43	42
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.03	1.04	1.03	1.09	1.06	1.04	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.8	15.0	12.3	15.5	16.2	15.6	14.5	15.5	14.7	16.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	139	119	3	61	149	79	126	107	72	41
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	395	464	9	229	734	259	591	315	512	342
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	648	674	13	410	905	615	877	369	703	408
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	141	248	10	145	298	179	294	207	297	194
All other times	370	532	4	461	871	455	796	371	576	277
Worked in MSA of residence	1 679	1 920	39	1 225	2 877	1 492	2 515	1 290	2 085	1 224
Green Bay city	657	762	9	941	2 065	1 027	1 711	955	1 646	870
Ashwaubenon village	342	311	13	123	372	281	416	151	215	181
De Pere city	560	658	12	26	169	69	139	54	76	84
Remainder of Brown County	120	189	5	135	271	115	249	130	148	89
Worked outside MSA of residence	69	128	—	102	125	121	215	98	118	80
Appleton city	15	20	—	5	15	25	13	13	31	10
Oshkosh city	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	7	—	—
Kaukauna city	6	—	—	13	—	3	—	6	—	4
Neenah city	—	4	—	10	—	—	—	5	10	—
Menasha city (pt.)	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Winnebago County	—	17	—	4	11	3	7	—	18	5
Remainder of Outagamie County	19	26	—	15	24	25	42	—	11	8
Remainder of Calumet County	—	18	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—
Showano County	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	6	25	—
Kewaunee County	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	9	6
Manitowac city	—	—	—	—	8	—	11	6	—	—
Remainder of Manitowac County	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Oconto County	—	1	—	—	—	8	65	18	14	5
Door County	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	4	—	7
Worked elsewhere	21	32	—	36	48	40	59	33	—	27

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 207	4 662	5 445	2 133	3 901	892	2 152	3 081	3 405	3 778
Native	3 068	4 603	5 306	1 950	3 589	878	1 992	2 897	3 266	3 743
Foreign born	139	59	139	183	312	14	160	184	139	35
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	23	7	44	41	65	16	23	45	19	20
Persons 5 years and over	2 898	4 335	4 940	1 942	3 453	892	1 961	2 778	3 112	3 408
In linguistically isolated households	83	14	97	133	253	16	90	156	100	24
Speak a language other than English	195	104	272	188	371	74	235	326	191	214
Do not speak English "very well"	142	33	141	160	265	16	107	204	113	56
Speak Spanish	38	36	49	11	69	30	7	54	2	46
Do not speak English "very well"	27	6	20	—	26	9	—	16	—	14
Linguistically isolated	—	—	13	—	14	9	—	12	—	7
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	108	—	104	163	249	—	191	209	114	56
Do not speak English "very well"	96	—	90	160	214	—	93	183	94	15
Linguistically isolated	71	—	77	133	214	—	73	144	94	9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	827	1 062	1 177	598	965	74	563	890	902	887
Preprimary school	51	55	49	69	122	4	74	39	85	119
Public school	35	29	43	63	82	4	74	28	73	102
Elementary or high school	614	775	866	438	599	9	402	588	563	559
Public school	508	565	739	396	545	9	343	526	400	430
College	162	232	262	91	244	61	87	263	254	209
Public college	156	207	209	91	223	45	74	237	196	168
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 955	3 175	3 496	1 205	2 299	746	1 271	1 732	2 146	2 449
Less than 9th grade	160	216	397	206	350	188	198	180	181	230
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	254	329	479	178	479	145	168	252	136	203
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	845	1 442	1 717	525	969	241	574	586	663	1 076
Some college, no degree	320	582	463	172	335	90	187	307	337	458
Associate degree	166	201	252	70	128	34	103	116	160	164
Bachelor's degree	193	317	178	18	38	43	36	199	502	254
Graduate or professional degree	17	88	10	36	—	5	5	92	167	64
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.8	82.8	74.9	68.1	63.9	55.4	71.2	75.1	85.2	82.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.7	12.8	5.4	4.5	1.7	6.4	3.2	16.8	31.2	13.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	305	249	528	415	637	256	544	366	409	411
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 281	1 217	1 333	2 265	2 108	678	1 451	1 048	1 371	1 034
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 134	1 819	1 935	2 372	2 515	4 000	2 633	2 207	2 014	1 852
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 898	4 335	4 940	1 942	3 453	892	1 961	2 778	3 112	3 408
Some house	1 450	3 064	2 852	626	1 614	361	916	1 027	1 404	1 929
Different house in United States	1 400	1 246	2 064	1 194	1 719	531	994	1 720	1 675	1 471
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	875	705	1 327	606	1 120	298	654	1 018	1 079	942
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	157	108	261	78	194	37	30	215	132	163
Different MSA/PMSA	214	224	239	248	183	143	165	284	332	148
Not in an MSA/PMSA	154	209	237	262	222	53	145	203	132	218
Abroad	48	25	24	122	120	—	51	31	33	8
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 207	4 662	5 445	2 133	3 901	892	2 152	3 081	3 405	3 778
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 075	4 305	4 293	626	2 297	11	1 183	1 250	1 893	2 558
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 492	2 277	2 438	821	1 664	223	846	1 335	1 585	1 935
Car, truck, or van	1 281	2 145	2 228	629	1 407	108	707	1 002	1 240	1 691
Drove alone	1 128	1 916	1 945	517	1 116	81	606	810	1 093	1 503
Carpooled	153	229	283	112	291	27	101	192	147	188
Public transportation (including taxicab)	98	34	57	69	84	34	27	54	60	52
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	98	27	57	63	84	34	27	54	60	52
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	78	49	113	115	100	43	22	198	249	108
Other means	23	21	16	8	36	8	27	19	15	23
Worked at home	12	28	24	—	37	30	63	62	21	61
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.11	1.12	1.16	1.08	1.11	1.07	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	14.3	15.9	15.8	14.6	14.2	14.0	13.5	15.4	15.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	130	196	263	87	138	27	70	68	51	99
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	335	447	635	192	373	11	144	211	345	491
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	376	700	638	194	384	37	214	306	537	397
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	158	246	230	48	158	29	94	156	188	287
All other times	481	660	648	300	574	89	261	532	443	600
Worked in MSA of residence	1 401	2 152	2 318	796	1 601	223	836	1 292	1 470	1 866
Green Bay city	1 023	1 464	1 500	548	1 249	184	669	1 038	1 130	1 401
Ashwaubenon village	152	457	395	123	155	16	74	83	130	169
De Pere city	69	125	225	61	73	23	38	72	83	85
Remainder of Brown County	157	106	198	64	124	—	55	99	127	211
Worked outside MSA of residence	91	125	120	25	63	—	10	43	115	69
Appleton city	14	35	17	—	—	—	—	6	12	5
Oshkosh city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaukauna city	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Neenah city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menasha city (pt.)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—
Remainder of Winnebago County	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Outagamie County	5	46	7	7	11	—	—	—	22	13
Remainder of Calumet County	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Shawano County	5	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	7	—
Kewaunee County	5	9	6	—	5	—	—	—	5	16
Manitowac city	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Remainder of Manitowac County	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Oconto County	—	—	15	—	—	—	6	—	5	—
Door County	13	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	6
Worked elsewhere	28	16	61	18	14	—	4	30	50	5

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.								
	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 090	3 245	5 587	5 230	3 329	2 457	7 415	3 424	1 389
Native	3 062	3 209	5 503	5 109	3 270	2 397	7 370	3 388	1 384
Foreign born	28	36	84	121	59	60	45	36	5
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	24	8	7	—	6	13	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 717	2 971	5 091	4 929	3 115	2 376	6 939	3 092	1 221
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	70	8	7	—	6	22	—
Speak a language other than English	79	101	244	256	64	78	175	66	15
Do not speak English "very well"	2	21	105	94	7	33	57	29	5
Speak Spanish	23	30	64	38	17	7	55	20	—
Do not speak English "very well"	2	6	7	—	—	—	18	7	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	5	4	103	59	—	8	16	22	5
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	72	29	—	8	16	22	5
Linguistically isolated	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	22	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	880	1 051	1 300	1 036	762	1 412	1 865	1 069	377
Preprimary school	95	80	70	91	46	21	164	119	24
Public school	56	39	36	18	19	5	54	52	24
Elementary or high school	617	762	875	587	509	243	1 280	739	283
Public school	524	615	761	421	413	182	1 018	591	229
College	168	209	355	207	207	1 148	421	211	70
Public college	144	188	334	328	192	1 142	383	211	64
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 830	1 893	3 473	3 460	2 318	996	4 882	1 932	745
Less than 9th grade	31	63	372	352	222	60	482	72	28
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	71	102	309	470	158	70	241	56	12
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	615	606	1 654	1 343	658	251	1 674	839	364
Some college, no degree	374	391	489	558	354	211	790	328	191
Associate degree	292	191	290	313	117	51	412	195	63
Bachelor's degree	349	392	261	349	554	240	890	366	81
Graduate or professional degree	98	148	98	75	255	113	393	76	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.4	91.3	80.4	76.2	83.6	86.9	85.2	93.4	94.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.4	28.5	10.3	12.3	34.9	35.4	26.3	22.9	11.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	42	115	470	192	117	38	146	211	283
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 364	1 426	1 414	823	1 010	448	1 142	1 007	1 707
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 889	2 043	1 614	1 740	2 116	1 642	1 886	2 072	1 241
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 717	2 971	5 091	4 929	3 115	2 376	6 939	3 092	1 221
Same house	993	1 340	2 476	2 364	1 527	847	3 705	1 562	723
Different house in United States	1 720	1 614	2 597	2 557	1 588	1 484	3 234	1 530	498
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	918	709	1 590	1 373	759	365	1 632	796	278
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	199	166	132	244	132	115	476	104	79
Different MSA/PMSA	400	521	434	398	447	484	557	268	72
Not in an MSA/PMSA	203	218	441	542	250	520	569	362	69
Abroad	4	17	18	8	—	45	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	3 090	3 245	5 587	5 230	3 329	2 457	7 415	3 424	1 389
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 532	2 530	3 250	2 700	2 025	1 041	5 992	2 858	974
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 651	1 673	2 874	2 870	1 500	1 409	3 818	1 823	788
Car, truck, or van	1 591	1 594	2 620	2 679	1 452	1 084	3 637	1 751	781
Drove alone	1 512	1 465	2 401	2 329	1 372	978	3 347	1 578	721
Carpooled	79	129	219	350	80	106	290	173	60
Public transportation (including taxicab)	5	10	25	50	—	12	43	5	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	5	10	25	50	—	12	43	5	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	15	33	140	105	23	253	61	13	7
Other means	3	8	18	7	—	24	—	13	—
Worked at home	37	28	71	29	25	36	77	41	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.8	15.9	15.0	16.3	22.1	14.4	16.2	15.8	17.2
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	77	68	196	159	77	53	232	116	65
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	405	367	678	560	328	218	825	355	190
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	657	565	625	898	494	365	1 249	615	276
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	135	290	256	340	325	168	418	178	64
All other times	340	355	1 048	884	251	569	1 017	518	193
Worked in MSA of residence	1 537	1 543	2 769	2 744	1 334	1 230	3 620	1 701	749
Green Bay city	980	1 053	2 227	2 130	975	1 029	2 730	1 324	584
Ashwaubenan village	288	290	147	276	133	92	363	182	59
De Pere city	122	90	188	95	61	21	190	105	23
Remainder of Brown County	147	110	207	243	165	88	337	90	83
Worked outside MSA of residence	114	130	105	126	166	179	198	122	39
Appleton city	21	14	—	20	9	15	16	12	8
Oshkosh city	3	2	—	8	—	4	7	—	—
Kaukauna city	2	—	—	8	—	—	7	8	—
Neenah city	—	2	—	—	12	4	—	—	—
Menasha city (pt.)	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Winnebago County	—	10	—	—	5	—	18	—	—
Remainder of Outagamie County	20	31	25	8	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Calumet County	4	3	8	—	—	9	10	—	—
Shawana County	9	5	—	—	—	19	9	—	6
Kewaunee County	3	2	34	22	38	2	69	39	—
Manitowoc city	3	2	9	—	—	11	14	11	—
Remainder of Manitowoc County	2	6	11	7	21	11	10	27	6
Oconto County	11	7	—	7	9	6	6	—	—
Door County	—	6	10	5	13	2	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	33	37	8	41	59	96	32	25	19

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brawn County—Con.							Remainder of Brawn County	
	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	53	—	—	64	389	353	—	253	41
Native	53	—	—	64	370	353	—	251	41
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	2	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	46	—	—	64	367	329	—	230	41
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	—	52	14	—	5	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	18	8	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	9	—	—	44	52	117	—	73	26
Preprimary school	7	—	—	—	—	16	—	7	—
Public school	7	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	—	—	—	44	36	72	—	64	13
Public school	—	—	—	17	36	56	—	30	13
College	2	—	—	—	16	29	—	2	13
Public college	2	—	—	—	16	29	—	2	13
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	39	—	—	20	318	219	—	149	15
Less than 9th grade	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	8	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	—	—	37	6	—	34	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4	—	—	—	103	68	—	63	15
Some college, no degree	2	—	—	10	93	54	—	34	—
Associate degree	4	—	—	—	20	16	—	8	—
Bachelor's degree	29	—	—	—	20	22	—	2	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	10	—	53	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0	—	—	100.0	74.2	97.3	—	71.8	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	74.4	—	—	50.0	6.3	34.2	—	1.3	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	900	1 032	—	2 733	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 000	—	—	5 000	1 913	2 298	—	2 192	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	46	—	—	64	367	329	—	230	41
Same house	16	—	—	64	200	249	—	76	41
Different house in United States	30	—	—	—	167	80	—	154	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15	—	—	—	64	35	—	28	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	25	9	—	48	—
Different MSA/PMSA	15	—	—	—	35	29	—	55	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	43	7	—	23	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	53	—	—	64	389	353	—	—	41
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	53	—	—	—	275	299	—	—	41
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	38	—	—	20	151	214	—	96	20
Car, truck, or van	—	—	—	20	146	204	—	96	—
Drive alone	32	—	—	20	122	182	—	94	7
Carpooled	—	—	—	—	24	22	—	2	13
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Worked at home	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	—	—	1.00	1.12	1.06	—	1.01	1.48
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	31.9	—	—	12.5	19.4	10.9	—	17.4	3.7
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	2	—	—	—	33	16	—	26	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	21	—	—	20	36	93	—	24	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	2	—	—	—	26	39	—	3	7
All other times	7	—	—	—	56	66	—	32	13
Worked in MSA of residence	27	—	—	20	140	207	—	87	20
Green Bay city	23	—	—	20	105	140	—	52	20
Ashwaubenon village	4	—	—	—	7	38	—	22	—
De Pere city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Brawn County	—	—	—	—	28	29	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	11	—	—	—	11	7	—	6	—
Appleton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Oshkosh city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaukauna city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neenah city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menasha city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Winnebago County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Outagamie County	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	2	—
Remainder of Calumet County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shawano County	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Kewaunee County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitowac city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Manitowac County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oconto County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Door County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.								
	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 202	Tract 203
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	380	—	—	—	—	447	4 290	5 214	4 365
Native	378	—	—	—	—	447	4 272	5 201	4 342
Foreign born	2	—	—	—	—	—	18	13	23
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	48
Persons 5 years and over	356	—	—	—	—	414	3 926	4 820	4 036
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	61
Speak a language other than English	9	—	—	—	—	11	169	100	280
Do not speak English "very well"	2	—	—	—	—	5	35	16	95
Speak Spanish	2	—	—	—	—	7	12	49	37
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	12	10
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	100	—	—	—	—	125	1 116	1 576	1 147
Preprimary school	4	—	—	—	—	11	72	179	80
Public school	2	—	—	—	—	2	49	114	55
Elementary or high school	70	—	—	—	—	88	835	1 081	910
Public school	43	—	—	—	—	68	749	945	775
College	26	—	—	—	—	26	209	316	157
Public college	20	—	—	—	—	19	196	277	148
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	256	—	—	—	—	285	2 631	3 203	2 731
Less than 9th grade	30	—	—	—	—	25	328	271	384
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	22	—	—	—	—	23	245	282	261
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	101	—	—	—	—	113	1 224	1 419	1 257
Some college, no degree	36	—	—	—	—	34	289	412	357
Associate degree	26	—	—	—	—	22	165	332	185
Bachelor's degree	31	—	—	—	—	45	268	365	182
Graduate or professional degree	10	—	—	—	—	23	112	122	105
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.7	—	—	—	—	83.2	78.2	82.7	76.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.0	—	—	—	—	23.9	14.4	15.2	10.5
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	83	—	—	—	—	—	201	305	178
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	448	—	—	—	—	2 059	1 501	1 375	1 493
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 355	—	—	—	—	1 974	2 311	2 117	2 544
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	356	—	—	—	—	414	3 926	4 820	4 036
Some house	273	—	—	—	—	276	2 757	2 784	2 689
Different house in United States	83	—	—	—	—	138	1 167	2 036	1 337
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	31	—	—	—	—	19	442	720	343
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	13	—	—	—	—	100	361	652	549
Different MSA/PMSA	29	—	—	—	—	7	173	246	142
Not in an MSA/PMSA	10	—	—	—	—	12	191	418	303
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	34	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	30	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—
Rural population	346	—	—	—	—	379	4 290	5 214	4 365
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	132	—	—	—	—	94	1 409	1 324	1 843
On farms	10	—	—	—	—	11	612	96	335
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	216	—	—	—	—	235	2 259	2 769	2 072
Car, truck, or van	184	—	—	—	—	219	1 930	2 627	1 801
Drove alone	158	—	—	—	—	197	1 703	2 375	1 594
Carpooled	26	—	—	—	—	22	227	252	207
Public transportation (including taxicab)	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	17	9
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	7	—	—	—	—	7	58	5	93
Other means	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	25	25
Worked at home	20	—	—	—	—	8	267	95	144
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	—	—	—	—	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.0	—	—	—	—	17.2	22.2	20.4	19.7
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	8	—	—	—	—	13	242	200	189
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	51	—	—	—	—	44	511	825	532
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	70	—	—	—	—	97	544	766	564
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	24	—	—	—	—	26	167	264	188
All other times	43	—	—	—	—	47	528	619	455
Worked in MSA of residence	208	—	—	—	—	206	2 018	2 597	1 878
Green Bay city	163	—	—	—	—	102	1 204	1 408	722
Ashwaubenon village	7	—	—	—	—	21	144	357	157
De Pere city	2	—	—	—	—	46	71	164	61
Remainder of Brown County	36	—	—	—	—	37	599	668	938
Worked outside MSA of residence	8	—	—	—	—	29	241	172	194
Appleton city	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	28	—
Oshkosh city	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	3
Kaukauna city	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Neenah city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menasha city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Remainder of Winnebago County	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4
Remainder of Outagamie County	2	—	—	—	—	7	4	13	42
Remainder of Calumet County	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Showano County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	24
Kewaunee County	—	—	—	—	—	2	156	13	8
Manitowac city	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	7	—
Remainder of Manitowac County	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	2
Oconto County	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	43	82
Door County	2	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	2
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	45	27

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.							
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.01	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 207.02	Tract 214	Tract 215
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	5 394	6 290	3 584	4 110	7 500	2 168	3 986	2 730
Native	5 360	6 263	3 550	4 102	7 482	2 154	3 973	2 716
Foreign born	34	27	34	8	18	14	13	14
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	5	—	13	6	—	—	2	5
Persons 5 years and over	5 010	5 771	3 306	3 805	6 769	2 013	3 661	2 532
In linguistically isolated households	5	—	24	8	—	—	2	6
Speak a language other than English	221	137	129	147	144	26	57	82
Do not speak English "very well"	51	43	67	24	25	10	21	24
Speak Spanish	26	62	23	27	47	6	27	30
Do not speak English "very well"	11	6	23	2	—	—	15	9
Linguistically isolated	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 679	1 908	867	1 115	1 880	667	1 126	793
Preprimary school	193	203	68	90	143	46	84	45
Public school	103	108	43	80	53	24	66	33
Elementary or high school	1 225	1 314	625	863	1 360	497	874	637
Public school	903	1 088	523	766	1 101	420	664	430
College	261	391	174	162	377	124	168	111
Public college	192	328	135	147	320	111	146	102
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 235	3 637	2 193	2 508	4 527	1 273	2 289	1 588
Less than 9th grade	275	192	139	394	269	197	292	246
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	257	262	238	208	373	97	183	151
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 197	1 635	952	1 216	2 096	578	1 156	830
Some college, no degree	522	625	410	303	664	127	241	140
Associate degree	267	393	214	170	415	95	162	119
Bachelor's degree	469	376	208	150	553	131	207	85
Graduate or professional degree	248	154	32	67	157	48	48	17
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.6	87.5	82.8	76.0	85.8	76.9	79.2	75.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.2	14.6	10.9	8.7	15.7	14.1	11.1	6.4
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	122	205	163	172	268	72	175	164
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 718	1 647	1 149	1 744	1 123	1 674	1 651	1 395
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 221	2 081	2 060	2 411	2 035	2 476	2 544	2 589
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	5 010	5 771	3 306	3 805	6 769	2 013	3 661	2 532
Some house	3 415	3 490	1 856	2 670	2 933	1 478	2 495	1 975
Different house in United States	1 579	2 274	1 433	1 130	3 810	535	1 156	550
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	365	915	742	199	2 060	95	139	41
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	638	719	146	584	813	331	689	263
Different MSA/PMSA	415	304	304	83	574	52	250	163
Not in an MSA/PMSA	161	336	241	264	363	57	78	83
Abroad	16	7	17	5	26	—	10	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	587	6 290	3 584	—	7 500	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	366	4 487	2 477	—	5 225	—	—	—
Rural population	4 807	—	—	4 110	—	2 168	3 986	2 730
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	698	—	—	1 492	—	110	1 465	644
On farms	355	—	—	505	—	452	538	581
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 710	3 369	1 974	2 037	4 240	1 118	2 034	1 418
Car, truck, or van	2 415	3 225	1 856	1 725	4 030	865	1 738	1 086
Drove alone	2 181	2 951	1 668	1 539	3 642	781	1 521	947
Carpooled	234	274	188	186	388	84	217	139
Public transportation (including taxicab)	5	—	—	4	20	11	7	12
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	5	—	—	4	20	7	7	12
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	49	32	61	111	19	56	68	96
Other means	34	32	—	7	54	12	14	7
Worked at home	207	80	57	190	117	174	207	217
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	16.5	15.8	19.7	16.6	18.3	19.6	21.8
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	186	171	198	189	296	109	165	152
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	567	821	462	479	1 047	238	525	317
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	888	1 126	632	460	1 334	256	491	303
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	297	348	177	149	416	78	150	91
All other times	565	823	448	570	1 030	263	496	338
Worked in MSA of residence	2 405	3 156	1 892	1 808	3 990	1 034	1 504	924
Green Bay city	1 034	1 766	1 084	780	2 607	370	437	199
Ashwaubenon village	435	521	270	123	569	97	140	76
De Pere city	306	198	127	75	259	137	243	117
Remainder of Brown County	630	671	411	830	555	430	684	532
Worked outside MSA of residence	305	213	82	229	250	84	530	494
Appleton city	57	33	6	15	23	7	106	71
Oshkosh city	4	6	—	—	18	—	2	4
Kaukauna city	26	—	5	2	7	3	95	74
Neenah city	14	6	—	—	—	—	13	18
Menasha city (pt.)	—	—	—	3	8	—	15	12
Remainder of Winnebago County	5	10	—	2	—	2	25	11
Remainder of Outagamie County	103	24	9	5	6	12	170	106
Remainder of Calumet County	5	—	—	5	8	21	65	138
Shawano County	2	—	12	—	—	2	—	—
Kewaunee County	8	10	9	93	35	10	4	3
Manitowac city	2	7	12	31	10	—	3	15
Remainder of Manitowac County	3	—	—	35	37	11	4	19
Oconto County	9	19	23	6	7	—	1	—
Door County	3	13	—	5	—	—	6	1
Worked elsewhere	64	85	6	27	91	16	21	22

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County			
		Total	Allouez village	Ashwoubenan village	Oe Pere city	Green Bay city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 16
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	147 371	147 371	11 234	12 486	12 843	73 899	2 077	4 018	2 249	4 339
In labor force	104 121	104 121	7 089	9 638	8 843	50 521	1 691	2 864	1 829	3 125
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.7	70.7	63.1	77.2	68.9	68.4	81.4	71.3	81.3	72.0
Civilian labor force	103 888	103 888	7 083	9 562	8 835	50 422	1 689	2 856	1 820	3 113
Employed	99 142	99 142	6 828	9 216	8 540	47 686	1 644	2 756	1 756	2 924
Unemployed	4 746	4 746	255	346	295	2 736	45	100	64	189
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	5.4	2.7	3.5	3.5	6.1
Not in labor force	43 250	43 250	4 145	2 848	4 000	23 378	386	1 154	420	1 214
Institutionalized persons	2 914	2 914	1 026	344	145	1 361	—	11	—	—
Enrolled in school	6 372	6 372	412	399	1 016	2 991	71	86	87	105
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	17 580	17 580	1 475	817	1 585	10 274	96	521	83	653
Females 16 years and over	76 571	76 571	5 506	6 576	6 783	39 372	1 070	2 194	1 128	2 346
In labor force	48 353	48 353	3 255	4 533	4 189	23 869	1 393	1 393	835	1 532
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.1	63.1	59.1	68.9	61.8	60.6	74.5	63.5	74.0	65.3
Civilian labor force	48 329	48 329	3 255	4 525	4 189	23 853	1 393	1 393	833	1 532
Employed	46 420	46 420	3 138	4 374	4 068	22 728	1 327	1 327	796	1 456
Unemployed	1 909	1 909	117	151	121	1 125	18	66	37	76
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.9	4.7	2.3	4.7	4.4	5.0
With own children under 6 years	12 521	12 521	781	1 030	972	6 317	200	274	336	415
In labor force	8 534	8 534	540	735	653	4 147	148	185	217	285
With own children 6 to 17 years only	13 660	13 660	1 132	1 347	1 180	5 927	233	310	249	372
In labor force	10 794	10 794	904	1 083	977	4 584	192	253	214	292
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	18 184	18 184	1 129	1 380	1 386	9 285	261	381	480	541
All parents present in household in labor force	11 785	11 785	709	966	872	5 694	184	227	300	357
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	33 181	33 181	2 381	2 890	2 752	14 987	526	804	693	848
All parents present in household in labor force	24 435	24 435	1 767	2 294	2 168	10 564	429	605	538	636
Persons 16 to 19 years	11 619	11 619	761	944	1 438	5 359	177	275	143	282
Not enrolled in school	2 145	2 145	137	187	129	1 179	36	41	15	63
Unemployed or not in labor force	526	526	80	30	18	313	7	—	6	7
Not high school graduate	743	743	57	50	42	477	13	23	9	15
Employed	407	407	19	33	29	259	10	23	3	8
Unemployed	123	123	9	17	—	72	—	—	3	7
Not in labor force	206	206	29	—	13	139	3	—	3	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	99 142	99 142	6 828	9 216	8 540	47 686	1 644	2 756	1 756	2 924
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10 954	10 954	1 242	1 231	1 061	4 832	274	248	268	234
Professional specialty occupations	12 200	12 200	1 377	1 161	1 295	5 553	226	361	290	244
Technicians and related support occupations	3 204	3 204	205	355	254	1 549	57	104	80	98
Sales occupations	12 511	12 511	1 099	1 207	1 036	6 360	248	425	197	259
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	15 811	15 811	895	1 733	1 435	7 801	290	412	304	502
Private household occupations	274	274	23	13	45	125	2	—	5	15
Protective service occupations	1 529	1 529	92	111	179	999	28	71	39	65
Service occupations, except protective and household	11 704	11 704	667	881	937	6 522	159	327	139	536
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 048	2 048	19	48	24	309	8	—	2	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11 117	11 117	443	924	825	5 097	142	316	188	370
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8 632	8 632	436	813	773	4 001	80	217	128	321
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 565	4 565	171	396	339	2 071	68	137	70	102
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4 593	4 593	159	343	337	2 467	62	138	46	170
Construction	4 790	4 790	278	398	328	2 081	60	123	89	64
Manufacturing	22 405	22 405	1 299	2 140	1 781	10 534	319	587	432	742
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	7 618	7 618	394	780	612	3 573	147	210	192	223
Wholesale and retail trade	25 087	25 087	1 486	2 450	2 073	12 940	500	875	362	812
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5 954	5 954	571	701	559	2 665	94	113	133	162
Business and repair services	3 835	3 835	210	325	295	2 139	59	125	71	113
Professional and related services	20 668	20 668	2 093	1 811	2 275	9 874	309	506	332	543
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	99 142	99 142	6 828	9 216	8 540	47 686	1 644	2 756	1 756	2 924
Private wage and salary workers	83 881	83 881	5 628	8 067	7 515	40 328	1 344	2 345	1 453	2 508
Government workers	9 417	9 417	805	831	633	5 194	222	293	217	301
Local government workers	6 205	6 205	541	502	436	3 464	157	207	127	230
Self-employed workers	5 430	5 430	384	292	370	2 022	78	118	77	115
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	111 324	111 324	8 131	10 009	9 982	53 718	1 747	2 985	1 924	3 202
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	82 389	82 389	5 961	7 538	7 135	39 588	1 311	2 179	1 549	2 398
50 to 52 weeks	62 903	62 903	4 532	6 086	5 054	29 533	1 061	1 681	1 215	1 811
40 to 49 weeks	8 111	8 111	526	766	643	4 162	97	274	159	253
27 to 39 weeks	4 570	4 570	308	294	353	2 479	84	98	92	137
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	17 090	17 090	1 219	1 493	1 672	8 073	243	457	243	398
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	124 576	124 576	8 516	11 169	10 948	61 041	1 951	3 424	2 138	3 639
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 344	3 344	164	259	203	2 033	17	185	12	93
With a mobility limitation	1 455	1 455	82	165	56	864	8	45	4	51
In labor force	407	407	20	14	22	282	—	—	2	23
With a self-care limitation	2 525	2 525	126	153	172	1 583	11	164	8	66
With a work disability	7 437	7 437	394	571	449	4 576	91	194	95	294
In labor force	3 617	3 617	224	236	195	2 210	43	68	51	172
Prevented from working	3 047	3 047	128	261	187	1 890	28	115	30	104
No work disability	117 139	117 139	8 122	10 598	10 499	56 465	1 860	3 230	2 043	3 345
In labor force	98 358	98 358	6 653	9 252	8 488	47 189	1 618	2 741	1 750	2 906
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19 648	19 648	1 686	897	1 742	11 398	124	575	102	688
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 224	3 224	226	154	288	1 889	15	79	11	78
With a mobility limitation	2 378	2 378	178	148	214	1 414	6	62	9	49
With a self-care limitation	1 885	1 885	108	53	158	1 105	11	40	3	36
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	5 677	5 677	425	277	472	3 421	43	154	34	263
Mean family income (dollars)	19 652	19 652	28 649	18 756	23 675	18 245	30 184	20 570	21 852	14 598
1 worker	12 101	12 101	927	985	858	6 418	176	364	213	408
Mean family income (dollars)	36 745	36 745	58 194	32 899	40 857	33 444	32 941	33 407	42 406	22 242
2 or more workers	32 954	32 954	2 570	3 080	2 711	14 850	573	796	700	837
Mean family income (dollars)	49 620	49 620	60 414	50 445	54 994	45 676	53 335	55 883	54 030	37 472

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County—Con.									
	Tract 18.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 101	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103	Tract 201.98	Tract 204	Tract 205.02	Tract 207.01
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 451	2 359	3 263	4 115	2 547	3 292	3 190	4 000	2 708	5 513
In labor force	1 780	1 967	2 241	2 655	1 820	2 404	2 402	2 927	2 115	4 477
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.6	83.4	68.7	64.5	71.5	73.0	75.3	73.2	78.1	81.2
Civilian labor force	1 780	1 954	2 239	2 649	1 820	2 403	2 402	2 927	2 094	4 469
Employed	1 716	1 844	2 183	2 554	1 758	2 306	2 320	2 830	1 969	4 286
Unemployed	64	110	56	95	62	97	82	97	125	183
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	5.6	2.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.3	6.0	4.1
Not in labor force	671	392	1 022	1 460	727	888	788	1 073	593	1 036
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	56	89	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	424	73	131	737	38	124	129	212	102	167
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	158	56	517	389	323	385	328	331	255	365
Females 16 years and over	1 397	1 200	1 708	2 166	1 376	1 709	1 532	1 966	1 410	2 854
In labor force	1 008	1 071	1 013	1 334	844	1 104	1 017	1 260	1 012	2 143
Percent of females 16 years and over	72.2	72.6	59.3	61.6	61.3	64.6	66.4	64.1	71.8	75.1
Civilian labor force	1 008	871	1 013	1 334	844	1 104	1 017	1 260	1 012	2 143
Employed	981	830	990	1 315	820	1 045	982	1 229	970	2 082
Unemployed	27	41	23	19	24	59	35	31	42	61
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	4.7	2.3	1.4	2.8	5.3	3.4	2.5	4.2	2.8
With own children under 6 years	70	301	253	197	214	339	310	309	237	634
In labor force	68	187	155	147	160	213	236	227	169	422
With own children 6 to 17 years only	122	278	355	198	289	364	309	480	255	534
In labor force	90	227	278	193	229	294	234	360	224	475
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	123	414	365	280	336	448	455	477	338	920
All parents present in household in labor force	112	273	192	202	254	254	348	337	214	633
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	315	736	829	511	662	815	796	1 239	598	1 331
All parents present in household in labor force	247	510	592	488	507	621	604	869	455	1 085
Persons 16 to 19 years	586	198	184	836	197	243	270	404	182	382
Not enrolled in school	8	35	28	33	37	34	55	56	32	64
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	8	—	—	5	13	10	7	6	—
Not high school graduate	6	7	8	16	5	13	14	3	6	19
Employed	6	—	8	16	5	—	8	3	—	19
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 716	1 844	2 183	2 554	1 758	2 306	2 320	2 830	1 969	4 286
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	216	212	352	278	211	266	192	389	204	484
Professional specialty occupations	285	238	506	295	157	388	206	393	195	499
Technicians and related support occupations	47	84	76	58	79	49	65	75	98	161
Sales occupations	252	272	340	329	137	248	186	337	277	471
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	268	319	241	514	354	367	300	411	361	761
Private household occupations	15	8	—	7	19	19	8	7	—	6
Protective service occupations	47	61	39	55	24	66	18	19	—	28
Service occupations, except protective and household	298	199	190	375	202	201	266	247	228	366
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	23	12	6	7	—	14	233	158	30	47
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	109	154	160	179	264	248	355	388	274	600
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	60	151	120	217	184	270	193	181	137	440
Transportation and material moving occupations	59	45	93	110	69	75	155	103	102	249
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	37	89	60	130	58	95	143	122	63	174
Construction	78	66	83	46	95	115	221	207	104	245
Manufacturing	171	422	353	496	468	518	479	664	433	1 048
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	119	107	188	153	149	139	207	195	211	372
Wholesale and retail trade	510	514	569	634	400	515	463	543	612	1 038
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	153	134	162	139	148	94	181	83	382
Business and repair services	56	56	50	61	56	133	84	94	48	118
Professional and related services	508	344	659	828	343	528	407	600	367	757
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 716	1 844	2 183	2 554	1 758	2 306	2 320	2 830	1 969	4 286
Private wage and salary workers	1 245	1 552	1 839	2 298	1 565	2 024	1 820	2 313	1 688	3 782
Government workers	394	212	196	159	138	183	194	235	170	253
Local government workers	130	173	138	104	112	117	121	121	110	142
Self-employed workers	76	80	145	90	49	93	285	254	111	235
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 171	2 085	2 363	3 468	1 869	2 589	2 548	3 081	2 211	4 572
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 265	1 577	1 814	2 234	1 397	1 899	1 899	2 081	1 736	3 567
50 to 52 weeks	731	1 185	1 426	1 169	1 170	1 456	1 474	1 833	1 455	2 941
40 to 49 weeks	117	175	200	167	92	202	180	170	129	336
27 to 39 weeks	97	164	68	112	80	102	129	123	43	184
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	509	273	347	699	302	385	440	450	339	683
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 253	2 272	2 665	3 618	2 129	2 869	2 818	3 609	2 415	5 098
With a mobility or self-care limitation	11	24	31	73	35	68	55	61	57	133
With a mobility limitation	3	24	15	6	24	11	15	28	41	60
In labor force	—	17	8	—	14	—	—	8	10	17
With a self-care limitation	11	7	16	67	30	63	44	49	16	81
With a work disability	79	100	124	115	64	162	124	161	129	211
In labor force	50	52	43	57	35	67	67	86	74	78
Prevented from working	28	18	54	46	16	80	49	64	42	133
No work disability	2 174	2 172	2 541	3 503	2 065	2 707	2 694	3 448	2 286	4 887
In labor force	1 690	1 884	2 122	2 546	1 779	2 299	2 292	2 781	2 012	4 349
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	198	74	596	435	329	422	372	391	272	407
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	5	66	92	48	92	66	48	36	52
With a mobility limitation	35	—	60	66	41	55	50	40	28	34
With a self-care limitation	44	5	30	64	12	54	42	30	30	36
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	26	34	137	128	72	148	86	102	79	182
Mean family income (dollars)	17 597	17 538	24 542	23 920	21 262	22 942	23 362	20 289	16 981	15 301
1 worker	67	191	303	148	147	289	254	344	229	413
Mean family income (dollars)	58 851	33 726	43 359	59 149	32 125	34 497	36 132	57 491	25 650	31 091
2 or more workers	397	711	703	634	662	826	843	1 042	640	1 407
Mean family income (dollars)	56 717	44 463	59 096	67 262	49 624	48 239	51 449	64 676	47 359	48 504

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County—Con.			Allouez village, Brown County						
	Tract 208	Tract 213.02	Tract 213.03	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 245	6 504	3 105	61	—	1 922	2 470	2 098	863	3 820
In labor force	1 301	5 462	2 102	51	—	1 144	1 769	1 308	—	2 817
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.0	84.0	67.7	83.6	—	59.5	71.6	62.3	—	73.7
Civilian labor force	1 301	5 449	2 047	51	—	1 144	1 769	1 308	—	2 811
Employed	1 226	5 260	1 963	41	—	1 075	1 698	1 266	—	2 748
Unemployed	75	189	84	10	—	69	71	42	—	63
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	3.5	4.1	19.6	—	6.0	4.0	3.2	—	2.2
Not in labor force	944	1 042	1 003	10	—	778	701	790	863	1 008
Institutionalized persons	138	—	344	—	—	81	82	—	863	—
Enrolled in school	59	218	45	—	—	54	82	71	—	205
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	481	252	344	5	—	412	288	421	—	349
Females 16 years and over	1 228	3 342	1 745	29	—	1 058	1 311	1 120	—	1 988
In labor force	583	2 553	1 002	19	—	511	820	601	—	1 304
Percent of females 16 years and over	47.5	76.4	57.4	65.5	—	48.3	62.5	53.7	—	65.6
Civilian labor force	583	2 553	1 002	19	—	511	820	601	—	1 304
Employed	553	2 467	981	15	—	481	796	573	—	1 273
Unemployed	30	86	21	4	—	30	24	28	—	31
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	3.4	2.1	21.1	—	5.9	2.9	4.7	—	2.4
With own children under 6 years	170	620	224	—	—	155	190	123	—	313
In labor force	131	437	166	—	—	123	123	69	—	225
With own children 6 to 17 years only	140	895	217	5	—	115	299	214	—	499
In labor force	119	762	167	5	—	94	238	169	—	398
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	236	826	289	—	—	206	275	165	—	483
All parents present in household in labor force	148	558	240	—	—	141	166	72	—	330
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	350	1 840	500	6	—	320	533	431	—	1 091
All parents present in household in labor force	283	1 548	364	6	—	253	396	285	—	827
Persons 16 to 19 years	82	521	164	—	—	82	164	108	109	298
Not enrolled in school	10	101	50	—	—	10	31	13	62	21
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	19	7	—	—	—	5	13	62	—
Not high school graduate	—	29	14	—	—	—	19	13	20	5
Employed	—	19	7	—	—	—	14	—	—	5
Unemployed	—	10	7	—	—	—	5	4	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	20	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 226	5 260	1 963	41	—	1 075	1 698	1 266	—	2 748
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	169	862	170	9	—	145	227	264	—	597
Professional specialty occupations	115	752	199	23	—	93	347	297	—	617
Technicians and related support occupations	58	193	82	—	—	50	70	24	—	61
Sales occupations	215	740	225	—	—	196	189	261	—	453
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	154	972	370	—	—	144	208	168	—	375
Private household occupations	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	12	—	6
Protective service occupations	6	65	20	—	—	—	44	20	—	28
Service occupations, except protective and household	189	363	282	9	—	167	219	67	—	205
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	34	5	—	—	12	7	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	145	438	232	—	—	120	122	71	—	130
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	87	454	192	—	—	81	145	34	—	176
Transportation and material moving occupations	33	210	104	—	—	28	54	24	—	65
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	43	169	82	—	—	39	61	24	—	35
Construction	98	226	80	—	—	89	79	62	—	48
Manufacturing	220	1 153	472	—	—	178	304	227	—	590
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	40	439	153	—	—	40	128	60	—	166
Wholesale and retail trade	289	1 403	581	9	—	254	353	271	—	599
Finance, insurance, and real estate	98	450	106	9	—	77	112	169	—	204
Business and repair services	44	203	57	—	—	44	50	36	—	80
Professional and related services	335	1 091	392	23	—	297	507	395	—	871
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 226	5 260	1 963	41	—	1 075	1 698	1 266	—	2 748
Private wage and salary workers	1 050	4 573	1 785	32	—	905	1 382	1 037	—	2 272
Government workers	82	516	128	9	—	76	229	111	—	380
Local government workers	60	295	83	9	—	54	146	77	—	255
Self-employed workers	83	157	45	—	—	83	87	118	—	96
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 460	5 632	2 152	52	—	1 286	1 886	1 469	409	3 029
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 110	4 293	1 676	21	—	977	1 388	1 036	337	2 207
50 to 52 weeks	882	3 517	1 322	12	—	802	1 090	785	107	1 736
40 to 49 weeks	87	385	255	4	—	61	146	125	—	190
27 to 39 weeks	45	194	39	5	—	29	61	24	26	163
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	215	809	281	20	—	196	285	232	14	472
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 579	6 208	2 359	47	—	1 387	2 038	1 626	—	3 418
With a mobility or self-care limitation	63	108	100	—	—	36	12	50	—	66
With a mobility limitation	24	50	75	—	—	16	5	24	—	37
In labor force	13	—	14	—	—	9	5	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	55	91	38	—	—	32	7	33	—	54
With a work disability	117	267	170	4	—	97	85	73	—	135
In labor force	66	147	63	4	—	60	44	39	—	77
Prevented from working	38	91	91	—	—	24	23	34	—	47
No work disability	1 462	5 941	2 189	43	—	1 290	1 953	1 553	—	3 283
In labor force	1 193	5 271	1 981	38	—	1 047	1 663	1 218	—	2 687
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	528	283	347	14	—	454	350	472	—	396
With a mobility or self-care limitation	91	14	97	5	—	91	59	39	—	32
With a mobility limitation	77	14	91	5	—	77	53	16	—	27
With a self-care limitation	43	6	33	—	—	43	32	23	—	10
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	154	89	87	—	—	129	49	121	—	126
Mean family income (dollars)	19 476	17 901	14 980	—	—	20 816	23 140	39 605	—	28 291
1 worker	230	485	252	9	—	207	259	172	—	280
Mean family income (dollars)	37 300	37 363	27 093	16 223	—	39 231	55 704	76 715	—	64 489
2 or more workers	378	1 873	544	18	—	319	652	498	—	1 083
Mean family income (dollars)	41 753	55 456	36 181	90 164	—	39 765	48 840	81 337	—	63 349

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ashwaubenon village, Brown County								De Pere city, Brown County	
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 213.01	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	26	49	3 070	6 236	3 105	3 202	4 089
In labor force	—	—	—	20	39	2 229	5 248	2 102	2 190	2 635
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	76.9	79.6	72.6	84.2	67.7	68.4	64.4
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	20	39	2 221	5 235	2 047	2 188	2 629
Employed	—	—	—	20	39	2 148	5 046	1 963	2 142	2 534
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	73	189	84	46	95
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	3.6	4.1	2.1	3.6
Not in labor force	—	—	—	6	10	841	988	1 003	1 012	1 454
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	344	—	56
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	3	164	187	45	131	737
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females 16 years and over	—	—	—	15	25	1 591	3 200	1 745	1 679	2 151
In labor force	—	—	—	9	20	1 055	2 447	1 002	994	1 325
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	—	60.0	80.0	66.3	76.5	57.4	59.2	61.6
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	9	20	1 047	2 447	1 002	994	1 325
Employed	—	—	—	9	20	1 003	2 361	981	975	1 306
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	44	86	21	19	19
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	3.5	2.1	1.9	1.4
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	—	2	207	597	224	253	197
In labor force	—	—	—	—	2	153	414	166	155	147
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	—	1	268	861	217	350	198
In labor force	—	—	—	—	1	187	728	167	273	193
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	—	1	297	793	289	365	280
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	—	1	200	525	240	192	202
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	—	6	618	1 766	500	823	511
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	—	6	450	1 474	364	586	488
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	16	280	484	164	184	184	836
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	8	28	101	50	28	33
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	4	—	19	7	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	7	29	14	8	16
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	7	19	7	8	16
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	20	39	2 148	5 046	1 963	2 142	2 534
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	—	4	243	814	170	343	278
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	—	—	264	698	199	483	295
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	—	80	193	82	76	58
Sales occupations	—	—	—	—	2	288	692	225	340	329
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	—	11	15	390	947	370	241	503
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	7
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	1	25	65	20	39	55
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	9	3	232	355	282	181	366
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	1	8	34	5	6	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	6	254	432	232	160	179
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	2	173	446	192	120	217
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	1	81	210	104	93	110
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	4	105	152	82	60	130
Construction	—	—	—	—	14	84	220	80	83	46
Manufacturing	—	—	—	11	7	538	1 112	472	353	485
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	—	1	187	439	153	188	153
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	—	—	9	547	1 313	581	560	634
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	—	—	152	443	106	125	162
Business and repair services	—	—	—	—	1	64	203	57	50	61
Professional and related services	—	—	—	9	3	371	1 036	392	636	819
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	20	39	2 148	5 046	1 963	2 142	2 534
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	—	11	38	1 821	4 412	1 785	1 807	2 287
Government workers	—	—	—	9	—	217	477	128	187	150
Local government workers	—	—	—	9	—	140	270	83	129	95
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	—	1	103	143	45	145	90
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	—	—	20	43	2 392	5 402	2 152	2 311	3 448
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	—	11	28	1 707	4 116	1 676	1 793	2 223
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	11	25	1 335	3 393	1 322	1 414	1 158
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	—	1	171	339	255	196	167
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	—	1	67	187	39	63	112
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	—	4	421	787	281	327	699
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	—	—	26	45	2 777	5 962	2 359	2 618	3 592
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	4	47	108	100	31	73
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	40	50	75	15	6
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	4	20	91	38	16	67
With a work disability	—	—	—	6	1	127	267	170	120	109
In labor force	—	—	—	—	1	25	147	63	39	57
Prevented from working	—	—	—	6	—	73	91	91	54	40
No work disability	—	—	—	20	44	2 650	5 695	2 189	2 498	3 483
In labor force	—	—	—	20	37	2 151	5 063	1 981	2 084	2 526
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	4	285	261	347	582	435
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	49	8	97	61	92
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	49	8	91	55	66
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	33	30	64
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	—	—	—	—	1	100	89	87	137	128
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	22 200	22 767	17 901	14 980	24 542	23 920
1 worker	—	—	—	—	—	254	479	252	294	148
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	30 754	37 090	27 093	44 190	59 149
2 or more workers	—	—	—	11	12	730	1 783	544	685	623
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	71 350	73 090	51 413	54 119	36 181	58 280	67 190

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Oe Pere city, Brown County—Con.			Green Bay city, Brown County						
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 547	2 954	51	2 132	4 855	2 077	4 018	2 460	4 039	2 118
In labor force	1 820	2 157	41	1 482	3 192	1 691	2 864	1 507	2 341	1 425
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.5	73.0	80.4	69.5	65.7	81.4	71.3	61.3	58.0	67.3
Civilian labor force	1 820	2 157	41	1 474	3 192	1 689	2 856	1 501	2 341	1 425
Employed	1 758	2 067	39	1 330	3 058	1 644	2 756	1 396	2 236	1 340
Unemployed	62	90	2	144	134	45	100	105	105	85
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	4.2	4.9	9.8	4.2	2.7	3.5	7.0	4.5	6.0
Not in labor force	727	797	10	650	1 663	386	1 154	953	1 698	693
Institutionalized persons	89	—	—	—	13	—	11	229	36	—
Enrolled in school	38	110	—	93	176	71	86	53	127	50
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	323	353	8	222	905	96	521	385	950	337
Females 16 years and over	1 376	1 552	25	1 074	2 631	1 070	2 194	1 406	2 253	1 115
In labor force	844	1 007	19	643	1 514	797	1 393	733	1 091	655
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.3	64.9	76.0	59.9	57.5	74.5	63.5	52.1	48.4	58.7
Civilian labor force	844	1 007	19	643	1 514	797	1 393	733	1 091	655
Employed	820	948	19	615	1 440	779	1 327	683	1 050	620
Unemployed	24	59	—	28	74	18	66	50	41	35
Percent of civilian labor force	2.8	5.9	—	4.4	4.9	2.3	4.7	6.8	3.8	5.3
With own children under 6 years	214	308	—	235	464	200	274	284	284	166
In labor force	160	191	—	109	287	148	185	148	176	133
With own children 6 to 17 years only	289	335	8	150	371	233	310	196	216	173
In labor force	229	274	8	127	290	192	253	130	124	126
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	336	405	—	367	695	261	381	239	384	202
All parents present in household in labor force	254	224	—	167	389	184	227	157	227	155
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	662	742	14	501	872	526	804	429	481	446
All parents present in household in labor force	507	573	14	279	650	429	605	313	284	348
Persons 16 to 19 years	197	215	6	215	293	177	275	159	215	132
Not enrolled in school	37	31	—	123	81	36	41	46	31	22
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	13	—	75	24	7	—	15	10	7
Not high school graduate	5	13	—	61	24	13	23	15	—	11
Employed	5	—	—	6	7	10	23	—	—	4
Unemployed	—	—	—	20	7	—	—	9	—	3
Not in labor force	—	13	—	35	10	3	—	6	—	4
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 758	2 067	39	1 330	3 058	1 644	2 756	1 396	2 236	1 340
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	211	229	—	107	155	274	248	107	200	128
Professional specialty occupations	157	358	2	74	304	226	361	141	318	158
Technicians and related support occupations	79	41	—	35	118	57	104	59	58	50
Sales occupations	137	224	6	114	517	248	425	166	278	222
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	354	329	8	158	585	290	412	241	416	234
Private household occupations	19	19	—	10	—	2	—	20	10	—
Protective service occupations	24	61	—	36	38	28	71	29	63	30
Service occupations, except protective and household	202	181	7	250	421	159	327	185	259	144
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	11	—	14	23	8	—	6	52	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	264	214	8	198	320	142	316	186	239	147
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	184	249	3	171	266	80	217	96	192	145
Transportation and material moving occupations	69	66	1	88	134	68	137	37	84	37
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	58	85	4	75	177	62	138	123	67	38
Construction	95	100	4	107	118	60	123	66	78	81
Manufacturing	468	460	15	275	712	319	587	304	439	243
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	149	122	—	70	211	147	210	98	162	80
Wholesale and retail trade	400	465	14	382	906	500	875	337	576	355
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139	131	2	43	155	94	113	87	188	119
Business and repair services	56	126	2	92	141	59	125	42	119	44
Professional and related services	343	477	—	216	618	309	506	358	537	319
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 758	2 067	39	1 330	3 058	1 644	2 756	1 396	2 236	1 340
Private wage and salary workers	1 565	1 821	35	1 155	2 564	1 344	2 345	1 221	1 818	1 110
Government workers	138	156	2	92	328	222	293	137	274	141
Local government workers	112	98	2	69	241	157	207	90	214	80
Self-employed workers	49	84	2	83	140	78	118	32	144	89
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 869	2 313	41	1 545	3 302	1 747	2 985	1 579	2 496	1 508
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 397	1 693	29	1 180	2 439	1 311	2 179	1 197	1 803	1 038
50 to 52 weeks	1 170	1 292	20	723	1 980	1 061	1 681	875	1 363	841
40 to 49 weeks	92	183	5	175	182	97	274	142	189	123
27 to 39 weeks	80	96	2	121	123	84	98	78	126	36
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	302	336	8	164	536	243	457	223	372	336
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 129	2 566	43	1 890	3 875	1 951	3 424	1 831	2 932	1 707
With a mobility or self-care limitation	35	64	—	67	138	17	185	88	121	60
With a mobility limitation	24	11	—	6	51	8	45	62	53	28
In labor force	14	—	—	6	13	—	—	34	7	16
With a self-care limitation	30	59	—	67	131	11	164	51	91	39
With a work disability	64	151	5	185	312	91	194	163	304	93
In labor force	35	59	5	100	186	43	68	94	150	50
Prevented from working	16	77	—	73	117	28	115	54	93	39
No work disability	2 065	2 415	38	1 705	3 563	1 860	3 230	1 668	2 628	1 614
In labor force	1 779	2 063	36	1 369	2 970	1 618	2 741	1 403	2 070	1 307
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	329	388	8	234	967	124	575	394	1 071	411
With a mobility or self-care limitation	48	87	—	84	157	15	79	63	138	42
With a mobility limitation	41	52	—	78	114	6	62	54	111	33
With a self-care limitation	12	52	—	54	112	11	40	34	68	21
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	72	135	—	107	349	43	154	107	266	125
Mean family income (dollars)	21 262	23 849	—	13 783	15 766	30 184	20 570	20 765	20 429	26 548
1 worker	147	263	6	163	520	176	364	231	363	204
Mean family income (dollars)	32 125	31 717	40 969	17 638	25 464	32 941	33 407	32 448	32 594	41 318
2 or more workers	662	729	12	370	965	573	796	394	530	484
Mean family income (dollars)	49 624	46 403	52 547	30 836	38 806	53 335	55 883	43 978	41 272	44 306

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 337	3 657	4 154	1 548	2 819	888	1 602	2 296	2 564	2 899
In labor force	1 631	2 387	2 699	969	1 838	247	965	1 460	1 694	2 015
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.8	65.3	65.0	62.6	65.2	27.8	60.2	63.6	66.1	69.5
Civilian labor force	1 631	2 387	2 699	964	1 838	247	965	1 460	1 694	2 015
Employed	1 521	2 300	2 513	822	1 718	223	857	1 350	1 618	1 944
Unemployed	110	87	186	142	120	24	108	110	76	71
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	3.6	6.9	14.7	6.5	9.7	11.2	7.5	4.5	3.5
Not in labor force	706	1 270	1 455	579	981	641	637	836	870	884
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	231	—	60	124	—
Enrolled in school	98	82	147	85	147	5	89	235	119	98
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	302	601	695	239	427	346	260	300	385	487
Females 16 years and over	1 268	1 926	2 187	843	1 401	407	870	1 232	1 430	1 554
In labor force	777	1 137	1 258	471	829	118	449	729	801	972
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.3	59.0	57.5	55.9	59.2	29.0	51.6	59.2	56.0	62.5
Civilian labor force	777	1 137	1 258	466	829	118	449	729	801	972
Employed	736	1 102	1 170	399	778	107	414	690	770	954
Unemployed	41	35	88	67	51	11	35	39	31	18
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	3.1	7.0	14.4	6.2	9.3	7.8	5.3	3.9	1.9
With own children under 6 years	233	268	423	127	317	—	173	168	221	318
In labor force	146	205	264	58	214	—	93	87	116	257
With own children 6 to 17 years only	219	307	329	108	198	5	95	139	164	156
In labor force	162	242	257	83	161	5	73	79	134	124
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	350	378	562	233	532	—	234	343	345	425
All parents present in household in labor force	197	278	358	81	337	—	105	158	145	327
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	581	717	772	358	588	4	350	528	561	499
All parents present in household in labor force	340	530	520	199	377	4	188	293	362	424
Persons 16 to 19 years	144	234	272	155	188	10	153	168	153	146
Not enrolled in school	33	38	72	74	69	10	49	36	29	27
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	5	13	18	31	10	30	6	—	12
Not high school graduate	20	—	42	50	31	10	33	17	7	12
Employed	14	—	29	32	8	—	14	17	7	—
Unemployed	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	12
Not in labor force	—	—	13	13	23	10	19	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 521	2 300	2 513	822	1 718	223	857	1 350	1 618	1 944
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	124	285	127	59	131	13	40	85	135	220
Professional specialty occupations	137	225	133	30	35	33	41	101	362	182
Technicians and related support occupations	31	61	59	21	21	—	44	39	81	53
Sales occupations	209	279	359	86	157	30	106	208	186	212
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	238	430	325	84	235	28	93	244	213	320
Private household occupations	—	—	—	6	—	5	17	6	2	—
Protective service occupations	36	96	44	21	15	—	29	10	31	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	219	255	427	230	293	61	128	261	233	318
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	26	28	—	21	—	—	5	11	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	219	203	309	96	271	—	132	102	156	272
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	154	188	365	96	259	28	90	91	71	152
Transportation and material moving occupations	60	130	171	30	98	8	53	96	51	79
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	94	122	166	63	182	17	84	102	86	105
Construction	86	73	135	41	125	10	33	60	55	110
Manufacturing	411	552	689	165	503	20	200	253	247	481
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	89	232	179	30	130	—	51	114	105	101
Wholesale and retail trade	434	737	662	281	485	53	272	414	397	469
Finance, insurance, and real estate	60	137	83	6	63	13	26	67	74	52
Business and repair services	79	58	174	77	85	6	28	82	97	92
Professional and related services	240	323	342	152	247	91	168	267	543	539
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 521	2 300	2 513	822	1 718	223	857	1 350	1 618	1 944
Private wage and salary workers	1 375	1 919	2 230	712	1 542	186	718	1 155	1 364	1 740
Government workers	100	278	197	85	103	17	75	118	182	141
Local government workers	63	202	137	68	66	6	61	69	142	102
Self-employed workers	41	89	86	25	73	15	51	60	57	63
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 705	2 659	2 796	937	1 896	441	1 010	1 591	1 807	2 184
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 286	2 020	2 115	734	1 461	302	727	1 071	1 390	1 479
50 to 52 weeks	966	1 601	1 509	475	979	138	522	768	973	1 158
40 to 49 weeks	153	189	287	73	194	44	102	130	192	131
27 to 39 weeks	50	71	125	36	120	30	59	65	108	119
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	245	354	321	95	249	61	149	295	240	447
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 998	2 993	3 372	1 284	2 330	286	1 315	1 922	2 007	2 349
With a mobility or self-care limitation	83	72	188	120	150	37	132	71	56	54
With a mobility limitation	13	48	88	42	73	24	46	32	32	43
In labor force	—	5	17	—	37	15	—	19	6	17
With a self-care limitation	77	49	121	94	121	22	124	63	45	19
With a work disability	152	144	292	185	285	90	211	218	176	191
In labor force	55	29	89	63	147	48	47	99	81	98
Prevented from working	84	89	164	91	118	42	138	106	69	83
Na work disability	1 846	2 849	3 080	1 099	2 045	196	1 104	1 704	1 831	2 158
In labor force	1 539	2 298	2 547	881	1 634	179	891	1 347	1 565	1 861
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	339	664	782	259	489	371	287	314	433	550
With a mobility or self-care limitation	90	78	149	88	104	82	60	45	60	119
With a mobility limitation	65	39	90	73	91	43	36	41	48	97
With a self-care limitation	52	53	78	43	77	60	37	19	31	85
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Na workers	135	171	301	108	203	21	119	134	77	144
Mean family income (dollars)	14 396	33 264	17 585	10 117	10 415	10 351	12 699	9 986	21 629	18 874
1 worker	246	325	416	176	286	5	171	189	184	207
Mean family income (dollars)	26 192	28 439	28 751	16 012	16 959	14 475	23 532	18 887	36 953	22 496
2 or more workers	493	929	793	169	451	10	225	294	484	668
Mean family income (dollars)	37 155	45 016	33 947	29 315	32 978	19 503	35 830	32 374	43 629	38 086

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.								
	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 075	2 293	4 298	4 301	2 635	2 150	5 706	2 359	952
In labor force	1 713	1 777	3 105	3 082	1 575	1 556	4 081	1 967	829
Percent of persons 16 years and over	82.6	77.5	72.2	71.7	59.8	72.4	71.5	83.4	87.1
Civilian labor force	1 704	1 772	3 093	3 075	1 575	1 556	4 063	1 954	823
Employed	1 650	1 698	2 904	2 880	1 534	1 498	3 847	1 844	782
Unemployed	54	74	189	195	41	58	216	110	41
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	4.2	6.1	6.3	2.6	3.7	5.3	5.6	5.0
Not in labor force	362	516	1 193	1 219	1 060	594	1 625	392	123
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	50	409	—	141	—	—
Enrolled in school	77	120	92	114	115	409	163	73	21
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	73	100	653	705	234	122	759	56	25
Females 16 years and over	1 046	1 196	2 338	2 297	1 372	1 248	3 013	1 200	460
In labor force	778	821	1 532	1 422	684	908	1 895	871	390
Percent of females 16 years and over	74.4	68.6	65.5	61.9	49.9	72.8	62.9	72.6	84.8
Civilian labor force	776	819	1 532	1 415	684	908	1 895	871	390
Employed	746	787	1 456	1 357	654	885	1 812	830	366
Unemployed	30	32	76	58	30	23	83	41	24
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.1	4.4	2.5	4.4	4.7	6.2
With own children under 6 years	322	213	415	233	145	55	384	301	132
In labor force	217	111	285	180	96	53	243	187	112
With own children 6 to 17 years only	230	292	364	281	279	90	558	278	117
In labor force	197	239	292	228	195	70	408	227	97
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	457	333	541	399	233	99	629	414	179
All parents present in household in labor force	294	170	357	329	124	88	374	273	146
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	634	714	835	597	472	245	1 307	736	292
All parents present in household in labor force	500	512	636	446	296	204	943	510	234
Persons 16 to 19 years	128	208	256	225	128	556	423	198	101
Not enrolled in school	11	19	63	91	17	4	77	35	45
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	—	7	6	4	—	7	8	6
Not high school graduate	9	6	15	33	—	4	12	7	22
Employed	3	6	8	33	—	4	12	—	22
Unemployed	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 650	1 698	2 904	2 880	1 534	1 498	3 847	1 844	782
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	257	277	234	278	294	196	536	212	30
Professional specialty occupations	282	304	244	273	319	249	610	238	77
Technicians and related support occupations	80	38	98	117	26	40	148	84	19
Sales occupations	183	282	259	336	263	228	550	272	107
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	304	272	502	440	206	245	718	319	197
Private household occupations	5	—	15	—	8	11	—	8	—
Protective service occupations	39	22	65	66	21	47	58	61	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	109	145	536	454	126	270	412	199	71
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2	5	8	18	5	15	31	12	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	171	119	363	382	114	64	259	154	130
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	108	113	321	187	83	52	236	151	75
Transportation and material moving occupations	64	40	102	173	32	51	154	45	44
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	46	81	157	156	37	30	135	89	14
Construction	83	42	64	107	80	49	170	66	44
Manufacturing	395	340	742	582	344	138	848	422	230
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	186	157	223	237	107	115	379	107	51
Wholesale and retail trade	343	424	792	711	330	444	931	514	187
Finance, insurance, and real estate	126	131	162	159	136	46	306	153	33
Business and repair services	61	68	113	187	67	49	104	56	22
Professional and related services	330	398	543	549	384	455	853	344	140
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 650	1 698	2 904	2 880	1 534	1 498	3 847	1 844	782
Private wage and salary workers	1 366	1 432	2 488	2 473	1 224	1 072	3 230	1 552	650
Government workers	207	195	301	273	175	379	476	212	127
Local government workers	117	128	230	155	100	119	345	173	77
Self-employed workers	68	69	115	128	121	47	131	80	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 798	1 902	3 169	3 235	1 824	1 929	4 267	2 085	859
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 453	1 406	2 378	2 501	1 391	1 091	3 101	1 577	609
50 to 52 weeks	1 153	1 121	1 791	1 881	977	581	2 485	1 185	505
40 to 49 weeks	146	115	253	192	197	100	195	175	40
27 to 39 weeks	86	74	137	187	75	93	158	164	31
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	218	263	398	493	256	459	717	273	149
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 978	2 158	3 598	3 460	1 976	1 998	4 709	2 272	916
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12	31	93	116	20	9	62	24	—
With a mobility limitation	4	22	51	35	8	3	15	24	—
In labor force	2	8	23	28	—	—	—	17	—
With a self-care limitation	8	12	66	101	12	9	56	7	—
With a work disability	71	127	294	324	94	72	157	100	31
In labor force	51	80	172	150	79	47	109	52	17
Prevented from working	13	41	104	112	15	24	36	18	10
No work disability	1 907	2 031	3 304	3 136	1 882	1 926	4 552	2 172	885
In labor force	1 638	1 662	2 886	2 846	1 486	1 479	3 875	1 884	801
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	88	130	688	784	250	152	838	74	30
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9	38	78	113	36	49	102	5	—
With a mobility limitation	9	38	49	83	22	31	95	—	—
With a self-care limitation	1	11	36	63	28	42	38	5	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	25	45	263	195	69	20	175	34	4
Mean family income (dollars)	25 544	22 927	14 598	18 160	25 667	17 853	24 329	17 538	9 600
1 worker	190	230	408	320	259	42	466	191	52
Mean family income (dollars)	44 871	44 020	22 242	22 087	87 787	76 142	61 600	33 726	23 819
2 or more workers	656	598	830	734	518	317	1 383	711	310
Mean family income (dollars)	55 018	63 841	37 498	46 538	60 868	57 641	54 972	44 463	45 677

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.							Remainder of Brown County	
	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	46	—	—	30	323	268	—	174	41
In labor force	38	—	—	20	157	214	—	116	20
Percent of persons 16 years and over	82.6	—	—	66.7	48.6	79.9	—	66.7	48.8
Civilian labor force	38	—	—	20	157	214	—	116	20
Employed	38	—	—	20	151	214	—	106	20
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	10	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	3.8	—	—	8.6	—
Not in labor force	8	—	—	10	166	54	—	58	21
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	10	5	31	—	10	13
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	4	—	—	—	69	16	—	10	—
Females 16 years and over	19	—	—	10	170	142	—	82	8
In labor force	13	—	—	10	72	106	—	57	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	68.4	—	—	100.0	42.4	74.6	—	69.5	—
Civilian labor force	13	—	—	10	72	106	—	57	—
Employed	13	—	—	10	72	106	—	50	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.3	—
With own children under 6 years	6	—	—	—	15	23	—	14	—
In labor force	6	—	—	—	8	23	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	10	25	34	—	19	8
In labor force	—	—	—	10	25	34	—	17	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7	—	—	—	30	33	—	23	—
All parents present in household in labor force	7	—	—	—	7	33	—	6	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	34	30	74	—	59	13
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	34	30	74	—	38	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	10	—	37	—	15	26
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	38	—	—	20	151	214	—	106	20
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8	—	—	—	24	48	—	11	—
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	20	22	54	—	8	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	11	—	—	—	19	48	—	14	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	17	—	—	—	10	25	—	—	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	—	22	8	—	30	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2	—	—	—	25	6	—	17	7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	20	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	4	17	—	—	13
Construction	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	6	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	10	42	41	—	37	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Wholesale and retail trade	4	—	—	—	35	90	—	19	20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5	—	—	—	21	7	—	7	—
Business and repair services	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Professional and related services	—	—	—	10	38	55	—	2	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	38	—	—	20	151	214	—	106	20
Private wage and salary workers	17	—	—	20	145	161	—	87	20
Government workers	21	—	—	—	6	39	—	10	—
Local government workers	15	—	—	—	6	25	—	10	—
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	9	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	38	—	—	20	174	230	—	126	33
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	29	—	—	10	133	177	—	96	20
50 to 52 weeks	27	—	—	10	80	124	—	62	20
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	—	26	46	—	13	—
27 to 39 weeks	2	—	—	—	16	7	—	6	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	9	—	—	10	19	22	—	25	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	42	—	—	30	192	246	—	160	41
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	24	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	17	—
No work disability	42	—	—	30	172	246	—	136	41
In labor force	38	—	—	20	146	208	—	112	20
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	4	—	—	—	74	22	—	14	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	2	—	—	—	25	—	—	9	—
Mean family income (dollars)	15 608	—	—	—	12 565	—	—	11 596	—
1 worker	5	—	—	—	23	6	—	23	—
Mean family income (dollars)	90 500	—	—	—	19 924	59 225	—	22 043	—
2 or more workers	6	—	—	10	59	90	—	44	7
Mean family income (dollars)	77 500	—	—	43 600	52 503	81 942	—	39 307	34 400

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.								
	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 202	Tract 203
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	301	—	—	—	—	338	3 144	3 785	3 211
In labor force	224	—	—	—	—	247	2 364	2 933	2 203
Percent of persons 16 years and over	74.4	—	—	—	—	73.1	75.2	77.5	68.6
Civilian labor force	224	—	—	—	—	246	2 364	2 933	2 199
Employed	218	—	—	—	—	239	2 282	2 791	2 083
Unemployed	6	—	—	—	—	7	82	142	116
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	—	—	—	—	2.8	3.5	4.8	5.3
Not in labor force	77	—	—	—	—	91	780	852	1 008
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	15	—	—	—	—	14	129	135	156
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	36	—	—	—	—	32	324	259	480
Females 16 years and over	149	—	—	—	—	157	1 513	1 830	1 590
In labor force	100	—	—	—	—	97	1 004	1 264	962
Percent of females 16 years and over	67.1	—	—	—	—	61.8	66.4	69.1	60.5
Civilian labor force	100	—	—	—	—	97	1 004	1 264	962
Employed	96	—	—	—	—	97	969	1 228	907
Unemployed	4	—	—	—	—	—	35	36	55
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	2.8	5.7
With own children under 6 years	15	—	—	—	—	31	304	398	253
In labor force	15	—	—	—	—	22	230	273	177
With own children 6 to 17 years only	32	—	—	—	—	29	309	432	364
In labor force	20	—	—	—	—	20	234	308	307
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	24	—	—	—	—	43	448	519	382
All parents present in household in labor force	24	—	—	—	—	30	341	362	265
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	70	—	—	—	—	73	796	1 071	864
All parents present in household in labor force	43	—	—	—	—	48	604	732	690
Persons 16 to 19 years	30	—	—	—	—	28	270	318	218
Not enrolled in school	4	—	—	—	—	3	55	37	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	7
Not high school graduate	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	—
Employed	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	218	—	—	—	—	239	2 282	2 791	2 083
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	20	—	—	—	—	37	184	325	217
Professional specialty occupations	36	—	—	—	—	30	206	345	205
Technicians and related support occupations	7	—	—	—	—	8	65	71	54
Sales occupations	24	—	—	—	—	24	175	273	195
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	23	—	—	—	—	38	283	406	249
Private household occupations	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	5
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	24	14
Service occupations, except protective and household	28	—	—	—	—	20	266	295	183
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	—	—	—	—	3	233	63	126
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	45	—	—	—	—	34	353	444	320
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8	—	—	—	—	21	193	213	270
Transportation and material moving occupations	8	—	—	—	—	9	155	223	135
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	—	—	—	—	10	143	109	110
Construction	29	—	—	—	—	15	221	223	107
Manufacturing	33	—	—	—	—	58	479	641	646
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4	—	—	—	—	17	205	229	173
Wholesale and retail trade	66	—	—	—	—	50	459	650	448
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5	—	—	—	—	17	89	117	81
Business and repair services	7	—	—	—	—	7	72	132	55
Professional and related services	53	—	—	—	—	51	407	542	348
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	218	—	—	—	—	239	2 282	2 791	2 083
Private wage and salary workers	173	—	—	—	—	203	1 803	2 316	1 684
Government workers	15	—	—	—	—	27	173	242	200
Local government workers	11	—	—	—	—	19	106	137	160
Self-employed workers	29	—	—	—	—	9	285	217	180
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	242	—	—	—	—	276	2 510	3 058	2 407
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	174	—	—	—	—	206	1 870	2 255	1 832
50 to 52 weeks	150	—	—	—	—	164	1 447	1 767	1 382
40 to 49 weeks	17	—	—	—	—	19	180	234	202
27 to 39 weeks	4	—	—	—	—	6	127	158	95
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	50	—	—	—	—	49	431	518	306
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	255	—	—	—	—	303	2 776	3 465	2 658
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2	—	—	—	—	4	55	71	80
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	31	30
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	11
With a self-care limitation	2	—	—	—	—	4	44	61	57
With a work disability	7	—	—	—	—	11	124	125	139
In labor force	3	—	—	—	—	8	67	69	70
Prevented from working	4	—	—	—	—	3	49	39	55
No work disability	248	—	—	—	—	292	2 652	3 340	2 519
In labor force	211	—	—	—	—	236	2 254	2 811	2 067
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	46	—	—	—	—	34	368	320	549
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4	—	—	—	—	5	66	68	117
With a mobility limitation	4	—	—	—	—	3	50	33	78
With a self-care limitation	2	—	—	—	—	2	42	48	78
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	6	—	—	—	—	13	84	84	118
Mean family income (dollars)	16 743	—	—	—	—	13 521	23 547	22 038	19 573
1 worker	25	—	—	—	—	26	249	352	256
Mean family income (dollars)	29 802	—	—	—	—	62 618	35 040	46 030	28 351
2 or more workers	80	—	—	—	—	97	837	1 036	818
Mean family income (dollars)	53 056	—	—	—	—	62 040	51 263	51 631	46 859

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.							
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.01	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 207.02	Tract 214	Tract 215
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 900	4 404	2 708	3 011	5 483	1 567	2 878	1 964
In labor force	2 847	3 586	2 115	2 136	4 457	1 161	2 128	1 493
Percent of persons 16 years and over	73.0	81.4	78.1	70.9	81.3	74.1	73.9	76.0
Civilian labor force	2 847	3 577	2 094	2 136	4 449	1 161	2 127	1 493
Employed	2 752	3 442	1 969	2 072	4 266	1 128	2 068	1 436
Unemployed	95	135	125	64	183	33	59	57
Percent of civilian labor force	3.3	3.8	6.0	3.0	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.8
Not in labor force	1 053	818	593	875	1 026	406	750	471
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
Enrolled in school	209	220	102	115	157	64	114	101
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	320	278	255	440	365	137	323	170
Females 16 years and over	1 916	2 242	1 410	1 518	2 844	741	1 393	941
In labor force	1 221	1 688	1 012	946	2 133	480	910	633
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.7	75.3	71.8	62.3	75.0	64.8	65.3	67.3
Civilian labor force	1 221	1 688	1 012	946	2 133	480	910	633
Employed	1 190	1 647	970	924	2 072	471	886	605
Unemployed	31	41	42	22	61	9	24	28
Percent of civilian labor force	2.5	2.4	4.2	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.6	4.4
With own children under 6 years	307	408	237	277	634	129	261	153
In labor force	225	341	169	194	422	102	174	115
With own children 6 to 17 years only	471	616	255	295	524	183	311	226
In labor force	351	500	224	233	465	141	244	182
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	476	666	338	381	920	181	377	226
All parents present in household in labor force	336	534	214	249	633	130	251	169
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 219	1 370	598	816	1 297	461	843	621
All parents present in household in labor force	849	1 074	455	596	1 051	349	622	491
Persons 16 to 19 years	382	381	182	255	372	156	286	198
Not enrolled in school	48	91	32	41	64	19	55	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	21	6	11	—	2	17	8
Not high school graduate	3	21	6	10	19	14	10	12
Employed	3	—	—	5	19	12	2	10
Unemployed	—	8	6	5	—	2	4	—
Not in labor force	—	13	—	—	—	—	4	2
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 752	3 442	1 969	2 072	4 266	1 128	2 068	1 436
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	385	287	204	133	484	74	156	71
Professional specialty occupations	391	399	195	149	479	114	172	85
Technicians and related support occupations	75	119	98	48	161	29	73	33
Sales occupations	329	456	277	193	471	109	153	116
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	388	603	361	251	761	139	275	170
Private household occupations	7	7	—	9	6	—	4	18
Protective service occupations	18	18	—	10	28	8	5	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	237	382	228	226	366	82	194	160
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	157	17	30	234	47	225	242	263
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	374	442	274	313	600	119	305	181
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	176	368	137	277	440	78	232	176
Transportation and material moving occupations	101	173	102	134	249	87	114	92
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	114	171	63	95	174	64	143	71
Construction	189	149	104	137	245	78	128	74
Manufacturing	642	869	433	565	1 038	244	573	393
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	194	362	211	155	372	100	154	77
Wholesale and retail trade	520	1 012	612	403	1 038	195	394	252
Finance, insurance, and real estate	179	189	83	83	382	45	114	67
Business and repair services	91	84	48	51	118	36	81	74
Professional and related services	597	610	367	294	747	168	270	159
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 752	3 442	1 969	2 072	4 266	1 128	2 068	1 436
Private wage and salary workers	2 240	3 047	1 688	1 670	3 762	862	1 663	1 125
Government workers	233	268	170	140	253	67	104	52
Local government workers	119	177	110	106	142	48	81	36
Self-employed workers	251	127	111	239	235	169	265	236
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 997	3 731	2 211	2 289	4 552	1 236	2 238	1 578
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 205	2 745	1 736	1 700	3 557	896	1 680	1 195
50 to 52 weeks	1 788	2 264	1 455	1 267	2 931	730	1 354	917
40 to 49 weeks	164	193	129	197	336	68	137	125
27 to 39 weeks	120	124	43	99	184	37	65	68
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	438	641	339	350	673	228	347	238
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 521	4 096	2 415	2 528	5 068	1 372	2 517	1 727
With a mobility or self-care limitation	57	66	57	71	133	24	35	30
With a mobility limitation	28	19	41	25	60	12	12	15
In labor force	8	5	10	8	17	2	—	—
With a self-care limitation	45	59	16	52	81	17	31	22
With a work disability	155	157	129	114	211	77	97	77
In labor force	80	101	74	56	78	46	58	42
Prevented from working	64	44	42	52	133	23	30	26
No work disability	3 366	3 939	2 286	2 414	4 857	1 295	2 420	1 650
In labor force	2 708	3 455	2 012	2 037	4 329	1 101	2 032	1 391
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	379	299	272	483	407	157	360	237
With a mobility or self-care limitation	48	45	36	100	52	30	70	24
With a mobility limitation	40	11	28	47	34	17	57	22
With a self-care limitation	30	38	30	79	36	23	39	12
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	101	128	79	104	182	31	97	46
Mean family income (dollars)	20 270	21 048	16 981	14 010	15 301	22 665	21 427	21 222
1 worker	338	291	229	269	413	126	214	102
Mean family income (dollars)	57 784	30 516	25 650	33 749	31 091	59 390	31 724	29 951
2 or more workers	1 018	1 333	640	749	1 397	416	720	551
Mean family income (dollars)	64 720	48 785	47 359	46 934	48 539	54 401	51 574	47 652

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County					Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Brown County			
		Total	Allauee village	Ashwaubenon village	De Pere city	Green Bay city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 16
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	72 384	72 384	5 004	6 073	5 713	38 516	996	2 220	1 077	2 465
Less than \$5,000	2 262	2 262	32	116	179	1 616	15	93	6	129
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 634	6 634	193	295	406	4 773	30	316	17	343
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 357	6 357	315	470	439	4 112	58	165	27	275
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12 579	12 579	651	914	839	7 537	118	454	84	505
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13 013	13 013	789	1 226	1 028	6 861	152	391	158	552
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15 962	15 962	1 235	1 550	1 325	7 511	280	462	354	436
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11 017	11 017	1 061	1 112	1 046	4 428	252	269	324	179
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 556	2 556	345	218	267	981	58	37	64	46
\$100,000 or more	2 004	2 004	383	172	184	697	33	33	43	
Median (dollars)	31 303	31 303	40 654	35 108	34 544	26 770	41 011	27 593	44 583	24 503
Mean (dollars)	36 923	36 923	50 527	39 171	41 295	32 080	44 141	34 294	48 966	26 349
Families	50 732	50 732	3 922	4 342	4 041	24 689	792	1 314	947	1 508
Median income (dollars)	37 121	37 121	45 384	39 959	40 361	33 367	43 963	35 744	45 842	28 470
Males 15 years and over, with income	68 909	68 909	5 267	5 825	5 961	33 720	999	1 820	1 108	1 960
Median income (dollars)	22 087	22 087	25 903	26 592	21 889	20 264	27 569	21 418	30 954	18 970
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.1	58.1	56.9	66.2	54.0	54.7	67.2	57.7	68.5	52.6
Median income (dollars)	29 869	29 869	33 796	31 375	31 445	27 885	32 813	26 400	34 528	26 825
Females 15 years and over, with income	67 902	67 902	4 869	5 805	6 123	35 148	951	1 971	973	2 154
Median income (dollars)	9 756	9 756	11 772	10 352	8 575	9 329	11 896	9 644	13 451	9 065
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.5	33.5	31.5	38.3	29.9	31.6	41.0	32.0	46.9	36.2
Median income (dollars)	17 358	17 358	19 296	18 032	18 113	16 950	19 792	16 924	20 806	16 504
Per capita income (dollars)	13 906	13 906	17 848	14 770	14 713	12 969	15 638	15 065	15 626	11 596
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	72 384	72 384	5 004	6 073	5 713	38 516	996	2 220	1 077	2 465
With earnings	59 768	59 768	4 211	5 473	4 670	30 378	916	1 761	1 027	2 001
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 318	37 318	48 914	38 144	41 903	32 958	42 561	32 812	47 739	26 190
With Social Security income	17 235	17 235	1 307	936	1 452	10 162	134	592	104	542
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 128	8 128	9 761	7 860	8 553	7 900	8 083	7 071	7 059	8 793
With public assistance income	4 503	4 503	96	263	212	3 258	26	146	33	130
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 346	4 346	3 853	4 193	4 569	4 466	3 601	4 234	6 257	3 289
With retirement income	8 115	8 115	662	469	688	4 829	86	311	86	291
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 293	7 293	8 493	7 358	6 429	7 136	11 623	6 909	11 285	7 047
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	43 196	43 196	56 447	44 443	48 335	38 695	47 546	45 518	50 261	29 362
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 035	42 035	54 170	45 646	47 416	36 672	46 086	36 691	46 845	27 054
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 511	44 511	58 643	42 971	49 383	40 907	49 290	53 649	56 112	32 249
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 122	47 122	59 401	48 066	51 567	43 468	51 930	50 338	52 232	33 736
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 799	47 799	57 770	50 740	52 229	43 990	51 918	41 787	49 466	35 064
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 407	46 407	60 947	44 981	50 848	42 966	51 944	57 456	56 853	32 491
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 266	19 266	26 707	19 797	21 653	17 547	21 596	17 527	24 688	13 734
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 999	14 999	21 147	16 597	18 070	13 718	17 627	15 231	19 810	12 493
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 906	27 906	34 463	25 304	32 767	25 776	27 212	21 318	37 782	19 557
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	50 732	50 732	3 922	4 342	4 041	24 689	792	1 314	947	1 508
Householder worked in 1989	42 221	42 221	3 311	3 894	3 357	19 633	717	1 093	868	1 124
With related children under 18 years	27 492	27 492	1 947	2 429	2 185	13 160	438	641	612	848
With related children under 5 years	11 524	11 524	669	903	913	6 022	177	302	320	418
Married-couple families	42 821	42 821	3 538	3 720	3 549	19 712	655	1 116	868	1 137
Householder worked in 1989	36 334	36 334	3 011	3 375	2 958	16 085	594	958	804	898
With related children under 18 years	22 242	22 242	1 737	2 029	1 859	9 767	356	518	553	550
With related children under 5 years	9 566	9 566	627	782	814	4 625	148	259	298	256
Female householder, no husband present	6 073	6 073	297	498	365	3 942	99	175	70	313
Householder worked in 1989	4 313	4 313	226	395	305	2 673	85	121	55	186
With related children under 18 years	4 273	4 273	179	319	293	2 833	63	109	55	258
With related children under 5 years	1 560	1 560	42	108	99	1 108	23	35	20	122
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	29 197	29 197	1 315	2 241	2 392	18 645	327	1 073	199	1 292
Nonfamily householder	21 652	21 652	1 082	1 731	1 672	13 827	204	906	130	957
65 years and over	6 955	6 955	416	273	563	4 669	36	269	26	240
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	189 369	189 369	13 377	15 946	15 341	94 173	2 786	5 055	3 331	5 596
Persons under 18 years	51 922	51 922	3 527	4 308	4 165	24 579	793	1 191	1 177	1 396
Related children under 18 years	51 767	51 767	3 521	4 304	4 163	24 499	787	1 185	1 177	1 389
Related children 5 to 17 years	36 799	36 799	2 568	3 195	2 979	16 786	573	846	781	908
Persons 65 years and over	19 648	19 648	1 686	897	1 742	11 398	124	575	102	688
Persons 75 years and over	8 182	8 182	656	321	758	4 937	33	258	25	279
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 387	3 387	68	179	172	2 462	30	63	26	243
Percent below poverty level	6.7	6.7	1.7	4.1	4.3	10.0	3.8	4.8	2.7	16.1
Householder worked in 1989	1 868	1 868	49	128	114	1 265	24	29	7	139
With related children under 18 years	2 891	2 891	56	170	132	2 132	20	55	19	228
With related children under 5 years	1 732	1 732	37	104	65	1 307	11	28	11	163
Married-couple families	1 173	1 173	34	59	59	780	7	8	11	62
Householder worked in 1989	671	671	28	50	25	414	4	8	3	44
With related children under 18 years	826	826	22	50	25	571	-	8	4	54
With related children under 5 years	584	584	16	44	16	416	-	-	-	45
Female householder, no husband present	1 995	1 995	26	114	100	1 509	21	55	13	162
Householder worked in 1989	1 049	1 049	13	72	89	730	18	21	2	85
With related children under 18 years	1 898	1 898	26	114	100	1 425	18	47	13	155
With related children under 5 years	1 037	1 037	21	54	49	792	9	28	9	99
Unrelated individuals	6 168	6 168	126	280	673	4 361	50	225	20	251
Nonfamily householder	3 329	3 329	68	167	276	2 473	13	165	4	165
65 years and over	1 242	1 242	21	37	97	887	6	56	4	46
Persons	17 357	17 357	355	833	1 124	12 607	125	407	105	989
Percent below poverty level	9.2	9.2	2.7	5.2	7.3	13.4	4.5	8.1	3.2	17.7
Persons under 18 years	6 276	6 276	128	284	208	4 718	39	110	45	425
Related children under 18 years	6 127	6 127	122	280	206	4 644	33	104	45	418
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 627	3 627	77	146	123	2 705	21	62	33	213
Persons 65 years and over	1 675	1 675	36	56	133	1 131	6	56	11	46
Persons 75 years and over	963	963	6	17	71	676	3	40	9	32
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 348	6 348	110	237	568	4 544	37	156	11	319
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	23 404	23 404	551	1 225	1 455	16 612	166	560	139	1 210
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	45 682	45 682	1 418	2 556	2 852	29 255	471	1 052	414	2 149

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County—Con.									
	Tract 18.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 101	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103	Tract 201.98	Tract 204	Tract 205.02	Tract 207.01
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	843	1 199	1 641	1 413	1 137	1 689	1 429	1 698	1 406	2 763
Less than \$5,000	52	20	18	61	26	74	29	23	25	51
\$5,000 to \$9,999	49	53	70	115	117	106	58	102	102	109
\$10,000 to \$14,999	86	74	138	143	69	98	79	59	108	231
\$15,000 to \$24,999	113	211	252	260	68	274	198	175	269	527
\$25,000 to \$34,999	142	214	219	243	205	383	250	260	304	455
\$35,000 to \$49,999	168	302	360	291	349	364	409	325	333	748
\$50,000 to \$74,999	154	295	395	183	244	260	309	447	201	484
\$75,000 to \$99,999	39	22	110	67	34	69	62	134	40	129
\$100,000 or more	40	8	79	50	25	61	35	173	24	29
Median (dollars)	33 861	35 809	39 795	28 972	38 691	32 618	37 715	45 931	31 182	35 154
Mean (dollars)	43 107	37 774	45 148	44 950	39 064	37 842	42 023	56 895	35 173	37 300
Families	490	936	1 143	910	881	1 263	1 183	1 488	948	2 002
Median income (dollars)	42 969	38 312	44 488	39 142	42 934	36 195	41 607	48 864	36 303	39 833
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 038	1 169	1 497	1 929	1 147	1 584	1 624	1 995	1 290	2 553
Median income (dollars)	14 300	24 588	30 242	11 399	27 577	23 305	24 154	26 025	22 347	26 681
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.6	67.4	60.1	37.7	68.0	59.3	61.1	62.5	69.8	68.7
Median income (dollars)	30 370	31 616	36 488	28 681	31 750	29 921	30 668	34 543	26 957	31 197
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 299	1 062	1 512	2 026	1 202	1 531	1 299	1 639	1 264	2 529
Median income (dollars)	4 341	10 104	11 937	4 837	9 340	10 149	10 176	9 650	11 173	12 571
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.2	37.4	34.9	21.8	32.4	33.7	36.3	35.6	43.8	46.7
Median income (dollars)	21 027	18 321	18 771	17 803	18 553	18 200	16 824	19 067	16 091	17 442
Per capita income (dollars)	13 249	13 043	17 312	14 128	13 550	14 353	13 859	17 620	13 860	13 740
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	843	1 199	1 641	1 413	1 137	1 689	1 429	1 698	1 406	2 763
With earnings	790	1 133	1 323	1 136	927	1 438	1 274	1 507	1 226	2 498
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 040	37 173	45 702	45 299	41 606	36 863	39 903	55 264	35 226	37 526
With Social Security income	121	94	460	352	299	380	301	350	223	338
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 472	7 212	9 466	9 194	7 075	8 275	8 220	9 688	8 662	8 662
With public assistance income	12	65	53	43	52	67	37	98	52	105
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	9 415	6 036	6 102	6 331	3 627	2 847	5 281	3 470	6 752	2 811
With retirement income	60	30	222	139	140	202	125	152	93	210
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 585	4 715	6 052	4 958	6 958	7 657	7 372	6 885	14 137	5 697
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	54 933	41 294	50 783	59 846	44 386	42 130	46 119	59 972	39 584	41 894
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 172	41 699	54 794	50 560	47 982	39 965	45 184	60 593	41 578	42 425
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 972	40 472	46 665	67 911	39 838	44 955	47 149	59 256	37 432	41 146
Married-couple families (dollars)	56 385	44 765	53 069	63 040	46 593	46 374	47 701	62 600	41 820	44 419
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 787	45 303	58 612	53 462	51 687	46 766	47 501	63 950	47 211	46 072
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 316	43 731	47 659	71 432	40 465	45 912	49 007	61 015	36 877	42 248
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	31 675	24 520	20 099	27 120	25 432	19 439	23 537	26 408	23 102	17 869
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 807	25 445	16 767	21 975	24 266	15 621	18 082	20 411	15 702	14 404
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 984	20 577	28 031	34 471	31 582	34 109	27 760	35 189	47 876	25 100
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	490	936	1 143	910	881	1 263	1 183	1 488	948	2 002
Householder worked in 1989	437	885	915	745	783	1 058	1 038	1 314	836	1 782
With related children under 18 years	231	634	592	423	495	731	642	824	502	1 182
With related children under 5 years	93	269	229	183	204	322	269	279	216	544
Married-couple families	455	786	1 059	818	782	1 038	1 093	1 354	830	1 784
Householder worked in 1989	405	754	848	670	694	882	974	1 212	727	1 586
With related children under 18 years	203	517	525	382	430	570	602	745	406	1 019
With related children under 5 years	93	223	209	179	190	258	251	253	186	468
Female householder, no husband present	32	100	71	51	69	184	55	69	100	142
Householder worked in 1989	29	88	59	40	64	150	34	45	91	120
With related children under 18 years	25	81	59	30	58	154	28	46	78	102
With related children under 5 years	—	30	20	4	14	64	10	16	30	41
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	800	380	636	918	333	524	356	298	644	1 029
Nonfamily householder	353	263	498	503	256	426	246	210	458	761
65 years and over	76	25	182	128	154	102	82	87	88	83
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 297	3 409	4 345	3 693	3 323	4 459	4 326	5 494	3 569	7 564
Persons under 18 years	448	1 162	1 201	797	1 003	1 272	1 264	1 738	982	2 251
Related children under 18 years	448	1 157	1 201	797	1 003	1 270	1 262	1 729	951	2 251
Related children 5 to 17 years	343	825	888	567	715	884	895	1 351	677	1 520
Persons 65 years and over	198	74	596	435	329	422	372	391	272	407
Persons 75 years and over	80	25	265	199	133	170	121	131	122	147
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	8	33	42	19	21	90	35	48	27	72
Percent below poverty level	1.6	3.5	3.7	2.1	2.4	7.1	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.6
Householder worked in 1989	2	20	21	8	21	64	14	27	10	48
With related children under 18 years	2	20	29	—	21	82	13	43	19	64
With related children under 5 years	2	7	19	—	—	46	11	25	9	47
Married-couple families	8	12	23	13	7	16	18	22	8	38
Householder worked in 1989	2	6	2	8	7	8	4	17	—	23
With related children under 18 years	2	6	10	—	7	8	4	17	—	30
With related children under 5 years	2	—	8	—	—	8	2	12	—	22
Female householder, no husband present	—	7	19	—	14	67	14	20	19	34
Householder worked in 1989	—	7	19	—	14	56	7	8	10	25
With related children under 18 years	—	7	19	—	14	67	9	20	19	34
With related children under 5 years	—	7	11	—	—	38	9	11	9	25
Unrelated individuals	503	84	59	499	41	74	81	73	92	123
Nonfamily householder	167	50	20	167	34	55	33	34	39	53
65 years and over	44	—	12	40	38	7	19	22	18	19
Persons	528	158	170	534	101	319	189	262	167	333
Percent below poverty level	23.0	4.6	3.9	14.5	3.0	7.2	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.4
Persons under 18 years	5	30	41	—	33	134	36	122	63	104
Related children under 18 years	5	25	41	—	33	132	34	113	32	104
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	17	16	—	33	74	24	79	24	40
Persons 65 years and over	56	—	32	56	38	7	43	26	26	35
Persons 75 years and over	13	—	17	32	21	1	26	10	18	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	312	49	73	315	48	132	73	89	23	146
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	569	204	219	643	172	426	285	398	264	414
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	784	545	597	1 065	417	835	689	840	730	1 585

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Brawn County—Can.			Allauvez village, Brawn County						
	Tract 208	Tract 213.02	Tract 213.03	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 143	3 192	1 566	27	—	996	1 158	1 064	—	1 759
Less than \$5,000	22	63	22	—	—	5	16	5	—	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	110	77	177	—	—	86	37	28	—	42
\$10,000 to \$14,999	167	161	186	—	—	149	61	64	—	41
\$15,000 to \$24,999	233	331	373	9	—	207	111	138	—	186
\$25,000 to \$34,999	238	595	389	—	—	209	223	127	—	230
\$35,000 to \$49,999	222	894	296	—	—	208	376	246	—	405
\$50,000 to \$74,999	104	748	105	4	—	91	243	197	—	526
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18	154	18	5	—	18	37	102	—	183
\$100,000 or more	29	169	—	9	—	23	54	157	—	140
Median (dollars)	26 176	40 306	25 381	76 797	—	26 723	41 360	45 000	—	48 685
Mean (dollars)	31 963	45 711	26 973	65 517	—	32 214	45 275	63 968	—	55 992
Families	762	2 447	883	27	—	655	960	791	—	1 489
Median income (dollars)	28 214	45 117	30 386	76 797	—	28 958	44 250	51 727	—	52 118
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 001	3 129	1 323	32	—	848	1 150	950	459	1 828
Median income (dollars)	17 663	30 589	20 095	36 250	—	18 587	26 923	34 861	2 500—	31 672
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.6	73.0	57.8	25.0	—	59.1	63.0	53.1	23.3	63.0
Median income (dollars)	25 352	34 194	24 835	26 250	—	23 750	31 301	50 103	12 465	39 668
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 092	2 955	1 578	24	—	937	1 152	1 031	—	1 725
Median income (dollars)	10 206	11 313	9 936	21 250	—	10 367	11 912	11 359	—	13 006
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.7	41.5	35.3	16.7	—	32.1	31.7	27.3	—	33.9
Median income (dollars)	18 250	17 944	17 449	36 250	—	18 635	20 270	22 125	—	18 627
Per capita income (dollars)	13 282	16 392	11 807	24 608	—	13 446	16 638	26 065	3 019	18 900
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 143	3 192	1 566	27	—	996	1 158	1 064	—	1 759
With earnings	846	3 014	1 304	27	—	740	1 022	833	—	1 589
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 668	43 764	27 574	31 516	—	31 354	43 575	62 805	—	53 538
With Social Security income	427	288	314	9	—	366	263	369	—	300
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 669	7 947	8 111	11 316	—	10 072	8 984	10 173	—	9 511
With public assistance income	34	84	145	—	—	34	22	16	—	24
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 745	3 455	4 499	—	—	2 745	1 978	4 963	—	6 400
With retirement income	215	179	90	—	—	181	179	154	—	148
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 504	6 596	5 048	—	—	4 317	10 043	10 094	—	10 058
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	35 907	50 504	31 499	65 517	—	35 864	49 380	73 948	—	60 597
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 669	52 290	28 735	16 882	—	35 210	48 013	69 276	—	58 405
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 067	47 520	34 559	76 570	—	36 325	50 923	77 364	—	63 184
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 175	53 363	35 672	76 570	—	39 073	50 673	77 450	—	63 283
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 295	55 515	35 100	—	—	40 500	49 987	72 512	—	61 429
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 472	49 776	36 153	76 570	—	38 189	51 441	81 098	—	65 477
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 607	18 238	18 391	16 882	—	22 261	28 193	33 157	—	27 947
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 231	16 576	15 645	16 882	—	19 231	22 081	20 831	—	22 849
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 027	21 057	24 430	—	—	26 847	42 861	42 682	—	33 962
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	762	2 447	883	27	—	655	960	791	—	1 489
Householder worked in 1989	534	2 314	745	27	—	470	861	624	—	1 329
With related children under 18 years	323	1 546	474	5	—	275	509	340	—	818
With related children under 5 years	154	514	221	—	—	138	161	101	—	269
Married-couple families	630	2 214	636	22	—	541	896	732	—	1 347
Householder worked in 1989	447	2 117	539	22	—	383	810	586	—	1 210
With related children under 18 years	252	1 399	297	—	—	211	473	317	—	736
With related children under 5 years	131	470	163	—	—	115	154	101	—	257
Female householder, no husband present	111	186	192	5	—	93	51	39	—	109
Householder worked in 1989	72	150	151	5	—	72	38	25	—	86
With related children under 18 years	63	117	136	5	—	56	36	17	—	65
With related children under 5 years	23	44	45	—	—	23	7	—	—	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	510	985	858	—	—	458	251	294	—	312
Nonfamily householder	381	745	683	—	—	341	198	273	—	270
65 years and over	151	60	154	—	—	139	82	135	—	60
Persans for whom poverty status is determined	2 678	8 911	3 433	67	—	2 346	3 127	2 613	—	5 224
Persans under 18 years	592	2 692	797	6	—	526	820	601	—	1 574
Related children under 18 years	592	2 692	797	6	—	526	814	601	—	1 574
Related children 5 to 17 years	394	2 059	556	6	—	350	582	454	—	1 176
Persans 65 years and over	528	283	347	14	—	454	350	472	—	396
Persans 75 years and over	227	74	192	—	—	198	137	206	—	115
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	38	60	84	—	—	34	11	5	—	18
Percent below poverty level	5.0	2.5	9.5	—	—	5.2	1.1	.6	—	1.2
Householder worked in 1989	27	40	58	—	—	27	11	5	—	6
With related children under 18 years	34	51	84	—	—	34	5	5	—	12
With related children under 5 years	26	32	42	—	—	26	5	—	—	6
Married-couple families	15	17	23	—	—	11	11	—	—	12
Householder worked in 1989	11	8	23	—	—	11	11	—	—	6
With related children under 18 years	11	8	23	—	—	11	5	—	—	6
With related children under 5 years	11	8	17	—	—	11	5	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	15	43	55	—	—	15	—	5	—	6
Householder worked in 1989	8	32	29	—	—	8	—	5	—	—
With related children under 18 years	15	43	55	—	—	15	—	5	—	6
With related children under 5 years	15	24	19	—	—	15	—	—	—	6
Unrelated individuals	86	143	82	—	—	69	27	9	—	21
Nonfamily householder	44	84	52	—	—	27	21	9	—	11
65 years and over	9	8	17	—	—	6	6	9	—	—
Persans	215	287	342	—	—	190	64	19	—	82
Percent below poverty level	8.0	3.2	10.0	—	—	8.1	2.0	.7	—	1.6
Persans under 18 years	76	66	136	—	—	76	20	5	—	27
Related children under 18 years	76	66	136	—	—	76	14	5	—	27
Related children 5 to 17 years	49	30	91	—	—	49	4	5	—	19
Persans 65 years and over	17	27	17	—	—	6	6	9	—	15
Persans 75 years and over	17	—	17	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persans below 50 percent of poverty level	50	130	61	—	—	36	24	10	—	40
Persans below 125 percent of poverty level	337	479	475	—	—	273	110	46	—	122
Persans below 200 percent of poverty level	698	975	1 058	24	—	591	331	145	—	327

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ashwoubenon village, Brown County								De Pere city, Brown County	
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 213.01	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	-	-	-	11	14	1 406	3 076	1 566	1 614	1 402
Less than \$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	31	63	22	18	61
\$5,000 to \$9,999	-	-	-	-	-	47	71	177	70	115
\$10,000 to \$14,999	-	-	-	-	-	123	161	186	138	143
\$15,000 to \$24,999	-	-	-	-	1	217	323	373	243	260
\$25,000 to \$34,999	-	-	-	-	-	256	581	389	219	243
\$35,000 to \$49,999	-	-	-	-	5	362	887	296	360	291
\$50,000 to \$74,999	-	-	-	11	4	268	724	105	391	172
\$75,000 to \$99,999	-	-	-	-	-	77	123	18	105	67
\$100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	4	25	143	-	70	50
Median (dollars)	-	-	-	61 359	62 635	35 788	39 884	25 381	39 627	28 797
Mean (dollars)	-	-	-	71 350	72 092	39 933	44 767	26 973	44 807	44 743
Families	-	-	-	11	13	1 084	2 351	883	1 116	899
Median income (dollars)	-	-	-	61 359	61 183	39 655	44 130	30 386	44 303	38 937
Males 15 years and over, with income	-	-	-	11	21	1 458	3 012	1 323	1 465	1 918
Median income (dollars)	-	-	-	61 359	18 958	26 228	30 315	20 095	30 191	11 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	-	-	100.0	57.1	59.8	72.9	57.8	60.8	37.3
Median income (dollars)	-	-	-	61 359	27 500	32 270	33 603	24 835	36 589	28 426
Females 15 years and over, with income	-	-	-	15	25	1 351	2 836	1 578	1 488	2 011
Median income (dollars)	-	-	-	2 500	17 639	8 895	11 284	9 936	11 805	4 844
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	-	-	-	52.0	34.3	42.0	35.3	35.1	22.0
Median income (dollars)	-	-	-	-	19 107	19 057	17 862	17 449	18 687	17 803
Per capita income (dollars)	-	-	-	28 283	17 648	14 581	16 123	11 807	17 198	14 051
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	-	-	-	11	14	1 406	3 076	1 566	1 614	1 402
With earnings	-	-	-	11	13	1 241	2 904	1 304	1 296	1 125
Mean earnings (dollars)	-	-	-	31 750	65 882	38 223	42 757	27 574	45 998	45 431
With Social Security income	-	-	-	11	5	334	272	314	451	341
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	-	-	-	9 600	11 368	7 859	7 437	8 111	9 429	9 181
With public assistance income	-	-	-	-	2	32	84	145	53	43
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	-	-	-	-	1 200	4 932	3 455	4 499	6 102	6 331
With retirement income	-	-	-	-	2	198	179	90	222	139
Mean retirement income (dollars)	-	-	-	-	5 527	9 115	6 596	5 048	6 052	4 958
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	-	-	-	71 350	69 175	43 930	49 278	31 499	50 426	59 705
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	-	57 840	45 937	50 873	28 735	55 124	50 560
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	71 350	72 576	42 489	46 622	34 559	45 451	67 832
Married-couple families (dollars)	-	-	-	71 350	69 175	46 730	52 132	35 672	52 570	62 927
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	-	57 840	51 000	54 092	35 100	58 612	53 462
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	71 350	72 576	43 880	48 878	36 153	46 422	71 434
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	24 461	18 238	18 391	20 342	27 120
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	18 536	16 576	15 645	16 754	21 975
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	31 703	21 057	24 430	28 031	34 471
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	-	-	-	11	13	1 084	2 351	883	1 116	899
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	11	12	908	2 218	745	888	734
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	3	468	1 484	474	587	423
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	1	183	498	221	229	183
Married-couple families	-	-	-	11	13	942	2 118	636	1 037	807
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	11	12	792	2 021	539	826	659
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	3	392	1 337	297	525	382
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	1	164	454	163	209	179
Female householder, no husband present	-	-	-	-	-	120	186	192	66	51
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	-	-	94	150	151	54	40
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	66	117	136	54	30
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	19	44	45	20	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	-	-	-	-	1	417	965	858	636	918
Nonfamily householder	-	-	-	-	1	322	725	683	498	503
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	65	54	154	182	128
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	-	-	-	26	55	3 874	8 558	3 433	4 278	3 667
Persons under 18 years	-	-	-	-	7	919	2 585	797	1 195	797
Related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	7	915	2 585	797	1 195	797
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	-	-	-	6	657	1 976	556	882	567
Persons 65 years and over	-	-	-	-	4	285	261	347	582	435
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	-	-	1	60	68	192	265	199
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	-	-	-	-	-	35	60	84	42	19
Percent below poverty level	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	2.6	9.5	3.8	2.1
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	-	-	30	40	58	21	8
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	35	51	84	29	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	30	32	42	19	-
Married-couple families	-	-	-	-	-	19	17	23	23	13
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	-	-	19	8	23	2	8
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	19	8	23	10	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	19	8	17	8	-
Female householder, no husband present	-	-	-	-	-	16	43	55	19	-
Householder worked in 1989	-	-	-	-	-	11	32	29	19	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	16	43	55	19	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	11	24	19	11	-
Unrelated individuals	-	-	-	-	-	55	143	82	59	499
Nonfamily householder	-	-	-	-	-	31	84	52	20	167
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	17	12	40
Persons	-	-	-	-	-	204	287	342	170	534
Percent below poverty level	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	3.4	10.0	4.0	14.6
Persons under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	82	66	136	41	-
Related children under 18 years	-	-	-	-	-	78	66	136	41	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	-	-	-	-	-	25	30	91	16	-
Persons 65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	12	27	17	32	56
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	32
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	-	-	-	-	-	46	130	61	73	315
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	-	-	-	-	-	277	473	475	219	643
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	-	-	-	-	-	562	936	1 058	573	1 065

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	De Pere city, Brown County—Con.			Green Bay city, Brown County						
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 137	1 540	20	1 072	2 618	996	2 220	1 226	2 314	1 023
Less than \$5,000	26	74	—	58	73	15	93	45	127	43
\$5,000 to \$9,999	117	104	—	179	272	30	316	276	376	53
\$10,000 to \$14,999	69	89	—	194	282	58	165	114	336	89
\$15,000 to \$24,999	68	268	—	273	579	118	454	272	511	123
\$25,000 to \$34,999	205	353	8	207	618	152	391	147	315	232
\$35,000 to \$49,999	349	323	2	106	542	280	462	215	439	277
\$50,000 to \$74,999	244	231	8	40	204	252	269	117	164	156
\$75,000 to \$99,999	34	59	2	12	30	58	37	22	22	20
\$100,000 or more	25	39	—	3	18	33	33	18	24	30
Median (dollars)	38 691	31 816	43 750	18 682	26 776	41 011	27 593	20 531	21 282	33 937
Mean (dollars)	39 064	36 053	46 719	21 490	28 732	44 141	34 294	28 240	25 897	36 513
Families	881	1 127	18	640	1 834	792	1 314	732	1 159	813
Median income (dollars)	42 934	35 451	52 302	21 167	28 723	43 963	35 744	31 645	30 439	37 713
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 147	1 403	28	1 035	2 149	999	1 820	1 043	1 760	999
Median income (dollars)	27 577	22 786	17 500	12 196	20 560	27 569	21 418	16 174	17 902	24 119
Percent year-round full-time workers	68.0	58.7	39.3	46.9	56.4	67.2	57.7	52.6	49.9	53.8
Median income (dollars)	31 750	29 399	41 024	18 897	25 940	32 813	26 400	23 883	24 578	27 888
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 202	1 397	25	903	2 325	951	1 971	1 280	1 971	966
Median income (dollars)	9 340	10 140	7 321	7 685	9 457	11 896	9 644	7 400	9 776	9 668
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.4	33.6	36.0	26.4	33.1	41.0	32.0	25.5	24.6	31.5
Median income (dollars)	18 553	17 725	11 875	15 114	16 198	19 792	16 924	16 025	17 104	15 298
Per capita income (dollars)	13 550	13 833	15 402	8 380	11 886	15 638	15 065	11 711	12 864	13 809
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 137	1 540	20	1 072	2 618	996	2 220	1 226	2 314	1 023
With earnings	927	1 304	18	835	1 957	916	1 761	893	1 540	806
Mean earnings (dollars)	41 606	34 989	42 849	22 309	29 468	42 561	32 812	31 656	26 752	33 514
With Social Security income	299	355	6	253	786	134	592	396	993	324
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 075	8 097	7 653	7 133	8 742	8 083	7 071	7 460	7 760	9 480
With public assistance income	52	64	—	183	176	26	146	145	186	45
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 627	2 881	—	4 105	5 635	3 601	4 234	4 787	3 378	5 389
With retirement income	140	187	—	71	494	86	311	130	347	237
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 958	7 576	—	8 553	6 840	11 623	6 909	4 984	8 401	10 010
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	44 386	40 274	48 688	24 623	30 639	47 546	45 518	36 946	33 770	40 826
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 982	38 220	48 460	21 017	27 046	46 086	36 691	37 514	35 689	36 946
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 838	43 145	48 870	30 287	33 997	49 290	53 649	36 302	32 374	43 331
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 593	44 618	50 498	28 213	34 282	51 930	50 338	45 429	36 867	43 595
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 687	45 231	48 460	25 964	33 724	51 918	41 787	52 436	42 166	41 629
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 465	43 842	52 536	31 707	34 696	51 944	57 456	39 490	33 446	44 799
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 432	19 122	—	13 290	15 688	21 596	17 527	13 736	19 614	21 832
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 266	15 151	—	11 401	10 870	17 627	15 231	11 589	16 245	13 048
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 582	34 897	—	17 953	26 787	27 212	21 318	22 994	25 037	31 453
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	881	1 127	18	640	1 834	792	1 314	732	1 159	813
Householder worked in 1989	783	938	14	482	1 329	717	1 093	564	769	615
With related children under 18 years	495	672	8	391	919	438	641	394	488	324
With related children under 5 years	204	297	—	214	442	177	302	190	245	129
Married-couple families	782	907	16	429	1 426	655	1 116	534	933	687
Householder worked in 1989	694	765	14	330	1 058	594	958	426	623	518
With related children under 18 years	430	514	8	261	631	356	518	250	364	266
With related children under 5 years	190	236	—	147	355	148	259	123	191	129
Female householder, no husband present	69	179	—	163	370	99	175	170	167	88
Householder worked in 1989	64	147	—	116	242	85	121	115	97	59
With related children under 18 years	58	151	—	116	258	63	109	138	103	46
With related children under 5 years	14	61	—	59	87	23	35	61	43	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	333	503	2	657	1 045	327	1 073	686	1 358	274
Nonfamily householder	256	413	2	432	784	204	906	494	1 155	210
55 years and over	154	97	2	104	312	36	269	205	487	97
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 323	4 012	61	2 929	6 328	2 786	5 055	2 855	4 737	2 689
Persons under 18 years	1 003	1 156	14	874	1 613	793	1 191	682	865	648
Related children under 18 years	1 003	1 154	14	868	1 613	787	1 185	674	865	648
Related children 5 to 17 years	715	801	14	584	1 041	573	846	474	560	474
Persons 65 years and over	329	388	8	234	967	124	575	394	1 071	411
Persons 75 years and over	133	157	4	124	436	33	258	194	524	115
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	21	90	—	165	224	30	63	95	118	29
Percent below poverty level	2.4	8.0	—	25.8	12.2	3.8	4.8	13.0	10.2	3.6
Householder worked in 1989	21	64	—	101	101	24	29	61	43	18
With related children under 18 years	21	82	—	156	207	20	55	78	90	24
With related children under 5 years	—	46	—	105	106	11	28	44	42	5
Married-couple families	7	16	—	79	62	7	8	—	68	5
Householder worked in 1989	7	8	—	55	27	4	8	—	24	5
With related children under 18 years	7	8	—	79	45	—	8	—	47	5
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	56	38	—	—	—	22	5
Female householder, no husband present	14	67	—	80	162	21	55	78	50	24
Householder worked in 1989	14	56	—	46	74	18	21	49	19	13
With related children under 18 years	14	67	—	71	162	18	47	78	43	19
With related children under 5 years	—	38	—	49	68	9	28	44	20	—
Unrelated individuals	41	74	—	203	137	50	225	160	238	68
Nonfamily householder	34	55	—	104	55	13	165	101	188	54
55 years and over	38	7	—	10	18	6	56	60	69	10
Persons	101	319	—	927	872	125	407	431	635	150
Percent below poverty level	3.0	8.0	—	31.6	13.8	4.5	8.1	15.1	13.4	5.6
Persons under 18 years	33	134	—	451	440	39	110	152	204	40
Related children under 18 years	33	132	—	445	440	33	104	144	204	40
Related children 5 to 17 years	33	74	—	283	253	21	62	87	115	36
Persons 65 years and over	38	7	—	15	51	6	56	66	91	15
Persons 75 years and over	21	1	—	9	25	3	40	33	74	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	48	132	—	343	268	37	156	140	188	67
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	172	421	—	1 131	1 113	166	560	659	870	235
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	417	797	—	1 677	2 113	471	1 052	1 082	1 523	602

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 277	1 818	2 194	886	1 606	515	870	1 313	1 360	1 620
Less than \$5,000	32	37	142	76	145	66	57	114	39	73
\$5,000 to \$9,999	159	102	229	262	279	287	184	246	159	219
\$10,000 to \$14,999	132	118	227	171	200	93	90	250	234	172
\$15,000 to \$24,999	370	383	569	167	406	46	214	307	219	347
\$25,000 to \$34,999	236	403	376	109	348	4	161	173	222	304
\$35,000 to \$49,999	221	506	457	60	153	15	129	156	253	338
\$50,000 to \$74,999	106	216	186	35	67	4	35	62	144	138
\$75,000 to \$99,999	21	28	—	6	8	—	—	5	63	25
\$100,000 or more	—	25	8	—	—	—	—	—	27	4
Median (dollars)	23 738	31 517	23 654	12 117	18 022	7 297	19 419	15 830	26 229	24 969
Mean (dollars)	27 141	35 744	26 635	17 240	20 821	9 838	21 713	20 200	31 229	26 768
Families	874	1 425	1 510	453	940	36	515	617	745	1 019
Median income (dollars)	28 077	35 574	27 844	13 527	21 828	13 182	25 820	20 233	35 250	29 508
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 043	1 690	1 919	678	1 336	463	682	956	1 121	1 307
Median income (dollars)	19 146	23 348	18 827	10 532	15 265	7 054	17 049	13 056	18 475	18 162
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.6	57.6	51.5	40.3	45.8	21.8	49.4	40.9	52.3	53.8
Median income (dollars)	25 313	30 167	26 497	21 042	22 311	15 750	21 493	21 550	27 560	24 965
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 108	1 694	1 895	742	1 258	403	801	1 131	1 257	1 451
Median income (dollars)	9 832	9 457	8 301	7 356	7 113	6 918	7 140	9 206	11 312	10 197
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.9	37.0	27.4	27.2	29.2	9.2	23.1	33.3	30.5	31.3
Median income (dollars)	16 602	18 596	15 357	11 071	13 257	10 938	14 327	14 226	20 764	16 919
Per capita income (dollars)	10 736	14 006	10 725	7 370	8 581	8 382	8 889	8 920	12 886	11 562
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 277	1 818	2 194	886	1 606	515	870	1 313	1 360	1 620
With earnings	1 028	1 496	1 674	566	1 213	141	591	953	1 050	1 230
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 804	33 787	26 075	17 908	21 757	14 843	23 910	21 130	32 199	27 666
With Social Security income	314	566	678	305	399	373	293	329	363	475
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 845	8 949	9 035	6 673	8 053	5 464	6 817	6 180	7 092	7 651
With public assistance income	173	28	269	214	251	98	193	250	103	122
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 726	6 351	4 094	5 298	3 627	2 157	5 182	5 520	4 644	4 367
With retirement income	161	304	262	84	235	88	92	130	193	235
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 151	8 650	7 234	4 677	5 983	2 213	3 915	5 491	7 016	5 643
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	30 554	39 825	29 254	19 570	23 232	13 466	26 402	23 381	39 706	32 204
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 431	35 471	27 860	16 023	21 744	17 600	22 209	18 981	35 811	30 282
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 164	43 019	30 705	24 999	25 339	12 949	31 476	30 061	44 372	34 176
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 043	41 663	33 284	24 038	26 677	13 466	30 337	30 135	44 020	34 834
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 472	38 519	33 407	24 300	28 215	17 600	30 598	28 194	42 619	34 964
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 474	43 788	33 168	23 770	24 946	12 949	30 099	32 267	45 431	34 720
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 089	26 555	13 748	13 984	12 690	—	20 080	12 318	18 812	21 646
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 218	18 166	10 794	9 178	10 068	—	11 185	7 818	17 383	16 360
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 753	38 222	17 914	24 396	22 247	—	39 419	24 347	23 061	30 745
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	874	1 425	1 510	453	940	36	515	617	745	1 019
Householder worked in 1989	678	1 104	1 086	314	674	10	352	411	648	830
With related children under 18 years	520	609	797	292	565	4	295	380	410	521
With related children under 5 years	262	251	387	131	307	—	171	172	206	337
Married-couple families	710	1 242	1 183	233	661	36	323	361	568	813
Householder worked in 1989	578	941	891	161	481	10	233	267	504	657
With related children under 18 years	405	501	571	126	358	4	154	189	289	381
With related children under 5 years	226	233	279	68	184	—	81	91	162	253
Female householder, no husband present	136	153	270	171	209	—	146	180	143	166
Householder worked in 1989	72	133	156	108	142	—	86	79	122	133
With related children under 18 years	99	95	185	127	170	—	113	139	107	105
With related children under 5 years	27	18	99	48	92	—	75	40	40	60
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	523	445	959	640	920	581	494	1 016	807	760
Nonfamily householder	403	393	684	433	666	479	355	696	615	601
65 years and over	131	145	233	168	199	325	126	182	241	237
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 202	4 662	5 438	2 112	3 874	661	2 141	3 000	3 275	3 765
Persons under 18 years	947	1 095	1 381	624	1 141	4	597	879	906	930
Related children under 18 years	947	1 095	1 369	618	1 135	4	595	875	906	930
Related children 5 to 17 years	638	768	864	434	696	4	404	593	619	560
Persons 65 years and over	339	664	782	259	489	371	287	314	433	550
Persons 75 years and over	138	222	325	152	197	193	144	155	241	260
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	106	21	219	165	235	—	101	187	60	61
Percent below poverty level	12.1	1.5	14.5	36.4	25.0	—	19.6	30.3	8.1	6.0
Householder worked in 1989	47	9	112	94	123	—	40	56	41	27
With related children under 18 years	106	21	164	145	201	—	101	171	56	38
With related children under 5 years	46	7	108	77	141	—	81	86	45	31
Married-couple families	34	9	68	57	88	—	31	55	30	17
Householder worked in 1989	20	4	46	33	39	—	4	18	16	5
With related children under 18 years	34	9	30	37	67	—	31	44	26	—
With related children under 5 years	19	—	30	25	58	—	19	30	26	—
Female householder, no husband present	72	12	132	88	115	—	63	116	30	44
Householder worked in 1989	27	5	59	41	65	—	29	22	25	22
With related children under 18 years	72	12	115	88	115	—	63	111	30	38
With related children under 5 years	27	7	78	37	64	—	55	40	19	31
Unrelated individuals	83	60	264	236	281	201	132	327	137	175
Nonfamily householder	53	44	128	130	161	146	89	153	88	141
65 years and over	12	14	52	51	43	116	26	37	45	55
Persons	460	129	912	836	1 115	201	513	995	454	323
Percent below poverty level	14.4	2.8	16.8	39.6	28.8	30.4	24.0	33.2	13.9	8.6
Persons under 18 years	233	27	311	358	468	—	229	425	216	67
Related children under 18 years	233	27	299	352	468	—	227	421	216	67
Related children 5 to 17 years	167	20	126	229	225	—	138	276	131	28
Persons 65 years and over	12	14	94	59	66	116	26	52	56	68
Persons 75 years and over	7	14	46	28	41	53	16	28	36	42
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	80	62	351	252	545	73	197	372	168	123
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	607	252	1 115	1 072	1 266	358	663	1 196	645	625
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 193	881	1 957	1 541	2 028	551	1 024	1 729	1 082	1 051

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.									
	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 001	1 070	2 458	2 560	1 125	703	2 741	1 199	435	
Less than \$5,000	6	26	129	57	13	45	68	20	—	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	15	41	343	461	28	43	112	53	19	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20	48	275	334	81	81	240	74	16	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	58	140	505	598	117	92	351	211	71	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	147	167	545	500	215	110	439	214	75	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	338	210	436	411	234	142	650	302	148	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	310	256	179	137	243	124	553	295	97	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	64	89	46	37	107	29	183	22	5	
\$100,000 or more	43	93	—	25	87	37	145	8	4	
Median (dollars)	45 437	42 407	24 413	21 947	41 602	33 646	39 036	35 809	37 466	
Mean (dollars)	50 319	51 755	26 326	27 752	59 149	43 668	46 137	37 774	39 876	
Families	871	873	1 501	1 249	846	379	2 024	936	366	
Median income (dollars)	46 964	46 875	28 340	30 183	44 722	43 060	45 558	38 312	39 479	
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 016	1 081	1 927	1 980	1 255	886	2 628	1 169	471	
Median income (dollars)	31 758	29 315	19 114	17 942	25 417	11 016	29 842	24 588	26 620	
Percent year-round full-time workers	71.9	68.3	52.5	56.2	51.3	38.4	61.2	67.4	73.0	
Median income (dollars)	35 135	35 677	27 017	23 689	41 706	31 548	36 632	31 616	29 100	
Females 15 years and over, with income	890	1 032	2 146	2 158	1 167	1 163	2 675	1 062	441	
Median income (dollars)	14 515	11 328	9 100	10 349	10 323	4 110	10 868	10 104	9 775	
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.4	37.1	36.3	35.6	27.8	20.7	32.7	37.4	36.5	
Median income (dollars)	21 204	19 345	16 504	19 052	20 767	21 927	17 324	18 321	18 523	
Per capita income (dollars)	16 137	16 997	11 629	13 745	20 571	12 978	17 201	13 043	12 346	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 001	1 070	2 458	2 560	1 125	703	2 741	1 199	435	
With earnings	960	1 021	1 994	2 015	985	660	2 300	1 133	413	
Mean earnings (dollars)	49 177	49 259	26 169	28 817	59 344	39 327	45 673	37 173	38 299	
With Social Security income	84	110	542	696	215	86	633	94	50	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 514	8 212	8 793	7 517	9 560	8 246	8 635	7 212	6 786	
With public assistance income	19	55	130	238	27	10	82	65	24	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 597	4 256	3 289	3 917	4 284	10 680	4 177	6 036	3 814	
With retirement income	61	78	291	319	80	43	371	30	60	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12 138	10 438	7 047	5 543	12 323	6 412	7 384	4 715	6 892	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	51 959	56 510	29 339	35 843	66 238	57 591	53 849	41 294	42 177	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 036	55 955	26 992	41 486	57 164	53 403	57 153	41 699	37 810	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 238	57 372	32 249	31 271	75 529	61 034	50 673	40 472	51 241	
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 810	63 778	33 732	41 756	70 217	59 078	56 422	44 765	44 060	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 424	66 128	35 073	54 954	61 051	55 749	61 194	45 303	40 380	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 986	60 576	32 491	32 725	79 287	61 628	51 839	43 731	52 059	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 155	21 830	13 734	20 060	24 754	28 445	21 035	24 520	19 737	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 043	18 205	12 493	16 395	27 098	21 640	14 119	25 445	14 482	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 216	34 776	19 557	24 905	18 710	43 998	29 616	20 577	47 068	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	871	873	1 501	1 249	846	379	2 024	936	366	
Householder worked in 1989	824	787	1 117	995	728	343	1 745	885	352	
With related children under 18 years	571	541	841	602	433	180	992	634	252	
With related children under 5 years	299	184	418	238	145	76	322	269	110	
Married-couple families	802	718	1 130	891	762	355	1 839	786	311	
Householder worked in 1989	763	665	891	745	657	319	1 579	754	301	
With related children under 18 years	522	417	543	362	384	163	901	517	213	
With related children under 5 years	284	145	256	143	145	76	295	223	91	
Female householder, no husband present	60	128	313	274	68	23	121	100	31	
Householder worked in 1989	52	97	186	173	55	23	102	88	31	
With related children under 18 years	45	107	258	199	49	16	67	81	31	
With related children under 5 years	13	36	122	61	—	—	20	30	19	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	195	327	1 292	1 660	359	767	893	380	114	
Nonfamily householder	130	197	957	1 311	279	324	717	263	69	
65 years and over	26	54	240	349	81	74	301	25	4	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 078	3 234	5 555	5 171	2 855	1 917	7 265	3 409	1 378	
Persons under 18 years	1 095	1 053	1 383	1 021	710	354	1 946	1 162	471	
Related children under 18 years	1 095	1 051	1 376	1 021	710	354	1 936	1 157	471	
Related children 5 to 17 years	722	779	895	729	496	273	1 460	825	314	
Persons 65 years and over	88	130	688	784	250	152	838	74	30	
Persons 75 years and over	25	42	279	275	120	64	353	25	8	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	19	61	243	151	19	6	36	33	11	
Percent below poverty level	2.2	7.0	16.2	12.1	2.2	1.6	1.8	3.5	3.0	
Householder worked in 1989	7	35	139	86	14	—	27	20	11	
With related children under 18 years	12	61	228	127	13	—	27	20	11	
With related children under 5 years	4	35	163	89	8	—	27	7	11	
Married-couple families	11	11	62	33	14	6	9	12	—	
Householder worked in 1989	3	6	44	33	14	—	—	6	—	
With related children under 18 years	4	11	54	26	8	—	—	6	—	
With related children under 5 years	—	9	45	26	8	—	—	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present	6	47	162	109	5	—	20	7	11	
Householder worked in 1989	2	26	85	44	—	—	20	7	11	
With related children under 18 years	6	47	155	92	5	—	20	7	11	
With related children under 5 years	2	23	99	54	—	—	20	7	11	
Unrelated individuals	20	73	251	276	32	494	120	84	10	
Nonfamily householder	4	15	165	150	17	160	77	50	5	
65 years and over	4	30	46	40	7	44	33	—	—	
Persons	79	303	989	712	79	510	212	158	48	
Percent below poverty level	2.6	9.4	17.8	13.8	2.8	26.6	2.9	4.6	3.5	
Persons under 18 years	26	159	425	225	13	—	43	30	27	
Related children under 18 years	26	157	418	225	13	—	33	25	27	
Related children 5 to 17 years	21	101	213	139	4	—	—	17	11	
Persons 65 years and over	11	30	46	57	7	56	50	—	—	
Persons 75 years and over	9	27	32	33	7	13	39	—	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	11	122	319	161	32	305	97	49	5	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	113	383	1 210	894	153	533	445	204	65	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	287	617	2 149	1 679	327	724	980	545	233	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.							Remainder of Brown County	
	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	23	—	—	10	147	116	—	76	7
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—	24	6	—	2	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	7	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2	—	—	—	26	8	—	26	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8	—	—	—	29	14	—	11	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	10	14	7	—	16	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2	—	—	—	13	24	—	14	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	6	26	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	53 623	—	—	43 750	18 393	73 947	—	26 250	33 750
Mean (dollars)	55 964	—	—	43 600	30 260	70 759	—	31 140	34 400
Families	13	—	—	10	107	96	—	76	7
Median income (dollars)	76 703	—	—	43 750	24 107	79 876	—	25 000	33 750
Males 15 years and over, with income	27	—	—	10	153	117	—	92	33
Median income (dollars)	29 844	—	—	33 750	10 481	44 135	—	15 000	8 173
Percent year-round full-time workers	77.8	—	—	100.0	30.1	74.4	—	30.4	60.6
Median income (dollars)	50 541	—	—	33 750	31 500	60 767	—	28 125	9 423
Females 15 years and over, with income	19	—	—	10	155	119	—	83	8
Median income (dollars)	2 500	—	—	11 250	9 063	11 685	—	8 937	2 500
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.6	—	—	—	21.9	31.1	—	41.0	—
Median income (dollars)	26 250	—	—	—	15 227	21 406	—	11 000	—
Per capita income (dollars)	24 216	—	—	6 813	12 248	22 932	—	9 391	7 078
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	23	—	—	10	147	116	—	76	7
With earnings	21	—	—	10	106	110	—	67	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	58 762	—	—	43 600	33 859	70 346	—	27 125	32 000
With Social Security income	2	—	—	—	61	16	—	20	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 724	—	—	—	7 254	16 630	—	9 352	—
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 439	—
With retirement income	2	—	—	—	34	—	—	25	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 884	—	—	—	5 499	—	—	9 204	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	72 978	—	—	43 600	36 169	80 522	—	30 801	34 400
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	77 500	—	—	43 600	39 119	85 855	—	25 782	34 400
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	69 102	—	—	—	34 673	70 798	—	34 450	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	72 978	—	—	43 600	39 797	80 522	—	33 061	34 400
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	77 500	—	—	43 600	39 119	85 855	—	29 625	34 400
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	69 102	—	—	—	40 257	70 798	—	35 157	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	—	18 231	—	—	15 882	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 060	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	18 231	—	—	24 799	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	13	—	—	10	107	96	—	76	7
Householder worked in 1989	11	—	—	10	64	96	—	44	—
With related children under 18 years	6	—	—	10	48	62	—	41	—
With related children under 5 years	6	—	—	—	16	16	—	21	—
Married-couple families	13	—	—	10	89	96	—	66	7
Householder worked in 1989	11	—	—	10	64	96	—	41	—
With related children under 18 years	6	—	—	10	41	62	—	31	—
With related children under 5 years	6	—	—	—	16	16	—	14	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	10	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	10	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	21	—	—	—	52	20	—	4	—
Nonfamily householder	10	—	—	—	40	20	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	53	—	—	64	332	353	—	253	41
Persons under 18 years	7	—	—	34	66	107	—	82	13
Related children under 18 years	7	—	—	34	66	107	—	82	13
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	34	44	83	—	59	—
Persons 65 years and over	4	—	—	—	74	22	—	14	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	29	6	—	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	7	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	3.7	—	—	9.2	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Unrelated individuals	7	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Persons	7	—	—	—	25	—	—	26	—
Percent below poverty level	13.2	—	—	—	7.5	—	—	10.3	—
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	9	—	—	—	64	6	—	26	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	11	—	—	—	107	39	—	127	—

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.								
	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 202	Tract 203
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	140	—	—	—	—	149	1 406	1 725	1 518
Less than \$5,000	7	—	—	—	—	—	29	19	33
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6	—	—	—	—	2	58	78	133
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5	—	—	—	—	9	79	66	104
\$15,000 to \$24,999	21	—	—	—	—	6	196	187	257
\$25,000 to \$34,999	32	—	—	—	—	30	242	315	327
\$35,000 to \$49,999	26	—	—	—	—	41	409	474	347
\$50,000 to \$74,999	30	—	—	—	—	29	307	409	246
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10	—	—	—	—	10	51	98	45
\$100,000 or more	3	—	—	—	—	22	35	79	26
Median (dollars)	34 722	—	—	—	—	43 250	37 656	40 369	32 649
Mean (dollars)	40 289	—	—	—	—	56 327	41 795	45 958	35 711
Families	111	—	—	—	—	136	1 170	1 472	1 192
Median income (dollars)	39 792	—	—	—	—	45 000	41 429	42 609	35 603
Males 15 years and over, with income	152	—	—	—	—	181	1 597	1 898	1 563
Median income (dollars)	23 611	—	—	—	—	27 266	23 865	27 201	21 020
Percent year-round full-time workers	67.1	—	—	—	—	64.6	60.9	62.6	58.0
Median income (dollars)	27 500	—	—	—	—	31 382	30 610	32 151	26 143
Females 15 years and over, with income	136	—	—	—	—	134	1 280	1 532	1 412
Median income (dollars)	9 444	—	—	—	—	10 278	10 235	11 586	9 399
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.3	—	—	—	—	35.1	36.4	37.5	33.3
Median income (dollars)	16 667	—	—	—	—	22 159	16 723	18 500	17 767
Per capita income (dollars)	15 000	—	—	—	—	19 019	13 731	15 022	12 475
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	140	—	—	—	—	149	1 406	1 725	1 518
With earnings	130	—	—	—	—	134	1 253	1 564	1 254
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 584	—	—	—	—	55 092	39 587	45 870	36 113
With Social Security income	35	—	—	—	—	25	299	272	463
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 026	—	—	—	—	10 803	8 187	7 560	7 786
With public assistance income	2	—	—	—	—	3	37	53	74
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 090	—	—	—	—	2 133	5 281	4 080	3 913
With retirement income	17	—	—	—	—	15	123	100	164
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 024	—	—	—	—	8 670	7 413	14 764	4 859
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	45 856	—	—	—	—	57 512	45 820	48 603	40 183
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 225	—	—	—	—	59 734	44 868	47 191	40 659
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 861	—	—	—	—	55 860	46 872	50 449	39 676
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 827	—	—	—	—	58 533	47 396	50 075	42 186
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 232	—	—	—	—	60 919	46 250	48 595	43 222
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 223	—	—	—	—	56 806	48 726	51 999	41 091
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	39 930	—	—	—	—	30 769	23 537	27 380	23 017
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 585	—	—	—	—	38 000	18 082	26 461	19 274
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 618	—	—	—	—	19 922	27 760	28 832	27 457
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	111	—	—	—	—	136	1 170	1 472	1 192
Householder worked in 1989	94	—	—	—	—	120	1 027	1 321	992
With related children under 18 years	51	—	—	—	—	59	636	847	632
With related children under 5 years	17	—	—	—	—	25	263	328	224
Married-couple families	100	—	—	—	—	131	1 080	1 366	1 053
Householder worked in 1989	86	—	—	—	—	117	963	1 246	898
With related children under 18 years	40	—	—	—	—	56	596	780	554
With related children under 5 years	17	—	—	—	—	22	245	307	210
Female householder, no husband present	9	—	—	—	—	5	55	80	94
Householder worked in 1989	6	—	—	—	—	3	34	58	59
With related children under 18 years	9	—	—	—	—	3	28	54	51
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	13	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	33	—	—	—	—	21	335	364	439
Nonfamily householder	29	—	—	—	—	13	236	253	326
65 years and over	2	—	—	—	—	5	82	100	175
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	380	—	—	—	—	447	4 273	5 193	4 343
Persons under 18 years	94	—	—	—	—	116	1 257	1 599	1 255
Related children under 18 years	94	—	—	—	—	116	1 255	1 590	1 255
Related children 5 to 17 years	70	—	—	—	—	83	895	1 202	930
Persons 65 years and over	46	—	—	—	—	34	368	320	549
Persons 75 years and over	16	—	—	—	—	13	121	119	230
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	2	—	—	—	—	—	35	38	39
Percent below poverty level	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	2.6	3.3
Householder worked in 1989	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	22	19
With related children under 18 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	13	30	25
With related children under 5 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	17	10
Married-couple families	2	—	—	—	—	—	18	30	21
Householder worked in 1989	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	22	14
With related children under 18 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	22	12
With related children under 5 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	7
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8	18
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	13
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	3
Unrelated individuals	9	—	—	—	—	—	74	53	104
Nonfamily householder	7	—	—	—	—	—	33	27	46
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	15	46
Persons	18	—	—	—	—	—	182	180	241
Percent below poverty level	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	3.5	5.5
Persons under 18 years	5	—	—	—	—	—	36	58	68
Related children under 18 years	5	—	—	—	—	—	34	49	68
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	26	53
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	15	62
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	6	41
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7	—	—	—	—	—	66	83	89
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	36	—	—	—	—	5	276	322	373
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	60	—	—	—	—	38	678	700	943

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.							
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.01	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 207.02	Tract 214	Tract 215
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 664	2 061	1 406	1 414	2 753	662	1 260	837
Less than \$5,000	23	39	25	48	51	10	13	22
\$5,000 to \$9,999	102	103	102	129	109	32	78	33
\$10,000 to \$14,999	59	54	108	103	231	36	93	67
\$15,000 to \$24,999	174	290	269	251	527	88	217	129
\$25,000 to \$34,999	252	361	304	267	455	105	226	175
\$35,000 to \$49,999	318	608	333	321	738	175	332	203
\$50,000 to \$74,999	435	489	201	209	484	144	213	160
\$75,000 to \$99,999	132	79	40	52	129	33	43	23
\$100,000 or more	169	38	24	34	29	39	45	25
Median (dollars)	45 882	39 553	31 182	31 506	35 063	39 483	35 115	34 493
Mean (dollars)	56 889	41 408	35 173	36 512	37 278	50 504	40 620	39 696
Families	1 457	1 752	948	1 122	1 992	573	1 031	699
Median income (dollars)	48 807	41 547	36 303	35 600	39 729	42 014	38 108	37 219
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 946	2 128	1 290	1 443	2 543	815	1 450	1 005
Median income (dollars)	26 194	26 979	22 347	21 538	26 619	22 536	21 174	20 801
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.9	69.1	69.8	58.1	68.5	60.6	63.2	63.5
Median income (dollars)	34 615	31 114	26 957	26 810	31 130	30 313	26 333	25 446
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 589	2 030	1 264	1 331	2 519	626	1 189	824
Median income (dollars)	9 618	10 702	11 173	8 422	12 625	8 879	9 590	8 472
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.4	39.1	43.8	31.7	46.8	35.6	36.1	33.5
Median income (dollars)	19 250	17 454	16 091	14 891	17 442	18 062	17 750	15 758
Per capita income (dollars)	17 644	13 482	13 860	12 662	13 799	15 424	12 893	12 162
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 664	2 061	1 406	1 414	2 753	662	1 260	837
With earnings	1 476	1 866	1 226	1 157	2 488	602	1 072	740
Mean earnings (dollars)	55 322	40 857	35 226	37 398	37 502	45 438	41 540	38 264
With Social Security income	339	295	223	419	338	130	304	216
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 184	7 507	9 688	7 675	8 662	7 860	8 046	7 505
With public assistance income	96	91	52	51	105	19	55	22
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 518	2 793	6 752	3 754	2 811	4 881	3 492	4 081
With retirement income	150	182	93	154	210	45	121	68
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 904	9 157	14 137	5 554	5 697	8 959	5 797	5 692
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	60 030	43 724	39 584	40 721	41 885	53 781	44 617	43 330
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 727	43 217	41 578	42 038	42 415	46 515	43 464	45 604
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 212	44 544	37 432	39 333	41 146	63 037	46 066	40 357
Married-couple families (dollars)	62 681	47 274	41 820	42 582	44 424	56 300	46 707	44 209
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 148	48 589	47 211	45 307	46 096	48 526	46 247	46 736
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 936	45 334	36 877	39 642	42 248	67 025	47 304	40 702
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 408	16 649	23 102	22 707	17 869	26 794	28 991	32 290
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 411	11 288	15 702	17 006	14 404	17 084	17 805	16 565
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 189	33 671	47 876	30 795	25 100	42 571	42 596	40 152
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 457	1 752	948	1 122	1 992	573	1 031	699
Householder worked in 1989	1 288	1 576	836	948	1 772	519	870	612
With related children under 18 years	813	1 088	502	591	1 172	334	589	409
With related children under 5 years	278	355	216	236	544	130	237	143
Married-couple families	1 325	1 524	830	979	1 774	514	913	640
Householder worked in 1989	1 186	1 396	727	839	1 576	467	781	575
With related children under 18 years	734	914	406	516	1 009	304	522	381
With related children under 5 years	252	307	186	216	468	121	216	137
Female householder, no husband present	69	167	100	104	142	21	82	36
Householder worked in 1989	45	124	91	76	120	19	60	13
With related children under 18 years	46	127	78	66	102	15	47	13
With related children under 5 years	16	36	30	18	41	6	8	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	295	447	644	345	1 029	148	323	177
Nonfamily householder	207	309	458	292	761	89	229	138
65 years and over	85	67	88	156	83	30	101	60
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 378	6 261	3 569	4 099	7 500	2 117	3 961	2 717
Persons under 18 years	1 717	2 058	982	1 214	2 217	653	1 230	856
Related children under 18 years	1 708	2 058	951	1 208	2 217	649	1 230	854
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 331	1 548	677	905	1 486	496	911	665
Persons 65 years and over	379	299	272	483	407	157	360	237
Persons 75 years and over	126	110	122	201	147	47	173	85
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	48	79	27	65	72	31	42	21
Percent below poverty level	3.3	4.5	2.8	5.8	3.6	5.4	4.1	3.0
Householder worked in 1989	27	51	10	33	48	29	37	20
With related children under 18 years	43	79	19	42	64	25	37	15
With related children under 5 years	25	31	9	12	47	23	16	9
Married-couple families	22	—	8	39	38	25	21	17
Householder worked in 1989	17	—	—	15	23	25	16	16
With related children under 18 years	17	—	—	21	30	21	16	13
With related children under 5 years	12	—	—	6	22	19	6	7
Female householder, no husband present	20	79	19	24	34	4	17	2
Householder worked in 1989	8	51	10	16	25	4	17	2
With related children under 18 years	20	79	19	21	34	4	17	2
With related children under 5 years	11	31	9	6	25	4	6	2
Unrelated individuals	73	43	92	55	123	23	58	21
Nonfamily householder	34	17	39	42	53	8	28	11
65 years and over	22	—	18	22	19	6	25	8
Persons	262	289	167	258	333	159	209	114
Percent below poverty level	4.9	4.6	4.7	6.3	4.4	7.5	5.3	4.2
Persons under 18 years	122	159	63	97	104	76	81	50
Related children under 18 years	113	159	32	91	104	72	81	48
Related children 5 to 17 years	79	110	24	75	40	42	57	34
Persons 65 years and over	26	—	26	58	35	9	31	14
Persons 75 years and over	10	—	18	30	17	4	29	12
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	89	98	23	90	146	61	74	63
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	398	354	264	350	414	190	373	180
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	840	1 030	730	1 058	1 585	375	868	569

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County			Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Brown County	Green Bay city, Brown County					Remainder of Brown County
		Total	Allauze vil- lage	Green Bay city	Tract 204	Tract 1	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 204 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	186 901	186 901	13 775	91 040	4 826	2 498	1 711	3 339	2 585	4 710	
Native	185 609	185 609	13 641	90 220	4 804	2 489	1 677	3 299	2 580	4 688	
Foreign born	1 292	1 292	134	820	22	9	34	40	5	22	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	327	327	6	213	5	—	6	20	—	5	
Persons 5 years and over	172 872	172 872	12 845	84 161	4 508	2 287	1 575	3 014	2 371	4 393	
Speak a language other than English	4 910	4 910	339	2 549	118	68	52	85	97	118	
Do not speak English "very well"	1 484	1 484	56	816	30	5	27	37	5	30	
In linguistically isolated households	522	522	6	371	5	—	17	25	—	5	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	48 940	48 940	3 549	22 127	1 440	618	430	712	627	1 413	
Preprimary school	3 891	3 891	283	1 768	154	48	46	111	22	154	
Public school	2 298	2 298	129	1 089	65	30	46	74	17	65	
Elementary or high school	32 178	32 178	2 402	14 118	1 070	420	320	421	388	1 046	
Public school	25 955	25 955	1 795	11 417	765	380	281	377	326	741	
College	12 871	12 871	864	6 241	216	150	64	180	217	213	
Public college	10 090	10 090	744	5 671	155	135	64	169	196	153	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	117 164	117 164	9 203	58 503	2 961	1 490	1 018	2 094	1 576	2 885	
Less than 9th grade	9 519	9 519	346	5 003	209	160	137	320	138	204	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 117	10 117	514	5 667	225	278	148	434	199	221	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	47 933	47 933	2 813	23 693	1 132	628	477	906	576	1 084	
Some college, no degree	18 381	18 381	1 756	9 326	472	239	132	284	256	460	
Associate degree	10 213	10 213	814	4 847	243	91	70	118	116	241	
Bachelor's degree	15 524	15 524	2 099	7 541	445	61	18	32	199	440	
Graduate or professional degree	5 477	5 477	861	2 426	235	33	36	—	92	235	
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.2	83.2	90.7	81.8	85.3	70.6	72.0	64.0	78.6	85.3	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.9	17.9	32.2	17.0	23.0	6.3	5.3	1.5	18.5	23.4	
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 173	1 173	1 238	1 105	1 387	1 344	1 469	1 393	792	1 393	
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	172 872	172 872	12 845	84 161	4 508	2 287	1 575	3 014	2 371	4 393	
Some house	96 362	96 362	7 960	44 435	3 121	1 188	582	1 553	1 007	3 031	
Different house in United States	75 976	75 976	4 863	39 353	1 373	1 099	966	1 461	1 345	1 348	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	35 296	35 296	2 001	22 185	327	732	457	914	795	327	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14 904	14 904	949	4 079	549	103	69	187	209	532	
Different MSA/PMSA	14 371	14 371	1 319	6 647	332	148	226	143	196	332	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11 405	11 405	594	6 442	165	116	214	217	145	157	
Abroad	534	534	22	373	14	—	27	—	19	14	
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	95 916	95 916	6 681	45 619	2 516	1 237	727	1 517	1 273	2 438	
Car, truck, or van	86 759	86 759	6 229	41 204	2 238	1 026	567	1 295	950	2 164	
Drove alone	78 410	78 410	5 810	36 889	2 048	867	471	1 030	774	1 978	
Carpooled	8 349	8 349	419	4 315	190	159	96	265	176	186	
Public transportation	1 245	1 245	75	953	2	48	49	71	54	2	
Other means	4 747	4 747	220	2 562	70	148	111	128	217	70	
Walked or home	3 165	3 165	157	900	206	15	—	23	52	202	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.0	16.0	14.8	15.7	16.9	15.5	16.0	14.8	13.5	17.1	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	88 902	88 902	6 189	42 956	2 290	1 145	709	1 454	1 230	2 212	
Central city	54 635	54 635	3 730	31 632	1 007	874	475	1 126	976	978	
Outside central city	34 267	34 267	2 459	11 324	1 283	271	234	328	254	1 234	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7 014	7 014	492	2 663	226	92	18	63	43	226	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	142 640	142 640	10 627	70 898	3 552	1 893	1 307	2 553	2 064	3 452	
In labor force	101 618	101 618	6 988	48 839	2 631	1 363	843	1 674	1 378	2 551	
Employed	97 015	97 015	6 736	46 265	2 555	1 240	728	1 571	1 288	2 477	
Unemployed	4 418	4 418	246	2 477	76	115	110	103	90	74	
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	4.4	3.5	5.1	2.9	8.5	13.1	6.2	6.5	2.9	
Females 16 years and over	74 433	74 433	5 445	37 856	1 744	943	706	1 293	1 111	1 694	
Employed	45 489	45 489	3 099	22 120	1 099	559	340	730	664	1 060	
Unemployed	1 748	1 748	113	998	28	22	51	47	19	28	
With own children under 6 years	11 866	11 866	766	5 797	260	179	90	241	109	258	
In labor force	8 214	8 214	525	3 925	190	92	46	185	55	188	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	13 266	13 266	1 121	5 641	441	128	56	186	123	432	
In labor force	10 575	10 575	893	4 426	333	119	42	149	79	324	
Persons 16 to 19 years	11 076	11 076	696	5 011	352	189	118	165	135	330	
Not enrolled in school	2 041	2 041	121	1 106	50	97	57	69	24	42	
Unemployed or not in labor force	468	468	64	276	4	49	13	31	—	—	
Not high school graduate	666	666	52	414	3	35	33	31	11	3	
Employed	368	368	19	227	3	6	20	8	11	3	
Unemployed	110	110	9	59	—	7	5	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	181	181	24	121	—	22	8	23	—	—	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	108 494	108 494	7 808	51 963	2 762	1 412	829	1 731	1 489	2 678	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	80 276	80 276	5 662	38 318	2 039	1 099	652	1 320	1 024	1 982	
50 to 52 weeks	61 758	61 758	4 412	28 870	1 681	696	463	908	760	1 636	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	120 798	120 798	8 403	58 346	3 226	1 673	1 049	2 073	1 707	3 138	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 999	2 999	164	1 730	49	35	74	77	55	45	
With a mobility limitation	1 348	1 348	82	773	22	—	36	46	24	22	
In labor force	359	359	20	238	8	—	—	10	19	8	
With a self-care limitation	2 251	2 251	126	1 338	40	35	54	60	55	36	
With a work disability	7 030	7 030	384	4 277	118	163	166	278	156	112	
In labor force	3 485	3 485	214	2 122	69	82	58	140	91	63	
Prevented from working	2 796	2 796	128	1 694	40	69	77	118	52	40	
No work disability	113 768	113 768	8 019	54 069	3 108	1 510	883	1 795	1 551	3 026	
In labor force	96 077	96 077	6 562	45 615	2 518	1 268	760	1 477	1 273	2 445	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19 303	19 303	1 673	11 173	326	212	253	480	304	314	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 138	3 138	220	1 824	39	67	88	104	35	39	
With a mobility limitation	2 311	2 311	172	1 368	31	67	73	91	31	31	
With a self-care limitation	1 849	1 849	108	1 075	30	37	43	77	19	30	

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Brawn County				Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Brawn County	Green Bay city, Brawn County					Remainder of Brawn County
	Green Bay, WI MSA	Total	Allouez vil- lage	Green Bay city	Tract 204	Tract 1	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 204 (pt.)	
OCCUPATION											
Employed persons 16 years and over	97 015	97 015	6 736	46 265	2 555	1 240	728	1 571	1 288	2 477	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	10 811	10 811	1 230	4 725	371	107	59	125	85	367	
Professional specialty occupations.....	11 943	11 943	1 351	5 422	355	68	18	29	101	353	
Technicians and related support occupations.....	3 174	3 174	201	1 532	68	27	21	21	39	68	
Sales occupations.....	12 282	12 282	1 081	6 239	306	99	75	153	208	298	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	15 611	15 611	884	7 693	370	152	78	210	226	347	
Private household occupations.....	268	268	23	125	7	10	6	-	6	7	
Protective service occupations.....	1 502	1 502	92	981	14	29	21	15	10	13	
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	11 148	11 148	656	6 113	195	221	195	250	241	185	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	2 027	2 027	19	309	146	14	-	21	5	145	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	10 912	10 912	443	4 957	350	198	91	245	102	336	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	8 429	8 429	431	3 827	167	171	76	233	91	162	
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	4 527	4 527	166	2 056	94	88	30	98	96	92	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	4 381	4 381	159	2 286	112	56	58	171	78	104	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	70 357	70 357	4 930	37 076	1 487	978	761	1 498	1 212	1 453	
Less than \$5,000.....	2 051	2 051	27	1 434	11	58	58	117	107	11	
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	6 180	6 180	193	4 397	134	134	224	259	215	54	
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	6 057	6 057	309	3 860	36	169	137	195	187	36	
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	12 150	12 150	631	7 274	130	265	132	381	307	129	
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	12 770	12 770	784	6 713	228	191	109	335	173	220	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	15 720	15 720	1 220	7 355	301	106	60	136	156	294	
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	10 925	10 925	1 044	4 398	423	40	35	67	62	411	
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	2 528	2 528	345	961	134	12	6	8	5	132	
\$100,000 or more.....	1 976	1 976	377	684	170	3	-	-	-	166	
Median (dollars).....	31 699	31 699	40 683	27 368	49 250	19 697	12 323	18 694	16 732	49 205	
Mean (dollars).....	37 303	37 303	50 637	32 583	61 289	22 377	18 212	21 204	21 111	61 386	
Families	49 158	49 158	3 854	23 588	1 327	562	350	847	549	1 296	
Median income (dollars).....	37 615	37 615	45 406	34 126	51 127	23 478	17 167	23 073	21 674	51 089	
Per capita income (dollars).....	14 212	14 212	18 407	13 428	18 998	9 230	8 423	9 445	10 154	19 060	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	70 357	70 357	4 930	37 076	1 487	978	761	1 498	1 212	1 453	
With earnings.....	58 329	58 329	4 137	29 432	1 347	778	504	1 133	895	1 316	
Mean earnings (dollars).....	37 570	37 570	49 100	33 285	58 456	23 028	18 838	21 999	22 386	58 596	
With Social Security income.....	16 894	16 894	1 291	9 948	289	226	273	399	319	278	
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 166	8 166	9 771	7 959	8 360	7 308	6 583	8 053	6 200	8 321	
With public assistance income.....	3 775	3 775	87	2 663	45	139	129	189	168	43	
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 045	4 045	3 899	4 090	2 915	3 379	5 189	3 839	3 582	2 995	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	43 768	43 768	56 667	39 579	63 736	26 577	22 352	24 392	25 029	63 891	
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	42 851	42 851	54 450	38 012	65 722	23 507	18 688	23 588	20 593	65 958	
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 380	47 380	59 380	43 990	64 840	30 287	27 359	28 008	31 100	64 982	
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	48 254	48 254	57 701	45 090	66 709	29 208	30 980	31 397	29 946	66 968	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 073	20 073	26 923	18 531	35 924	13 943	16 653	13 118	12 857	35 924	
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	15 595	15 595	21 117	14 416	31 911	11 849	10 113	10 415	6 808	31 911	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels in 1989											
Families	49 158	49 158	3 854	23 588	1 327	562	350	847	549	1 296	
Householder worked in 1989.....	41 296	41 296	3 250	19 043	1 190	446	275	626	387	1 164	
With related children under 18 years.....	26 271	26 271	1 890	12 259	709	325	193	472	312	698	
With related children under 5 years.....	10 854	10 854	647	5 510	225	170	93	233	124	224	
Married-couple families	41 930	41 930	3 499	19 101	1 254	389	181	593	346	1 225	
Householder worked in 1989.....	35 734	35 734	2 972	15 690	1 132	314	139	445	267	1 106	
With related children under 18 years.....	21 573	21 573	1 702	9 268	685	221	78	289	174	674	
With related children under 5 years.....	9 187	9 187	610	4 335	219	116	42	134	84	218	
Female householder, no husband present	5 526	5 526	281	3 529	31	131	120	197	143	31	
Householder worked in 1989.....	4 107	4 107	217	2 540	22	96	91	142	71	22	
With related children under 18 years.....	3 835	3 835	170	2 491	9	90	76	158	102	9	
With related children under 5 years.....	1 338	1 338	37	927	3	46	36	80	15	3	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	28 390	28 390	1 292	18 049	209	612	587	868	932	206	
Nonfamily householder.....	21 199	21 199	1 076	13 488	160	416	411	651	663	157	
65 years and over.....	6 847	6 847	410	4 595	59	104	168	199	172	57	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	182 412	182 412	13 202	88 931	4 817	2 479	1 690	3 320	2 516	4 701	
Persons under 18 years.....	48 814	48 814	3 466	22 070	1 468	650	422	847	604	1 447	
Related children under 18 years.....	48 692	48 692	3 460	22 005	1 466	650	416	841	600	1 445	
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	34 821	34 821	2 530	15 220	1 155	439	287	525	402	1 135	
Persons 65 years and over.....	19 303	19 303	1 673	11 173	326	212	253	480	304	314	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	2 714	2 714	55	1 879	14	107	84	165	119	14	
Percent below poverty level.....	5.5	5.5	1.4	8.0	1.1	19.0	24.0	19.5	21.7	1.1	
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 624	1 624	36	1 070	10	79	67	93	32	10	
With related children under 18 years.....	2 269	2 269	43	1 600	9	98	68	131	103	9	
With related children under 5 years.....	1 319	1 319	32	942	7	61	45	71	38	7	
Married-couple families	927	927	29	549	12	39	21	42	40	12	
Householder worked in 1989.....	566	566	23	321	10	39	17	21	18	10	
With related children under 18 years.....	590	590	17	350	7	39	5	21	29	7	
With related children under 5 years.....	403	403	11	245	7	25	5	12	23	7	
Female householder, no husband present	1 626	1 626	26	1 197	-	62	43	103	79	-	
Householder worked in 1989.....	959	959	13	661	-	40	30	65	14	-	
With related children under 18 years.....	1 563	1 563	26	1 147	-	53	43	103	74	-	
With related children under 5 years.....	846	846	21	631	-	36	25	52	15	-	
Unrelated individuals	5 817	5 817	120	4 090	33	186	202	263	261	33	
Nonfamily householder.....	3 212	3 212	68	2 380	16	104	122	161	130	16	
65 years and over.....	1 191	1 191	15	849	15	10	51	43	37	15	
Persons	14 222	14 222	320	9 831	88	579	510	753	610	88	
Percent below poverty level.....	7.8	7.8	2.4	11.1	1.8	23.4	30.2	22.7	24.2	1.9	
Persons under 18 years.....	4 521	4 521	116	3 145	29	237	194	252	205	29	
Related children under 18 years.....	4 405	4 405	110	3 086	27	237	188	252	201	27	
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 614	2 614	70	1 801	18	148	109	123	124	18	
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 579	1 579	30	1 048	19	10	59	60	52	19	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	5 041	5 041	96	3 381	18	146	169	263	284	18	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	19 796	19 796	516	13 457	156	783	741	904	795	156	

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 028	1 028	536
Native	1 006	1 006	514
Foreign born	22	22	22
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	910	910	433
Speak a language other than English	48	48	20
Do not speak English "very well"	-	-	-
In linguistically isolated households	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	318	318	194
Preprimary school	49	49	47
Public school	15	15	14
Elementary or high school	234	234	118
Public school	182	182	74
College	35	35	29
Public college	35	35	29
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	422	422	212
Less than 9th grade	10	10	5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	111	111	40
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	83	83	46
Some college, no degree	135	135	59
Associate degree	7	7	7
Bachelor's degree	60	60	39
Graduate or professional degree	16	16	16
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.3	71.3	78.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.0	18.0	25.9
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 065	1 065	1 042
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	910	910	433
Some house	206	206	124
Different house in United States	704	704	309
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	102	102	90
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	23	23	17
Different MSA/PMSA	560	560	196
Not in on MSA/PMSA	19	19	6
Abroad	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	234	234	153
Car, truck, or van	209	209	128
Drove alone	200	200	119
Carpooled	9	9	9
Public transportation	5	5	5
Other means	20	20	20
Worked at home	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.9	11.9	11.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	228	228	153
Central city	202	202	143
Outside central city	26	26	10
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	6	6	-
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	714	714	267
In labor force	291	291	210
Employed	196	196	153
Unemployed	55	55	55
Percent of civilian labor force	21.9	21.9	26.4
Females 16 years and over	105	105	84
Employed	37	37	16
Unemployed	36	36	36
With own children under 6 years	27	27	21
In labor force	14	14	8
With own children 6 to 17 years only	23	23	17
In labor force	23	23	17
Persons 16 to 19 years	57	57	25
Not enrolled in school	-	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-	-
Not high school graduate	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	459	459	211
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	401	401	176
50 to 52 weeks	188	188	101
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	301	301	258
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	-	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-
In labor force	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-
With a work disability	33	33	25
In labor force	33	33	25
Prevented from working	-	-	-
No work disability	268	268	233
In labor force	218	218	183
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	7	7	7
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	-	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	196	196	153
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	40	40	34
Professional specialty occupations -----	49	49	40
Technicians and related support occupations -----	—	—	—
Sales occupations -----	6	6	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	12	12	12
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	3	3	3
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	19	19	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	5	5	5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	32	32	32
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	17	17	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	13	13	13
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	210	210	167
Less than \$5,000 -----	2	2	2
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	20	20	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	6	6	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	43	43	36
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	34	34	21
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	72	72	58
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	17	17	8
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	10	10	10
\$100,000 or more -----	6	6	6
Median (dollars) -----	35 000	35 000	34 821
Mean (dollars) -----	39 545	39 545	39 723
Families -----	133	133	114
Median income (dollars) -----	36 058	36 058	35 313
Per capita income (dollars) -----	8 673	8 673	11 094
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	210	210	167
With earnings -----	197	197	154
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	39 652	39 652	40 252
With Social Security income -----	13	13	13
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	2 308	2 308	2 308
With public assistance income -----	22	22	22
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	5 617	5 617	5 617
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	44 821	44 821	43 934
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	40 460	40 460	39 524
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	55 643	55 643	55 327
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	47 655	47 655	46 682
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	8 994	8 994	8 994
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	12 300	12 300	12 300
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families -----	133	133	114
Householder worked in 1989 -----	121	121	102
With related children under 18 years -----	113	113	97
With related children under 5 years -----	50	50	44
Married-couple families -----	89	89	75
Householder worked in 1989 -----	83	83	69
With related children under 18 years -----	69	69	58
With related children under 5 years -----	28	28	22
Female householder, no husband present -----	15	15	15
Householder worked in 1989 -----	9	9	9
With related children under 18 years -----	15	15	15
With related children under 5 years -----	8	8	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	90	90	66
Nonfamily householder -----	77	77	53
65 years and over -----	7	7	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	595	595	501
Persons under 18 years -----	295	295	256
Related children under 18 years -----	295	295	256
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	188	188	158
Persons 65 years and over -----	7	7	7
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	14	14	14
Percent below poverty level -----	10.5	10.5	12.3
Householder worked in 1989 -----	14	14	14
With related children under 18 years -----	14	14	14
With related children under 5 years -----	14	14	14
Married-couple families -----	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	8	8	8
Householder worked in 1989 -----	8	8	8
With related children under 18 years -----	8	8	8
With related children under 5 years -----	8	8	8
Unrelated individuals -----	7	7	7
Nonfamily householder -----	2	2	2
65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Persons -----	87	87	87
Percent below poverty level -----	14.6	14.6	17.4
Persons under 18 years -----	53	53	53
Related children under 18 years -----	53	53	53
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	25	25	25
Persons 65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	37	37	37
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	104	104	104

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Brown County	Remainder of Brown County
		Total	Green Bay city	Tract 204	Tract 204 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons -----	3 590	3 590	2 230	653	653
Native -----	3 572	3 572	2 216	649	649
Foreign born -----	18	18	14	4	4
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households -----	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over -----	3 130	3 130	1 901	589	589
Speak a language other than English -----	215	215	86	96	96
Do not speak English "very well" -----	21	21	2	19	19
In linguistically isolated households -----	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	1 138	1 138	677	248	248
Preprimary school -----	130	130	64	39	39
Public school -----	98	98	40	38	38
Elementary or high school -----	859	859	541	165	165
Public school -----	781	781	502	148	148
College -----	149	149	72	44	44
Public college -----	114	114	55	37	37
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over -----	1 869	1 869	1 111	336	336
Less than 9th grade -----	290	290	185	71	71
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	381	381	284	34	34
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	685	685	360	113	113
Some college, no degree -----	364	364	234	59	59
Associate degree -----	84	84	32	23	23
Bachelor's degree -----	35	35	5	23	23
Graduate or professional degree -----	30	30	11	13	13
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	64.1	64.1	57.8	68.8	68.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	3.5	3.5	1.4	10.7	10.7
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 845	1 845	1 853	2 075	2 075
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over -----	3 130	3 130	1 901	589	589
Same house -----	1 101	1 101	502	370	370
Different house in United States -----	2 020	2 020	1 399	217	217
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	937	937	749	29	29
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	307	307	117	104	104
Different MSA/PMSA -----	482	482	309	80	80
Not in an MSA/PMSA -----	294	294	224	4	4
Abroad -----	9	9	-	2	2
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over -----	1 172	1 172	713	258	258
Car, truck, or van -----	956	956	541	239	239
Drove alone -----	755	755	395	195	195
Carpooled -----	201	201	146	44	44
Public transportation -----	54	54	51	3	3
Other means -----	119	119	91	13	13
Worked at home -----	43	43	30	3	3
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	1 042	1 042	674	179	179
Central city -----	715	715	577	47	47
Outside central city -----	327	327	97	132	132
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	130	130	39	79	79
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over -----	2 389	2 389	1 438	432	432
In labor force -----	1 372	1 372	836	282	282
Employed -----	1 217	1 217	730	261	261
Unemployed -----	155	155	106	21	21
Percent of civilian labor force -----	11.3	11.3	12.7	7.4	7.4
Females 16 years and over -----	1 263	1 263	784	209	209
Employed -----	616	616	384	119	119
Unemployed -----	60	60	41	3	3
With own children under 6 years -----	332	332	224	44	44
In labor force -----	187	187	110	32	32
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	197	197	133	35	35
In labor force -----	120	120	89	23	23
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	267	267	161	50	50
Not enrolled in school -----	80	80	61	6	6
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	47	47	31	3	3
Not high school graduate -----	59	59	57	-	-
Employed -----	26	26	26	-	-
Unemployed -----	13	13	13	-	-
Not in labor force -----	20	20	18	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	1 527	1 527	912	307	307
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	1 086	1 086	633	211	211
50 to 52 weeks -----	619	619	308	143	143
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	1 955	1 955	1 191	367	367
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	60	60	44	12	12
With a mobility limitation -----	46	46	36	6	6
In labor force -----	10	10	6	-	-
With a self-care limitation -----	26	26	17	9	9
With a work disability -----	244	244	158	43	43
In labor force -----	70	70	42	17	17
Prevented from working -----	161	161	112	24	24
No work disability -----	1 711	1 711	1 033	324	324
In labor force -----	1 260	1 260	776	249	249
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	298	298	178	65	65
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	86	86	65	9	9
With a mobility limitation -----	67	67	46	9	9
With a self-care limitation -----	36	36	30	-	-

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Brown County	Remainder of Brown County
		Total	Green Bay city	Tract 204	Tract 204 (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 217	1 217	730	261	261
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	48	48	28	16	16
Professional specialty occupations -----	89	89	35	35	35
Technicians and related support occupations -----	27	27	14	7	7
Sales occupations -----	132	132	63	31	31
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	125	125	51	39	39
Private household occupations -----	6	6	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	24	24	15	5	5
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	386	386	291	50	50
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	19	19	—	10	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	91	91	28	38	38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	116	116	92	14	14
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	21	21	6	6	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	133	133	107	10	10
INCOME IN 1989					
Households -----	1 106	1 106	682	208	208
Less than \$5,000 -----	143	143	125	12	12
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	272	272	194	48	48
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	137	137	99	23	23
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	258	258	124	45	45
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	153	153	87	32	32
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	79	79	29	24	24
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	46	46	17	21	21
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	10	10	2	—	—
\$100,000 or more -----	8	8	5	3	3
Median (dollars) -----	15 029	15 029	11 058	20 333	20 333
Mean (dollars) -----	19 702	19 702	16 170	25 232	25 232
Families -----	803	803	459	158	158
Median income (dollars) -----	16 675	16 675	9 728	23 333	23 333
Per capita income (dollars) -----	6 174	6 174	5 438	7 852	7 852
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households -----	1 106	1 106	682	208	208
With earnings -----	796	796	456	157	157
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	20 633	20 633	18 477	27 786	27 786
With Social Security income -----	267	267	151	61	61
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	6 259	6 259	4 862	7 556	7 556
With public assistance income -----	380	380	257	53	53
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	4 657	4 657	4 847	3 942	3 942
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) -----	21 625	21 625	17 607	28 095	28 095
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	18 791	18 791	15 422	24 847	24 847
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	32 645	32 645	30 563	33 283	33 283
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	31 083	31 083	28 062	30 049	30 049
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	11 176	11 176	7 979	18 644	18 644
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	9 198	9 198	7 518	17 177	17 177
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families -----	803	803	459	158	158
Householder worked in 1989 -----	464	464	242	121	121
With related children under 18 years -----	573	573	351	115	115
With related children under 5 years -----	318	318	187	54	54
Married-couple families -----	363	363	188	97	97
Householder worked in 1989 -----	251	251	135	77	77
With related children under 18 years -----	227	227	131	60	60
With related children under 5 years -----	124	124	62	34	34
Female householder, no husband present -----	375	375	252	38	38
Householder worked in 1989 -----	158	158	96	23	23
With related children under 18 years -----	296	296	211	37	37
With related children under 5 years -----	161	161	120	13	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	572	572	402	89	89
Nonfamily householder -----	303	303	223	50	50
65 years and over -----	101	101	67	28	28
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	3 389	3 389	2 117	646	646
Persons under 18 years -----	1 268	1 268	819	253	253
Related children under 18 years -----	1 242	1 242	811	246	246
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	786	786	486	182	182
Persons 65 years and over -----	298	298	178	65	65
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families -----	305	305	234	34	34
Percent below poverty level -----	38.0	38.0	51.0	21.5	21.5
Householder worked in 1989 -----	102	102	72	17	17
With related children under 18 years -----	288	288	217	34	34
With related children under 5 years -----	186	186	143	18	18
Married-couple families -----	44	44	34	10	10
Householder worked in 1989 -----	35	35	28	7	7
With related children under 18 years -----	44	44	34	10	10
With related children under 5 years -----	33	33	28	5	5
Female householder, no husband present -----	246	246	195	20	20
Householder worked in 1989 -----	54	54	39	8	8
With related children under 18 years -----	229	229	178	20	20
With related children under 5 years -----	140	140	110	11	11
Unrelated individuals -----	284	284	206	40	40
Nonfamily householder -----	103	103	79	18	18
65 years and over -----	51	51	38	7	7
Persons -----	1 309	1 309	1 005	170	170
Percent below poverty level -----	38.6	38.6	47.5	26.3	26.3
Persons under 18 years -----	640	640	481	89	89
Related children under 18 years -----	614	614	473	82	82
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	324	324	233	57	57
Persons 65 years and over -----	73	73	60	7	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	496	496	390	67	67
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	1 580	1 580	1 208	238	238

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons -----	2 587	2 587	2 288
Native -----	1 033	1 033	905
Foreign born -----	1 554	1 554	1 383
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households -----	276	276	250
Persons 5 years and over -----	2 104	2 104	1 829
Speak a language other than English -----	1 760	1 760	1 608
Do not speak English "very well" -----	1 312	1 312	1 242
In linguistically isolated households -----	1 093	1 093	1 033
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	1 293	1 293	1 175
Preprimary school -----	85	85	73
Public school -----	65	65	58
Elementary or high school -----	946	946	878
Public school -----	885	885	831
College -----	262	262	224
Public college -----	213	213	201
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over -----	914	914	751
Less than 9th grade -----	301	301	271
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	87	87	85
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	103	103	82
Some college, no degree -----	179	179	168
Associate degree -----	76	76	71
Bachelor's degree -----	120	120	58
Graduate or professional degree -----	48	48	16
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	57.5	57.5	52.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	18.4	18.4	9.9
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	3 002	3 002	3 340
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over -----	2 104	2 104	1 829
Same house -----	359	359	272
Different house in United States -----	1 360	1 360	1 200
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	889	889	802
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	2	2	—
Different MSA/PMSA -----	401	401	330
Not in an MSA/PMSA -----	68	68	68
Abroad -----	385	385	357
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over -----	550	550	400
Car, truck, or van -----	451	451	337
Drove alone -----	386	386	293
Carpooled -----	65	65	44
Public transportation -----	15	15	15
Other means -----	77	77	48
Worked at home -----	7	7	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	15.6	15.6	15.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	517	517	374
Central city -----	344	344	282
Outside central city -----	173	173	92
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	33	33	26
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over -----	1 300	1 300	1 055
In labor force -----	642	642	472
Employed -----	553	553	411
Unemployed -----	81	81	61
Percent of civilian labor force -----	12.8	12.8	12.9
Females 16 years and over -----	634	634	530
Employed -----	228	228	170
Unemployed -----	46	46	31
With own children under 6 years -----	250	250	232
In labor force -----	93	93	81
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	153	153	122
In labor force -----	62	62	45
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	175	175	123
Not enrolled in school -----	13	13	6
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	6	6	6
Not high school graduate -----	7	7	—
Employed -----	7	7	—
Unemployed -----	—	—	—
Not in labor force -----	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	601	601	444
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	415	415	305
50 to 52 weeks -----	226	226	177
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	1 245	1 245	1 015
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	259	259	239
With a mobility limitation -----	55	55	55
In labor force -----	38	38	38
With a self-care limitation -----	228	228	208
With a work disability -----	108	108	103
In labor force -----	26	26	21
Prevented from working -----	78	78	78
No work disability -----	1 137	1 137	912
In labor force -----	608	608	451
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	40	40	40
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation -----	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation -----	—	—	—

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	553	553	411
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	53	53	45
Professional specialty occupations	103	103	48
Technicians and related support occupations	3	3	3
Sales occupations	76	76	51
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	30	30	12
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	135	135	101
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2	2	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	66	66	66
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	24	24	24
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	61	61	61
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	559	559	472
Less than \$5,000	66	66	55
\$5,000 to \$9,999	135	135	135
\$10,000 to \$14,999	137	137	127
\$15,000 to \$24,999	73	73	60
\$25,000 to \$34,999	28	28	26
\$35,000 to \$49,999	71	71	54
\$50,000 to \$74,999	27	27	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	8	8
\$100,000 or more	14	14	2
Median (dollars)	12 003	12 003	11 307
Mean (dollars)	26 509	26 509	16 197
Families	531	531	449
Median income (dollars)	11 380	11 380	10 810
Per capita income (dollars)	5 993	5 993	3 552
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	559	559	472
With earnings	312	312	235
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 715	38 715	21 974
With Social Security income	47	47	41
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 984	6 984	7 186
With public assistance income	283	283	273
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 285	7 285	7 121
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	26 369	26 369	15 540
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 349	26 349	14 683
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 063	34 063	18 713
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 346	32 346	16 761
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 578	8 578	8 972
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 203	7 203	7 767
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	531	531	449
Householder worked in 1989	265	265	193
With related children under 18 years	455	455	393
With related children under 5 years	258	258	245
Married-couple families	369	369	301
Householder worked in 1989	202	202	144
With related children under 18 years	323	323	275
With related children under 5 years	204	204	191
Female householder, no husband present	120	120	114
Householder worked in 1989	28	28	22
With related children under 18 years	97	97	91
With related children under 5 years	32	32	32
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	87	87	75
Nonfamily householder	28	28	23
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 556	2 556	2 280
Persons under 18 years	1 375	1 375	1 291
Related children under 18 years	1 368	1 368	1 284
Related children 5 to 17 years	885	885	825
Persons 65 years and over	40	40	40
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	333	333	314
Percent below poverty level	62.7	62.7	69.9
Householder worked in 1989	116	116	97
With related children under 18 years	299	299	280
With related children under 5 years	198	198	193
Married-couple families	196	196	191
Householder worked in 1989	64	64	59
With related children under 18 years	186	186	181
With related children under 5 years	144	144	139
Female householder, no husband present	100	100	94
Householder worked in 1989	22	22	16
With related children under 18 years	83	83	77
With related children under 5 years	32	32	32
Unrelated individuals	45	45	43
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	1 599	1 599	1 548
Percent below poverty level	62.6	62.6	67.9
Persons under 18 years	966	966	947
Related children under 18 years	959	959	940
Related children 5 to 17 years	588	588	574
Persons 65 years and over	23	23	23
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	767	767	733
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 753	1 753	1 676

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 465	1 465	1 061
Native	1 248	1 248	893
Foreign born	217	217	168
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	19	19	19
Persons 5 years and over	1 221	1 221	852
Speak a language other than English	490	490	360
Do not speak English "very well"	151	151	123
In linguistically isolated households	26	26	26
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	576	576	421
Preprimary school	49	49	49
Public school	26	26	26
Elementary or high school	388	388	273
Public school	343	343	246
College	139	139	99
Public college	105	105	89
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	544	544	370
Less than 9th grade	100	100	72
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	123	123	102
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	153	153	103
Some college, no degree	109	109	58
Associate degree	15	15	12
Bachelor's degree	19	19	5
Graduate or professional degree	25	25	18
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.0	59.0	53.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.1	8.1	6.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 366	1 366	1 449
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 221	1 221	852
Same house	270	270	162
Different house in United States	858	858	615
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	355	355	299
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	105	105	38
Different MSA/PMSA	274	274	160
Not in an MSA/PMSA	124	124	118
Abroad	93	93	75
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	495	495	349
Car, truck, or van	448	448	316
Drove alone	322	322	203
Carpooled	126	126	113
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	23	23	9
Worked at home	24	24	24
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.5	15.5	15.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	483	483	349
Central city	314	314	239
Outside central city	169	169	110
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12	12	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	850	850	574
In labor force	550	550	399
Employed	489	489	349
Unemployed	55	55	50
Percent of civilian labor force	10.1	10.1	12.5
Females 16 years and over	438	438	320
Employed	223	223	160
Unemployed	29	29	24
With own children under 6 years	119	119	97
In labor force	77	77	55
With own children 6 to 17 years only	58	58	39
In labor force	47	47	32
Persons 16 to 19 years	133	133	88
Not enrolled in school	11	11	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	5	—
Not high school graduate	5	5	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	5	5	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	596	596	413
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	493	493	331
50 to 52 weeks	302	302	187
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	765	765	550
With a mobility or self-care limitation	47	47	41
With a mobility limitation	13	13	7
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	41	41	41
With a work disability	44	44	33
In labor force	12	12	9
Prevented from working	25	25	17
No work disability	721	721	517
In labor force	532	532	390
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14	14	7
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	7	7
With a mobility limitation	7	7	7
With a self-care limitation	7	7	7

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	489	489	349
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5	5	3
Professional specialty occupations	43	43	18
Technicians and related support occupations	13	13	—
Sales occupations	66	66	52
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	78	78	68
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	93	93	74
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	92	92	69
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	89	89	65
Transportation and material moving occupations	3	3	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	7	—
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	349	349	246
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	39	39	39
\$10,000 to \$14,999	55	55	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	104	104	76
\$25,000 to \$34,999	72	72	27
\$35,000 to \$49,999	63	63	37
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13	13	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3	3	3
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	23 412	23 412	19 079
Mean (dollars)	24 563	24 563	21 587
Families	244	244	160
Median income (dollars)	24 605	24 605	19 342
Per capita income (dollars)	5 949	5 949	5 166
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	349	349	246
With earnings	318	318	221
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 354	23 354	20 963
With Social Security income	26	26	9
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 758	6 758	4 770
With public assistance income	63	63	61
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 035	7 035	7 104
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	25 943	25 943	22 741
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 058	23 058	19 960
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 234	30 234	27 620
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 506	27 506	25 126
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 324	18 324	17 328
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 556	15 556	13 224
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	244	244	160
Householder worked in 1989	197	197	125
With related children under 18 years	170	170	115
With related children under 5 years	80	80	60
Married-couple families	160	160	88
Householder worked in 1989	148	148	88
With related children under 18 years	109	109	66
With related children under 5 years	50	50	30
Female householder, no husband present	77	77	65
Householder worked in 1989	42	42	30
With related children under 18 years	54	54	42
With related children under 5 years	30	30	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	174	174	139
Nanfamily householder	105	105	86
65 years and over	7	7	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 366	1 366	1 012
Persons under 18 years	644	644	503
Related children under 18 years	638	638	503
Related children 5 to 17 years	403	403	303
Persons 65 years and over	14	14	7
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	39	39	37
Percent below poverty level	16.0	16.0	23.1
Householder worked in 1989	24	24	22
With related children under 18 years	39	39	37
With related children under 5 years	33	33	31
Married-couple families	18	18	16
Householder worked in 1989	18	18	16
With related children under 18 years	18	18	16
With related children under 5 years	16	16	14
Female householder, no husband present	21	21	21
Householder worked in 1989	6	6	6
With related children under 18 years	21	21	21
With related children under 5 years	17	17	17
Unrelated individuals	66	66	50
Nanfamily householder	19	19	19
65 years and over	7	7	7
Persons	370	370	346
Percent below poverty level	27.1	27.1	34.2
Persons under 18 years	244	244	232
Related children under 18 years	238	238	232
Related children 5 to 17 years	139	139	133
Persons 65 years and over	7	7	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	121	121	101
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	470	470	437

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	186 119	186 119	90 496
Native	184 927	184 927	89 754
Foreign born	1 192	1 192	742
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	327	327	213
Persons 5 years and over	172 239	172 239	83 741
Speak a language other than English	4 687	4 687	2 375
Do not speak English "very well"	1 431	1 431	768
In linguistically isolated households	522	522	371
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	48 618	48 618	21 897
Preprimary school	3 873	3 873	1 750
Public school	2 289	2 289	1 080
Elementary or high school	31 957	31 957	13 963
Public school	25 758	25 758	11 273
College	12 788	12 788	6 184
Public college	10 035	10 035	5 624
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	116 897	116 897	58 327
Less than 9th grade	9 487	9 487	4 978
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 052	10 052	5 618
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	47 831	47 831	23 624
Some college, no degree	18 350	18 350	9 320
Associate degree	10 201	10 201	4 835
Bachelor's degree	15 514	15 514	7 536
Graduate or professional degree	5 462	5 462	2 416
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.3	83.3	81.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.9	17.9	17.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 174	1 174	1 105
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	172 239	172 239	83 741
Same house	96 162	96 162	44 313
Different house in United States	75 594	75 594	39 095
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	35 156	35 156	22 081
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14 841	14 841	4 062
Different MSA/PMSA	14 269	14 269	6 587
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11 328	11 328	6 365
Abroad	483	483	333
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	95 635	95 635	45 438
Car, truck, or van	86 501	86 501	41 034
Drove alone	78 226	78 226	36 790
Carpooled	8 275	8 275	4 244
Public transportation	1 245	1 245	953
Other means	4 732	4 732	2 559
Worked at home	3 157	3 157	892
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.0	16.0	15.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	88 629	88 629	42 775
Central city	54 476	54 476	31 520
Outside central city	34 153	34 153	11 255
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7 006	7 006	2 663
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	142 210	142 210	70 634
In labor force	101 328	101 328	48 649
Employed	96 734	96 734	46 084
Unemployed	4 409	4 409	2 468
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	4.4	5.1
Females 16 years and over	74 188	74 188	37 698
Employed	45 345	45 345	22 023
Unemployed	1 745	1 745	995
With own children under 6 years	11 837	11 837	5 778
In labor force	8 195	8 195	3 916
With own children 6 to 17 years only	13 238	13 238	5 621
In labor force	10 547	10 547	4 406
Persons 16 to 19 years	10 988	10 988	4 963
Not enrolled in school	2 035	2 035	1 100
Unemployed or not in labor force	468	468	276
Not high school graduate	666	666	414
Employed	368	368	227
Unemployed	110	110	59
Not in labor force	181	181	121
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	108 206	108 206	51 782
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	80 047	80 047	38 177
50 to 52 weeks	61 589	61 589	28 773
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	120 389	120 389	58 089
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 978	2 978	1 709
With a mobility limitation	1 341	1 341	766
In labor force	359	359	238
With a self-care limitation	2 230	2 230	1 317
With a work disability	7 014	7 014	4 261
In labor force	3 476	3 476	2 113
Prevented from working	2 789	2 789	1 687
No work disability	113 375	113 375	53 828
In labor force	95 796	95 796	45 434
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19 289	19 289	11 166
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 131	3 131	1 817
With a mobility limitation	2 304	2 304	1 361
With a self-care limitation	1 842	1 842	1 068

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brawn County	
		Total	Green Bay city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	96 734	96 734	46 084
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10 808	10 808	4 722
Professional specialty occupations	11 918	11 918	5 412
Technicians and related support occupations	3 163	3 163	1 532
Sales occupations	12 247	12 247	6 210
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	15 567	15 567	7 657
Private household occupations	268	268	125
Protective service occupations	1 502	1 502	981
Service occupations, except protective and household	11 092	11 092	6 072
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 027	2 027	309
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10 863	10 863	4 929
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8 376	8 376	3 793
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 524	4 524	2 056
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4 379	4 379	2 286
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	70 201	70 201	36 978
Less than \$5,000	2 051	2 051	1 434
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 173	6 173	4 390
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 029	6 029	3 832
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12 109	12 109	7 247
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12 736	12 736	6 708
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15 683	15 683	7 333
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10 916	10 916	4 389
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 528	2 528	961
\$100,000 or more	1 976	1 976	684
Median (dollars)	31 709	31 709	27 394
Mean (dollars)	37 325	37 325	32 605
Families	49 054	49 054	23 528
Median income (dollars)	37 656	37 656	34 146
Per capita income (dollars)	14 247	14 247	13 481
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	70 201	70 201	36 978
With earnings	58 186	58 186	29 341
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 597	37 597	33 312
With Social Security income	16 888	16 888	9 948
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 166	8 166	7 959
With public assistance income	3 768	3 768	2 656
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 041	4 041	4 084
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	43 799	43 799	39 613
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 886	42 886	38 043
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 399	47 399	44 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 282	48 282	45 108
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 078	20 078	18 530
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 577	15 577	14 398
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	49 161	49 130	23 670
Householder worked in 1989	40 948	40 926	18 841
With related children under 18 years	26 518	26 511	12 535
With related children under 5 years	11 044	11 050	5 689
Married-couple families	41 740	41 704	19 086
Householder worked in 1989	35 397	35 370	15 548
With related children under 18 years	21 622	21 610	9 432
With related children under 5 years	9 289	9 290	4 482
Female householder, no husband present	5 695	5 700	3 634
Householder worked in 1989	4 071	4 076	2 487
With related children under 18 years	3 999	4 004	2 609
With related children under 5 years	1 403	1 408	957
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	27 861	27 893	17 653
Nonfamily householder	20 728	20 760	13 126
65 years and over	6 749	6 754	4 521
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	181 464	181 465	88 384
Persons under 18 years	48 540	48 540	21 889
Related children under 18 years	48 422	48 422	21 824
Related children 5 to 17 years	34 667	34 667	15 104
Persons 65 years and over	19 271	19 276	11 142
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	3 115	3 120	2 232
Percent below poverty level	6.4	6.4	9.5
Householder worked in 1989	1 711	1 716	1 144
With related children under 18 years	2 647	2 652	1 930
With related children under 5 years	1 561	1 566	1 158
Married-couple families	1 105	1 105	745
Householder worked in 1989	607	607	380
With related children under 18 years	772	772	550
With related children under 5 years	546	546	397
Female householder, no husband present	1 812	1 817	1 333
Householder worked in 1989	963	968	648
With related children under 18 years	1 715	1 720	1 249
With related children under 5 years	911	916	667
Unrelated individuals	5 676	5 676	3 998
Nonfamily householder	3 092	3 092	2 286
65 years and over	1 175	1 175	837
Persons	14 416	14 421	10 027
Percent below poverty level	7.9	7.9	11.3
Persons under 18 years	4 465	4 465	3 091
Related children under 18 years	4 353	4 353	3 032
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 595	2 595	1 780
Persons 65 years and over	1 590	1 590	1 063
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 081	5 081	3 418
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	19 962	19 974	13 631

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County			
		Total	Allouez village	Ashwoubenon village	De Pere city	Green Bay city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 16
All housing units.....	74 740	74 740	5 066	6 245	5 938	39 726	1 022	2 271	1 087	2 483
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	1 635	1 635	98	166	113	539	17	—	87	43
1985 to 1988.....	7 704	7 704	230	894	772	3 283	146	132	443	217
1980 to 1984.....	7 023	7 023	166	802	440	3 522	88	244	359	226
1970 to 1979.....	17 998	17 998	1 217	2 119	1 683	7 852	545	951	65	526
1960 to 1969.....	11 368	11 368	1 252	1 669	827	5 729	167	697	34	487
1950 to 1959.....	9 835	9 835	1 068	432	622	6 326	38	190	55	451
1940 to 1949.....	5 914	5 914	509	81	418	3 933	12	19	34	222
1939 or earlier.....	13 263	13 263	526	82	1 063	8 542	9	38	10	311
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	488	488	31	28	63	328	—	17	—	32
1 bedroom.....	9 589	9 589	176	1 162	640	6 546	13	622	2	431
2 bedrooms.....	21 372	21 372	957	1 447	1 601	13 579	294	576	247	1 010
3 bedrooms.....	31 192	31 192	2 596	2 729	2 493	14 373	549	853	679	858
4 bedrooms.....	10 558	10 558	1 208	832	976	4 352	157	162	150	133
5 or more bedrooms.....	1 541	1 541	98	47	165	548	9	41	9	19
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	406	406	46	24	30	270	5	—	25	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	247	247	5	51	72	82	—	—	6	26
Vocont condominium housing units.....	28	28	3	6	4	14	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	74 437	74 437	5 059	6 238	5 931	39 533	1 022	2 264	1 087	2 483
Source of water, public system or private company.....	64 729	64 729	5 033	6 222	5 888	39 511	1 020	2 271	950	2 475
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	65 991	65 991	5 059	6 235	5 885	39 487	1 022	2 271	941	2 473
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	275	275	12	12	—	128	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	106	106	12	—	—	29	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	118	118	—	12	—	91	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	72 280	72 280	4 976	6 080	5 774	38 383	1 000	2 219	1 067	2 439
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	55 904	55 904	4 681	4 874	4 913	32 564	847	1 659	981	1 819
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	2 786	2 786	12	40	57	375	6	10	7	18
Electricity.....	5 845	5 845	130	839	447	3 511	75	422	33	481
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	5 459	5 459	113	211	225	1 220	61	76	29	59
All other fuels.....	1 987	1 987	40	93	120	524	11	23	17	27
No fuel used.....	299	299	—	23	12	189	—	29	—	35
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	5 249	5 249	183	215	339	4 044	8	204	2	147
1.....	23 815	23 815	1 355	1 813	1 875	15 153	240	920	150	1 203
2.....	31 528	31 528	2 573	2 999	2 725	14 671	575	819	699	793
3 or more.....	11 688	11 688	865	1 053	835	4 515	177	276	216	296
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	47 423	47 423	4 277	3 714	3 902	21 710	711	1 039	812	1 141
1989 to March 1990.....	3 779	3 779	319	289	371	1 584	74	57	99	39
1985 to 1988.....	12 239	12 239	1 054	1 111	975	5 475	235	251	403	202
1980 to 1984.....	7 065	7 065	570	453	601	3 086	128	113	218	135
1970 to 1979.....	12 070	12 070	1 198	1 171	970	4 991	216	369	44	280
1969 or earlier.....	12 270	12 270	1 136	690	985	6 574	58	249	48	485
Renter-occupied housing units.....	24 857	24 857	699	2 366	1 872	16 673	289	1 180	255	1 298
1989 to March 1990.....	11 022	11 022	245	1 261	724	7 458	128	328	161	660
1985 to 1988.....	9 293	9 293	250	857	843	6 092	125	629	79	464
1980 to 1984.....	2 483	2 483	106	152	166	1 719	17	102	15	123
1970 to 1979.....	1 541	1 541	88	91	123	1 041	19	111	—	41
1969 or earlier.....	518	518	10	5	16	363	—	10	—	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	1 368	1 368	32	71	78	1 040	5	45	—	60
Householder 65 years and over.....	13 632	13 632	967	600	1 297	8 167	79	463	65	444
Owner-occupied housing units.....	9 673	9 673	861	398	875	5 359	58	195	46	340
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	78	78	—	5	—	40	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	109	109	—	5	7	70	—	—	—	8
No vehicle available.....	2 801	2 801	100	104	232	2 088	2	169	—	44
Complete plumbing facilities.....	72 056	72 056	4 964	6 068	5 774	38 263	1 000	2 219	1 067	2 439
1.00 or less persons per room.....	70 795	70 795	4 930	5 975	5 703	37 427	990	2 204	1 059	2 385
1.01 or more persons per room.....	1 261	1 261	34	93	71	836	10	15	7	54
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	224	224	12	12	—	120	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	201	201	12	12	—	100	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	23	23	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	44 487	44 487	54 992	48 572	49 389	40 259	49 169	47 604	51 506	32 708
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 026	22 026	26 457	25 098	26 738	20 056	29 756	19 624	38 885	19 397
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	6 804	6 804	146	345	456	5 032	44	230	33	419
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 619	1 619	83	90	137	885	14	32	14	48
Renter-occupied housing units.....	5 185	5 185	63	255	319	4 147	30	198	19	371

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County—Con.									
	Tract 18.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 101	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103	Tract 201.98	Tract 204	Tract 205.02	Tract 207.01
All housing units	865	1 190	1 741	1 473	1 203	1 693	1 658	1 752	1 446	2 871
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	14	27	46	34	20	18	39	35	114	246
1985 to 1988	59	229	369	190	138	94	132	219	279	983
1980 to 1984	48	411	134	103	93	118	165	192	203	477
1970 to 1979	223	467	378	402	417	520	368	553	242	917
1960 to 1969	216	50	181	197	266	219	170	302	184	99
1950 to 1959	92	6	210	92	122	226	191	145	171	58
1940 to 1949	64	—	112	137	31	152	132	98	126	10
1939 or earlier	149	—	311	318	116	346	461	208	127	81
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	4	6	28	17	—	18	4	2	14	—
1 bedroom	68	153	147	186	149	162	63	52	227	299
2 bedrooms	319	218	472	461	215	465	375	220	395	867
3 bedrooms	344	639	720	502	629	745	796	915	702	1 311
4 bedrooms	116	167	317	251	183	269	287	476	96	371
5 or more bedrooms	14	7	57	56	27	34	133	87	12	23
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	30	—	—	—	8	12	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	17	9	56	—	7	—	—	12	21
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	865	1 190	1 741	1 473	1 196	1 690	1 643	1 745	1 442	2 871
Source of water, public system or private company	837	1 190	1 737	1 468	1 190	1 540	1 114	76	1 350	2 607
Sewage disposal, public sewer	858	1 184	1 732	1 468	1 194	1 625	306	344	1 380	2 641
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	3	20	7	11	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	4	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
Occupied housing units	837	1 159	1 688	1 420	1 177	1 658	1 431	1 720	1 402	2 798
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	673	952	1 464	1 204	1 040	1 291	453	696	1 097	2 237
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10	5	23	19	6	38	355	430	32	113
Electricity	87	132	123	81	91	158	33	62	105	226
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	20	34	48	74	20	126	481	388	104	137
All other fuels	47	29	30	42	20	33	109	142	38	68
No fuel used	—	7	—	—	—	12	—	2	26	17
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	19	5	79	120	60	80	19	52	22	94
1	245	339	580	433	303	589	251	247	499	703
2	396	668	787	659	590	764	747	852	656	1 549
3 or more	177	147	242	208	224	225	414	569	225	452
Vehicles per household	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	516	700	1 207	844	887	1 123	1 265	1 547	814	2 082
1989 to March 1990	29	39	129	54	95	110	82	115	78	293
1985 to 1988	117	270	333	191	203	272	268	356	186	934
1980 to 1984	103	164	159	169	105	185	243	282	147	374
1970 to 1979	158	205	307	187	263	264	335	450	187	389
1969 or earlier	109	22	279	243	221	292	337	344	216	92
Renter-occupied housing units	321	459	481	576	290	535	166	173	588	716
1989 to March 1990	204	263	192	259	61	218	67	58	319	351
1985 to 1988	81	170	201	225	146	273	53	50	196	287
1980 to 1984	25	20	38	35	69	24	17	29	34	56
1970 to 1979	2	6	45	53	14	13	12	21	29	17
1969 or earlier	9	—	5	4	—	7	17	15	10	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	9	19	21	35	—	27	5	23	12	11
Householder 65 years and over	92	59	429	334	279	278	264	259	161	246
Owner-occupied housing units	88	23	290	216	174	218	249	228	106	200
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	8	—	—
No vehicle available	4	5	65	68	49	50	17	26	7	38
Complete plumbing facilities	837	1 159	1 688	1 420	1 177	1 655	1 417	1 713	1 395	2 798
1.00 or less persons per room	756	1 146	1 673	1 383	1 176	1 637	1 400	1 682	1 373	2 754
1.01 or more persons per room	81	13	15	37	1	18	17	31	22	44
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	7	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	4	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	53 760	42 188	51 086	62 612	42 577	44 585	43 663	59 805	41 790	42 633
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 219	28 239	34 047	24 888	26 375	22 610	27 160	28 636	27 963	26 047
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	180	92	59	182	53	162	68	78	59	115
Owner-occupied housing units	25	11	15	64	15	43	45	35	24	47
Renter-occupied housing units	155	81	44	118	38	119	23	43	35	68

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County— Con.			Allouez village, Brown County						
	Tract 208	Tract 213.02	Tract 213.03	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
All housing units.....	1 146	3 195	1 627	37	—	988	1 150	1 099	—	1 792
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	8	133	8	—	—	8	47	5	—	38
1985 to 1988.....	21	580	269	—	—	21	33	24	—	152
1980 to 1984.....	29	610	183	—	—	29	21	5	—	111
1970 to 1979.....	97	1 344	508	—	—	90	246	152	—	729
1960 to 1969.....	130	489	205	21	—	108	224	392	—	507
1950 to 1959.....	213	23	317	7	—	201	234	407	—	219
1940 to 1949.....	283	—	76	—	—	244	141	99	—	25
1939 or earlier.....	365	16	61	9	—	287	204	15	—	11
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	5	9	19	—	—	5	7	—	—	19
1 bedroom.....	59	463	550	—	—	41	28	58	—	49
2 bedrooms.....	407	579	570	—	—	342	162	242	—	211
3 bedrooms.....	522	1 664	410	25	—	481	707	436	—	947
4 bedrooms.....	136	447	78	12	—	113	213	327	—	543
5 or more bedrooms.....	17	33	—	—	—	6	33	36	—	23
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	46	18	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	5	18	19	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	3	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 139	3 195	1 620	37	—	981	1 150	1 099	—	1 792
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 129	3 195	1 627	37	—	971	1 150	1 094	—	1 781
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 139	3 195	1 627	37	—	981	1 150	1 099	—	1 792
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	7	5	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 120	3 104	1 547	37	—	966	1 128	1 077	—	1 768
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 062	2 445	1 143	37	—	920	1 022	1 031	—	1 671
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	7	9	23	—	—	7	—	—	—	5
Electricity.....	29	484	252	—	—	23	21	13	—	73
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	5	120	70	—	—	5	79	14	—	15
All other fuels.....	11	46	36	—	—	11	6	19	—	4
No fuel used.....	6	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	68	40	161	—	—	57	46	44	—	36
1.....	495	684	692	9	—	412	272	290	—	372
2.....	441	1 751	551	9	—	399	634	559	—	972
3 or more.....	116	629	143	19	—	98	176	184	—	388
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.3	—	1.6	1.9	1.9	—	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	909	2 147	511	37	—	782	1 029	909	—	1 520
1989 to March 1990.....	80	176	34	—	—	68	111	42	—	98
1985 to 1988.....	203	788	142	—	—	171	236	196	—	451
1980 to 1984.....	110	277	41	—	—	110	130	122	—	208
1970 to 1979.....	169	773	175	15	—	152	244	279	—	508
1969 or earlier.....	347	133	119	22	—	281	308	270	—	255
Renter-occupied housing units.....	211	957	1 036	—	—	184	99	168	—	248
1989 to March 1990.....	81	635	446	—	—	60	29	51	—	105
1985 to 1988.....	76	278	483	—	—	76	53	47	—	74
1980 to 1984.....	26	28	81	—	—	26	7	21	—	52
1970 to 1979.....	18	16	21	—	—	12	10	49	—	17
1969 or earlier.....	10	—	5	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	11	10	38	—	—	11	7	—	—	14
Householder 65 years and over.....	322	181	243	9	—	266	206	268	—	218
Owner-occupied housing units.....	313	147	105	9	—	257	193	204	—	198
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	30	7	90	—	—	30	35	23	—	12
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 120	3 097	1 542	37	—	966	1 121	1 072	—	1 768
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 108	3 067	1 494	37	—	954	1 121	1 064	—	1 754
1.01 or more persons per room.....	12	30	48	—	—	12	—	8	—	14
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	7	5	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	7	5	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	33 424	54 303	37 674	57 511	—	33 897	47 455	72 542	—	60 390
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	21 707	27 211	22 385	—	—	23 180	25 740	24 482	—	30 512
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	87	143	139	—	—	61	41	12	—	32
Owner-occupied housing units.....	41	40	20	—	—	25	34	5	—	19
Renter-occupied housing units.....	46	103	119	—	—	36	7	7	—	13

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ashwoubenon village, Brown County								De Pere city, Brown County	
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 213.01	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	—	—	5	20	1 522	3 071	1 627	1 704	1 468
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	33	125	8	46	34
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	5	46	574	269	369	190
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	—	61	558	183	134	103
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	—	325	1 286	508	378	402
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	—	—	10	965	489	205	160	197
1950 to 1959.....	—	—	—	5	—	87	23	317	203	87
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	76	112	137
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	16	61	302	318
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	19	28	17
1 bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	149	463	550	147	186
2 bedrooms.....	—	—	—	—	2	313	562	570	472	461
3 bedrooms.....	—	—	—	5	7	704	1 603	410	695	497
4 bedrooms.....	—	—	—	—	8	345	401	78	305	251
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	—	—	3	11	33	—	57	56
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	—	30	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	18	19	9	56
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	—	—	—	5	20	1 522	3 071	1 620	1 704	1 468
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	—	—	—	2	1 522	3 071	1 627	1 700	1 468
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	—	—	5	10	1 522	3 071	1 627	1 695	1 463
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	5	20	1 522	2 986	1 547	1 651	1 415
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	—	—	—	5	10	1 380	2 336	1 143	1 427	1 199
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	9	23	23	19
Electricity.....	—	—	—	—	—	103	484	252	123	81
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	2	19	120	70	48	74
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	—	—	20	37	36	30	42
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	—	—	—	—	—	21	33	161	79	120
1.....	—	—	—	—	2	452	667	692	571	433
2.....	—	—	—	5	12	728	1 703	551	778	654
3 or more.....	—	—	—	—	6	321	583	143	223	208
Vehicles per household.....	—	—	—	2.0	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	5	18	1 124	2 056	511	1 170	839
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	79	176	34	129	54
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	5	191	773	142	333	191
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	—	168	244	41	159	169
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	5	261	730	175	292	187
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	5	8	425	133	119	257	238
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	2	398	930	1 036	481	576	576
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	2	195	618	446	192	259
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	—	106	268	483	201	225
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	—	43	28	81	38	35
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	—	54	16	21	45	53
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	23	10	38	21	35
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	—	—	—	8	182	167	243	420	334
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	8	152	133	105	281	216
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	90	65	68
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	5	20	1 522	2 979	1 542	1 651	1 415
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	5	20	1 507	2 949	1 494	1 636	1 378
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	15	30	48	15	37
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	—	71 350	66 785	44 653	53 208	37 674	50 883	62 560
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	39 992	27 158	22 206	22 385	34 047	24 888
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	—	—	—	—	63	143	139	59	182
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	30	40	20	15	64
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	33	103	119	44	118

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	De Pere city, Brown County—Con.			Green Bay city, Brown County						
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02
All housing units	1 203	1 543	20	1 190	2 637	1 022	2 271	1 249	2 429	1 040
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	20	13	—	—	—	17	—	—	25	11
1985 to 1988	138	70	5	—	123	146	132	52	227	56
1980 to 1984	93	110	—	32	153	88	244	197	295	57
1970 to 1979	417	486	—	79	156	545	951	467	622	153
1960 to 1969	266	191	13	38	256	167	697	341	437	329
1950 to 1959	122	208	2	123	726	38	190	145	504	380
1940 to 1949	31	138	—	144	614	12	19	20	203	39
1939 or earlier	116	327	—	774	609	9	38	27	116	15
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	18	—	10	—	—	17	14	30	—
1 bedroom	149	158	—	182	140	13	622	334	760	13
2 bedrooms	215	453	—	511	1 117	294	576	347	894	279
3 bedrooms	629	660	12	344	1 140	549	853	427	584	558
4 bedrooms	183	231	6	124	234	157	162	113	161	166
5 or more bedrooms	27	23	2	19	6	9	41	14	—	24
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	18	5	—	—	9	11
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 196	1 543	20	1 186	2 629	1 022	2 264	1 249	2 420	1 040
Source of water, public system or private company	1 190	1 530	—	1 190	2 637	1 020	2 271	1 249	2 429	1 040
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 194	1 533	—	1 190	2 629	1 022	2 271	1 244	2 422	1 040
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 177	1 511	20	1 101	2 572	1 000	2 219	1 219	2 353	1 028
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 040	1 228	19	1 022	2 281	847	1 659	964	1 896	922
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	9	—	8	8	6	10	12	32	—
Electricity	91	152	—	14	164	75	422	209	344	46
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	20	82	1	47	88	61	76	30	10	48
All other fuels	20	28	—	10	20	11	23	4	64	12
No fuel used	—	12	—	—	11	—	29	—	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	60	80	—	183	200	8	204	214	409	48
1	303	567	1	458	1 141	240	920	426	1 093	326
2	590	691	12	330	958	575	819	464	736	490
3 or more	224	173	7	130	273	177	276	115	115	164
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	887	986	20	505	1 873	711	1 039	565	919	822
1989 to March 1990	95	93	—	34	138	74	57	25	46	74
1985 to 1988	203	243	5	110	335	235	251	181	190	129
1980 to 1984	105	166	2	44	220	128	113	51	90	91
1970 to 1979	263	224	4	92	408	216	369	172	174	204
1969 or earlier	221	260	9	225	772	58	249	136	419	324
Renter-occupied housing units	290	525	—	596	699	289	1 180	654	1 434	206
1989 to March 1990	61	212	—	312	366	128	328	256	527	55
1985 to 1988	146	271	—	199	165	125	629	225	510	124
1980 to 1984	69	24	—	38	145	17	102	119	187	20
1970 to 1979	14	11	—	25	15	19	111	46	192	—
1969 or earlier	—	7	—	22	8	—	10	8	18	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	—	22	—	106	41	5	45	23	31	—
Householder 65 years and over	279	258	6	205	650	79	463	335	834	313
Owner-occupied housing units	174	198	6	167	634	58	195	129	327	280
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
No vehicle available	49	50	—	69	131	2	169	114	256	48
Complete plumbing facilities	1 177	1 511	20	1 101	2 572	1 000	2 219	1 219	2 353	1 028
1.00 or less persons per room	1 176	1 493	20	1 066	2 531	990	2 204	1 198	2 332	1 022
1.01 or more persons per room	1	18	—	35	41	10	15	21	21	6
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 577	42 551	48 648	29 233	31 137	49 169	47 604	41 315	37 263	38 416
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 375	22 272	—	15 023	21 891	29 756	19 624	15 345	18 151	25 587
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	53	162	—	277	289	44	230	194	302	75
Owner-occupied housing units	15	43	—	43	76	14	32	26	34	27
Renter-occupied housing units	38	119	—	234	213	30	198	168	268	48

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
All housing units	1 320	1 826	2 228	996	1 633	519	932	1 415	1 470	1 658
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	24
1985 to 1988	7	5	—	110	29	—	—	22	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	10	18	105	149	1	—	—	12	22
1970 to 1979	10	73	161	64	162	213	50	63	32	81
1960 to 1969	70	544	193	29	116	34	103	76	134	219
1950 to 1959	148	982	633	107	184	14	101	88	86	338
1940 to 1949	276	131	617	85	272	18	122	180	133	353
1939 or earlier	809	81	606	496	721	239	518	986	1 073	621
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	30	—	—	39	7	7	20	29	63	—
1 bedroom	168	46	184	332	283	436	141	497	309	217
2 bedrooms	403	443	963	390	800	68	421	463	469	686
3 bedrooms	522	1 085	845	156	368	3	222	296	275	548
4 bedrooms	153	252	221	71	128	5	115	103	272	164
5 or more bedrooms	44	—	15	8	47	—	13	27	82	43
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 320	1 826	2 220	973	1 614	487	925	1 410	1 441	1 650
Source of water, public system or private company	1 320	1 826	2 228	990	1 633	519	932	1 415	1 464	1 652
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 320	1 826	2 218	996	1 627	519	932	1 415	1 462	1 652
Locking complete plumbing facilities	6	13	8	23	11	—	7	14	8	8
Owner-occupied housing units	—	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units	6	—	—	23	11	—	7	14	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 257	1 802	2 164	901	1 540	504	880	1 332	1 385	1 604
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 136	1 643	1 950	655	1 379	331	824	1 107	1 242	1 504
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	18	4	—	15	25	7	15	58	7	18
Electricity	17	29	84	190	68	85	21	109	67	36
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	64	106	105	12	50	34	20	35	45	40
All other fuels	22	20	25	24	18	20	—	15	24	4
No fuel used	—	—	—	5	—	27	—	8	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	173	82	235	286	191	294	198	277	191	185
1	528	691	894	361	781	164	351	669	617	680
2	446	809	791	174	448	37	274	336	446	564
3 or more	110	220	244	80	120	9	57	50	131	175
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	740	1 591	1 499	237	801	3	380	330	645	999
1989 to March 1990	24	62	97	16	71	—	51	8	50	66
1985 to 1988	229	300	272	83	230	—	46	35	173	238
1980 to 1984	107	192	193	10	97	3	51	37	117	178
1970 to 1979	163	331	332	27	156	—	77	73	102	154
1969 or earlier	217	706	605	101	247	—	155	177	203	363
Renter-occupied housing units	517	211	665	664	739	501	500	1 002	740	605
1989 to March 1990	262	81	295	262	362	105	237	462	278	242
1985 to 1988	134	107	233	260	234	185	167	350	262	282
1980 to 1984	56	10	29	98	85	136	36	98	105	18
1970 to 1979	42	13	60	28	28	75	52	44	64	44
1969 or earlier	23	—	48	16	30	—	8	48	31	19
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	26	4	20	181	139	42	55	68	26	52
Householder 65 years and over	246	462	563	219	307	340	212	252	358	327
Owner-occupied housing units	185	447	478	68	263	2	147	139	186	276
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	13	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	4	—	—	7	—	20	—	—	—	7
No vehicle available	81	62	124	105	32	230	64	93	89	95
Complete plumbing facilities	1 251	1 789	2 156	878	1 529	504	873	1 318	1 385	1 596
1.00 or less persons per room	1 236	1 781	2 073	845	1 459	504	817	1 218	1 356	1 536
1.01 or more persons per room	15	8	83	33	70	—	56	100	29	60
Locking complete plumbing facilities	6	13	8	23	11	—	7	14	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room	—	13	8	23	6	—	7	5	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	9	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 888	36 734	30 450	25 828	25 944	26 246	27 599	27 182	41 036	31 250
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 230	26 312	18 250	14 496	15 110	9 652	15 469	16 505	20 267	19 696
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	150	75	317	300	395	136	208	366	175	205
Owner-occupied housing units	44	66	95	34	65	—	22	31	37	54
Renter-occupied housing units	106	9	222	266	330	136	186	335	138	151

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.								
	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03
All housing units -----	1 007	1 108	2 476	2 663	1 151	727	2 791	1 190	463
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990-----	87	52	43	100	40	12	50	27	5
1985 to 1988-----	440	223	217	522	235	45	397	229	55
1980 to 1984-----	351	149	226	327	162	41	325	411	95
1970 to 1979-----	45	518	526	687	327	216	923	467	196
1960 to 1969-----	25	130	487	257	283	195	464	50	31
1950 to 1959-----	45	24	444	382	52	53	477	6	36
1940 to 1949-----	7	3	222	267	16	54	82	—	5
1939 or earlier-----	7	9	311	121	36	111	73	—	40
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom-----	—	5	32	10	—	4	5	6	—
1 bedroom-----	2	99	431	937	46	61	115	153	—
2 bedrooms-----	234	270	1 010	1 066	327	295	805	218	146
3 bedrooms-----	633	445	858	546	507	286	1 308	639	251
4 bedrooms-----	129	258	126	104	265	72	513	167	47
5 or more bedrooms-----	9	31	19	—	6	9	45	7	19
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	25	—	—	31	73	—	78	—	15
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	6	—	26	10	6	—	—	17	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities-----	1 007	1 105	2 476	2 646	1 137	727	2 791	1 190	463
Source of water, public system or private company-----	940	1 106	2 468	2 647	1 121	716	2 791	1 190	404
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	941	1 104	2 466	2 657	1 121	724	2 791	1 184	404
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	19	—	—	11	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	19	—	—	11	—	—
Occupied housing units -----	992	1 079	2 432	2 542	1 111	699	2 745	1 159	460
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas-----	930	948	1 812	1 930	885	564	2 526	952	373
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	7	8	18	34	25	1	20	5	14
Electricity-----	33	68	481	441	126	83	126	132	35
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	8	30	59	50	59	12	65	34	32
All other fuels-----	14	23	27	35	16	39	8	29	6
No fuel used-----	—	2	35	52	—	—	—	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None-----	2	16	147	246	7	17	190	5	18
1-----	146	323	1 203	1 349	283	212	784	339	72
2-----	666	505	786	701	610	328	1 321	668	280
3 or more-----	178	235	296	246	211	142	450	147	90
Vehicles per household-----	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	750	721	1 134	1 017	755	400	1 994	700	338
1989 to March 1990-----	99	92	39	72	104	20	197	39	17
1985 to 1988-----	374	255	202	269	213	96	599	270	105
1980 to 1984-----	213	100	135	144	103	88	303	164	74
1970 to 1979-----	33	241	273	254	202	132	443	205	89
1969 or earlier-----	31	33	485	278	133	64	452	22	53
Renter-occupied housing units -----	242	358	1 298	1 525	299	299	751	459	122
1989 to March 1990-----	157	199	660	838	198	199	293	263	55
1985 to 1988-----	79	141	464	487	129	74	289	170	51
1980 to 1984-----	6	17	123	160	10	19	65	20	—
1970 to 1979-----	—	1	41	19	19	—	81	6	10
1969 or earlier-----	—	—	10	21	—	7	23	—	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit-----	—	29	60	45	5	9	9	19	—
Householder 65 years and over-----	55	53	444	549	160	62	516	59	32
Owner-occupied housing units-----	36	44	340	339	125	60	307	23	32
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	9	—	—	11	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available-----	—	2	44	135	7	2	116	5	6
Complete plumbing facilities-----	992	1 079	2 432	2 523	1 111	699	2 734	1 159	460
1.00 or less persons per room-----	984	1 051	2 378	2 513	1 103	618	2 711	1 146	452
1.01 or more persons per room-----	8	28	54	10	8	81	23	13	8
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	19	—	—	11	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room-----	—	—	—	19	—	—	11	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	52 886	63 960	32 698	35 842	68 394	55 931	53 075	42 188	42 358
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	39 975	23 409	19 397	21 159	35 071	23 258	25 239	28 239	32 603
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	29	86	419	286	42	173	122	92	19
Owner-occupied housing units-----	14	3	48	16	21	21	35	11	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	15	83	371	270	21	152	87	81	19

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.							Remainder of Brown County	
	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
All housing units	24	—	—	9	158	124	—	80	7
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	8	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	7	58	—	20	—
1960 to 1969	2	—	—	—	22	—	—	9	—
1950 to 1959	8	—	—	—	12	—	—	10	7
1940 to 1949	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	27	—
1939 or earlier	9	—	—	9	78	—	—	3	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	7	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	2	—	—	—	65	17	—	13	—
3 bedrooms	14	—	—	9	41	61	—	46	—
4 bedrooms	1	—	—	—	23	46	—	21	7
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	24	—	—	9	158	124	—	80	7
Source of water, public system or private company	22	—	—	9	158	124	—	10	7
Sewage disposal, public sewer	19	—	—	9	158	124	—	—	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	22	—	—	9	154	118	—	75	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	22	—	—	9	142	109	—	51	7
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	—	—
1	2	—	—	—	83	17	—	4	—
2	19	—	—	—	42	48	—	33	7
3 or more	1	—	—	9	18	46	—	38	—
Vehicles per household	2.0	—	—	3.0	1.5	2.3	—	2.5	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	15	—	—	9	127	91	—	62	7
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	8	—	—	—	32	15	—	29	—
1980 to 1984	7	—	—	—	—	33	—	5	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	9	17	43	—	11	7
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	17	—
Renter-occupied housing units	7	—	—	—	27	27	—	13	—
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	21	17	—	4	—
1985 to 1988	7	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	2	—	—	—	56	14	—	10	—
Owner-occupied housing units	2	—	—	—	56	14	—	10	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	22	—	—	9	154	118	—	75	7
1.00 or less persons per room	22	—	—	9	154	118	—	75	7
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	71 775	—	—	43 600	30 508	79 046	—	34 812	34 400
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 705	—	—	—	11 668	27 367	—	18 599	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	4	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	4	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.								
	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 201.98 (pt.)	Tract 202	Tract 203
All housing units.....	138	—	—	—	—	150	1 634	1 786	1 576
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	2	—	—	—	—	5	39	91	41
1985 to 1988.....	14	—	—	—	—	24	127	295	163
1980 to 1984.....	7	—	—	—	—	8	165	300	110
1970 to 1979.....	7	—	—	—	—	34	368	515	446
1960 to 1969.....	21	—	—	—	—	28	168	127	232
1950 to 1959.....	39	—	—	—	—	18	183	179	133
1940 to 1949.....	10	—	—	—	—	14	132	112	118
1939 or earlier.....	38	—	—	—	—	19	452	167	333
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	5
1 bedroom.....	7	—	—	—	—	4	56	89	111
2 bedrooms.....	24	—	—	—	—	12	373	333	323
3 bedrooms.....	58	—	—	—	—	85	782	1 087	808
4 bedrooms.....	44	—	—	—	—	38	286	242	271
5 or more bedrooms.....	5	—	—	—	—	11	133	29	58
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	138	—	—	—	—	147	1 619	1 778	1 552
Source of water, public system or private company.....	121	—	—	—	—	10	92	24	878
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	134	—	—	—	—	92	287	603	881
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	20	22	21
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	8	6
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
Occupied housing units.....	138	—	—	—	—	147	1 409	1 700	1 518
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	109	—	—	—	—	63	431	690	808
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	9	—	—	—	—	29	355	310	168
Electricity.....	4	—	—	—	—	6	33	123	50
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	8	—	—	—	—	44	481	346	333
All other fuels.....	8	—	—	—	—	5	109	231	151
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	19	33	65
1.....	33	—	—	—	—	22	249	278	344
2.....	68	—	—	—	—	73	728	832	755
3 or more.....	35	—	—	—	—	52	413	557	354
Vehicles per household.....	2.2	—	—	—	—	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	116	—	—	—	—	137	1 250	1 565	1 187
1989 to March 1990.....	9	—	—	—	—	17	82	136	96
1985 to 1988.....	21	—	—	—	—	29	260	530	230
1980 to 1984.....	15	—	—	—	—	19	236	307	157
1970 to 1979.....	26	—	—	—	—	40	335	386	362
1969 or earlier.....	45	—	—	—	—	32	337	206	342
Renter-occupied housing units.....	22	—	—	—	—	10	159	135	331
1989 to March 1990.....	5	—	—	—	—	6	67	65	96
1985 to 1988.....	7	—	—	—	—	2	46	41	146
1980 to 1984.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	17	4	48
1970 to 1979.....	2	—	—	—	—	2	12	7	33
1969 or earlier.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	18	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	19	20
Householder 65 years and over.....	30	—	—	—	—	20	262	209	372
Owner-occupied housing units.....	28	—	—	—	—	20	247	184	293
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	2
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
No vehicle available.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	14	55
Complete plumbing facilities.....	138	—	—	—	—	144	1 395	1 692	1 507
1.00 or less persons per room.....	138	—	—	—	—	144	1 378	1 669	1 488
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	23	19
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	8	11
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	8	11
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	46 274	—	—	—	—	59 223	43 325	47 516	38 837
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 692	—	—	—	—	40 368	27 048	24 327	23 876
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	68	54	83
Owner-occupied housing units.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	45	26	58
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	23	28	25

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.							
	Troct 204 (pt.)	Troct 205.01	Troct 205.02 (pt.)	Troct 206	Troct 207.01 (pt.)	Troct 207.02	Troct 214	Troct 215
All housing units	1 712	2 069	1 446	1 462	2 862	671	1 307	865
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	35	88	114	14	246	17	23	4
1985 to 1988	209	199	279	55	983	39	115	20
1980 to 1984	192	284	203	97	477	70	112	60
1970 to 1979	553	972	242	345	917	196	306	206
1960 to 1969	279	288	184	162	99	56	177	61
1950 to 1959	143	93	171	167	58	36	82	68
1940 to 1949	98	48	126	115	10	22	64	77
1939 or earlier	203	97	127	507	72	235	428	369
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	2	3	14	2	—	—	—	2
1 bedroom	52	65	227	74	299	14	64	3
2 bedrooms	218	495	395	311	867	100	186	138
3 bedrooms	896	1 196	702	696	1 302	319	639	385
4 bedrooms	462	296	96	298	371	181	343	234
5 or more bedrooms	82	14	12	81	23	57	75	103
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	12	—	21	—	—	—
Vocant condominium housing units	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 705	2 063	1 442	1 456	2 862	667	1 301	859
Source of water, public system or private company	74	1 591	1 350	654	2 598	6	558	102
Sewage disposal, public sewer	334	1 624	1 380	654	2 632	22	565	110
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	3	11	10	—	2	5	19
Owner-occupied housing units	4	—	7	10	—	2	2	11
Renter-occupied housing units	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Occupied housing units	1 680	2 032	1 402	1 411	2 789	654	1 268	837
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	667	1 565	1 097	556	2 228	51	482	67
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	422	68	32	234	113	194	215	153
Electricity	62	117	105	84	226	24	57	27
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	385	195	104	436	137	303	424	473
All other fuels	142	70	38	98	68	80	90	117
No fuel used	2	17	26	3	17	2	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	52	51	22	76	94	9	27	18
1	244	402	499	335	703	93	259	154
2	828	1 077	656	624	1 549	333	624	373
3 or more	556	502	225	376	443	219	358	292
Vehicles per household	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 509	1 582	814	1 139	2 073	585	1 072	722
1989 to March 1990	115	179	78	59	293	35	88	29
1985 to 1988	346	397	186	201	934	90	271	100
1980 to 1984	280	248	147	200	374	127	139	101
1970 to 1979	441	497	187	333	380	196	254	285
1969 or earlier	327	261	216	346	92	137	320	207
Renter-occupied housing units	171	450	588	272	716	69	196	115
1989 to March 1990	56	198	319	64	351	12	65	26
1985 to 1988	50	196	196	131	287	27	75	47
1980 to 1984	29	35	34	50	56	10	24	18
1970 to 1979	21	21	29	20	17	10	16	8
1969 or earlier	15	—	10	7	5	10	16	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	23	12	12	16	11	4	12	8
Householder 65 years and over	245	222	161	320	246	91	244	169
Owner-occupied housing units	214	188	106	239	200	86	216	149
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	7	6	—	—	2	3
No telephone in unit	8	—	—	4	—	—	2	—
No vehicle available	26	14	7	61	38	8	27	8
Complete plumbing facilities	1 673	2 032	1 395	1 401	2 789	652	1 263	824
1.00 or less persons per room	1 642	2 032	1 373	1 376	2 745	637	1 241	815
1.01 or more persons per room	31	—	22	25	44	15	22	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	—	7	10	—	2	5	13
1.00 or less persons per room	4	—	7	10	—	2	5	13
1.01 or more persons per room	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	59 870	46 082	41 790	40 690	42 629	52 117	41 862	40 886
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 503	24 289	27 963	21 945	26 047	31 920	32 635	26 817
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	78	112	59	110	115	38	60	37
Owner-occupied housing units	35	11	24	64	47	34	49	27
Renter-occupied housing units	43	101	35	46	68	4	11	10

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County			
		Total	Allouez village	Ashwoubenon village	De Pere city	Green Bay city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 16
Specified owner-occupied housing units	40 637	40 637	4 009	3 470	3 639	19 522	620	968	755	1 043
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	26 983	26 983	2 753	2 607	2 396	12 049	488	591	682	564
Less than \$300	460	460	33	48	10	244	—	9	—	—
\$300 to \$399	1 442	1 442	103	104	72	858	5	21	9	35
\$400 to \$499	3 157	3 157	211	250	265	1 669	22	52	28	99
\$500 to \$599	4 382	4 382	451	391	346	2 202	49	85	34	113
\$600 to \$799	8 600	8 600	725	914	747	3 767	180	212	241	249
\$800 to \$999	4 767	4 767	569	573	473	1 818	123	170	214	52
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 324	3 324	496	259	378	1 200	92	42	134	16
\$1,500 to \$1,999	612	612	117	49	62	235	17	—	17	—
\$2,000 or more	239	239	48	19	43	56	—	—	5	—
Median (dollars)	686	686	760	699	722	646	789	705	819	613
Not mortgaged	13 654	13 654	1 256	863	1 243	7 473	132	377	73	479
Less than \$100	50	50	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	2 347	2 347	133	70	133	1 350	8	18	5	83
\$200 to \$299	7 838	7 838	645	482	693	4 577	47	244	28	351
\$300 to \$399	2 563	2 563	298	246	287	1 212	61	109	29	45
\$400 to \$499	541	541	115	47	65	205	16	—	11	—
\$500 or more	315	315	65	12	59	129	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	252	252	271	277	266	247	313	277	312	236
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	6 918	6 918	554	310	552	4 171	48	141	40	256
Less than 20 percent	1 788	1 788	129	51	149	1 131	10	31	2	82
20 to 24 percent	992	992	77	37	71	582	2	19	—	51
25 to 29 percent	834	834	70	19	53	529	2	6	2	53
30 to 34 percent	667	667	44	27	69	401	2	9	13	15
35 percent or more	2 448	2 448	222	159	194	1 419	27	76	23	47
Not computed	189	189	12	17	16	109	5	—	—	8
Median	28.5	28.5	29.6	42.4	29.5	28.0	38.1	36.7	40.0	24.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9 949	9 949	784	800	832	5 344	119	272	125	340
Less than 20 percent	4 598	4 598	335	307	409	2 544	44	120	22	163
20 to 24 percent	1 928	1 928	148	176	168	1 094	20	50	16	81
25 to 29 percent	1 658	1 658	132	157	99	883	16	50	35	48
30 to 34 percent	908	908	76	47	75	464	18	19	28	17
35 percent or more	857	857	93	113	81	359	21	33	24	31
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.0	21.0	21.9	22.6	20.2	20.6	23.9	21.6	28.5	20.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 313	11 313	1 018	1 056	1 025	5 181	167	260	237	308
Less than 20 percent	7 003	7 003	620	614	546	3 530	75	177	81	233
20 to 24 percent	2 581	2 581	209	264	301	985	50	69	80	32
25 to 29 percent	1 095	1 095	116	142	100	429	27	14	43	27
30 to 34 percent	388	388	40	22	46	149	6	—	22	16
35 percent or more	246	246	33	14	32	88	9	—	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	17.6	17.6	18.5	19.4	16.4	20.8	14.5	22.3	15.6
\$50,000 or more	12 457	12 457	1 653	1 304	1 230	4 826	286	295	353	139
Less than 20 percent	10 181	10 181	1 336	1 055	988	4 045	220	250	265	139
20 to 24 percent	1 557	1 557	219	206	170	490	53	35	57	—
25 to 29 percent	497	497	63	35	46	212	10	10	25	—
30 to 34 percent	160	160	26	8	12	55	3	—	6	—
35 percent or more	62	62	9	—	14	24	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.6	13.6	13.1	13.2	14.2	13.2	15.7	14.0	17.1	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	24 603	24 603	699	2 366	1 872	16 646	289	1 180	255	1 298
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	179	179	—	—	3	166	—	38	—	7
\$100 to \$199	1 541	1 541	6	23	201	1 199	2	84	—	75
\$200 to \$299	4 058	4 058	55	260	305	3 040	2	170	9	244
\$300 to \$399	8 610	8 610	124	891	347	6 081	67	523	3	506
\$400 to \$499	5 416	5 416	236	575	542	3 425	67	235	30	351
\$500 to \$599	3 030	3 030	173	338	328	1 794	99	53	117	78
\$600 to \$749	1 092	1 092	75	178	87	629	44	67	81	24
\$750 to \$999	219	219	6	65	23	83	6	—	11	7
\$1,000 or more	48	48	4	17	—	23	—	—	4	—
No cash rent	410	410	20	19	36	206	2	10	—	6
Median (dollars)	374	374	453	400	411	363	504	346	576	370
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	6 039	6 039	74	266	386	4 820	29	378	15	412
Less than 20 percent	177	177	—	5	17	150	—	20	—	15
20 to 24 percent	176	176	—	—	16	151	—	11	—	19
25 to 29 percent	570	570	3	—	64	477	2	69	—	27
30 to 34 percent	292	292	—	13	33	231	—	36	—	15
35 percent or more	4 596	4 596	61	243	243	3 640	25	232	15	330
Not computed	228	228	10	5	13	171	2	10	—	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6 971	6 971	9	761	453	4 833	54	279	26	330
Less than 20 percent	716	716	—	57	69	493	—	23	3	16
20 to 24 percent	1 290	1 290	10	142	70	897	4	61	—	59
25 to 29 percent	1 624	1 624	41	162	78	1 162	3	94	—	77
30 to 34 percent	1 152	1 152	20	125	62	879	22	46	4	100
35 percent or more	2 050	2 050	103	264	159	1 334	23	55	19	78
Not computed	139	139	2	11	15	68	2	—	—	—
Median	29.3	29.3	36.6	30.6	30.2	29.3	34.3	28.0	44.6	30.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 290	7 290	240	832	533	4 514	93	333	66	422
Less than 20 percent	4 303	4 303	99	532	229	2 810	23	243	14	262
20 to 24 percent	1 899	1 899	88	180	173	1 170	40	83	30	123
25 to 29 percent	715	715	36	68	101	350	18	—	17	37
30 to 34 percent	179	179	17	21	17	102	12	7	2	—
35 percent or more	84	84	—	31	—	34	—	—	3	—
Not computed	110	110	—	—	13	48	—	—	—	—
Median	18.7	18.7	21.2	18.5	20.9	18.4	22.9	17.4	23.2	18.7
\$35,000 or more	4 303	4 303	200	507	500	2 479	113	190	148	134
Less than 20 percent	3 982	3 982	185	441	489	2 290	99	174	123	119
20 to 24 percent	255	255	7	58	10	157	14	16	22	8
25 to 29 percent	13	13	—	—	—	10	—	—	3	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	53	53	8	8	1	22	—	—	—	—
Median	13.1	13.1	15.7	14.3	12.5	13.1	15.6	13.6	16.3	11.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County—Con.									
	Tract 18.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 101	Tract 102.01	Tract 102.02	Tract 103	Tract 201.98	Tract 204	Tract 205.02	Tract 207.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	462	681	1 123	752	848	1 050	844	1 218	734	1 330
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	294	588	725	485	577	697	567	909	556	1 154
Less than \$300.....	4	—	—	5	—	6	9	40	11	—
\$300 to \$399.....	20	25	11	11	—	50	22	32	35	15
\$400 to \$499.....	26	65	32	73	74	96	61	49	71	40
\$500 to \$599.....	32	75	72	74	73	143	100	87	109	112
\$600 to \$799.....	101	219	164	175	233	187	215	219	176	471
\$800 to \$999.....	56	145	214	51	118	116	78	169	126	321
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	42	59	191	60	69	68	67	217	28	180
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	11	—	41	8	6	17	6	57	—	15
\$2,000 or more.....	2	—	—	28	4	14	9	39	—	—
Median (dollars).....	739	703	860	692	693	664	670	837	662	773
Not mortgaged.....	168	93	398	267	271	353	277	309	178	176
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	18	—	8
\$100 to \$199.....	15	6	31	52	26	24	57	64	53	26
\$200 to \$299.....	65	52	210	128	166	206	135	88	90	110
\$300 to \$399.....	61	30	78	60	79	81	60	95	23	32
\$400 to \$499.....	7	—	47	9	—	21	8	30	12	—
\$500 or more.....	20	5	32	18	—	15	13	14	—	—
Median (dollars).....	306	280	279	258	265	264	246	284	231	264
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	58	54	181	132	102	163	117	136	110	111
Less than 20 percent.....	2	17	61	28	18	46	24	37	20	17
20 to 24 percent.....	4	8	19	18	16	22	17	21	20	37
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	20	5	16	14	7	13	12	9
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	30	11	15	13	15	19	11	—
35 percent or more.....	34	29	51	60	37	62	54	43	42	41
Not computed.....	—	—	—	10	—	6	—	3	5	7
Median.....	36.5	44.0	27.6	34.5	30.3	28.8	33.5	28.3	30.2	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	115	190	193	158	204	294	197	230	176	195
Less than 20 percent.....	53	31	97	75	92	151	98	118	80	26
20 to 24 percent.....	4	26	38	5	66	66	30	32	23	25
25 to 29 percent.....	19	66	18	33	28	24	31	38	38	63
30 to 34 percent.....	9	41	20	15	7	33	15	15	32	47
35 percent or more.....	30	26	20	30	11	20	23	27	3	34
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.1	27.9	19.9	24.0	20.8	19.5	20.1	19.7	21.7	28.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	111	208	262	220	288	278	275	245	229	514
Less than 20 percent.....	67	101	127	122	163	149	164	120	134	206
20 to 24 percent.....	30	36	66	84	75	78	84	59	59	185
25 to 29 percent.....	14	53	19	8	44	31	12	24	22	80
30 to 34 percent.....	—	18	18	6	6	18	11	23	10	28
35 percent or more.....	—	—	32	—	—	2	4	19	4	15
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.9	20.4	20.3	19.0	18.8	19.3	18.4	20.2	17.5	21.4
\$50,000 or more.....	178	229	487	242	254	315	255	607	219	510
Less than 20 percent.....	142	173	368	212	207	261	207	450	201	408
20 to 24 percent.....	12	36	85	10	39	41	25	94	14	78
25 to 29 percent.....	18	20	26	6	8	9	7	40	4	17
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	8	—	—	4	16	23	—	7
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.7	15.8	16.1	12.4	14.5	12.6	13.4	15.4	14.5	15.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	319	459	481	576	290	533	126	150	585	712
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	67	—	8	88	58	47	4	18	13	8
\$200 to \$299.....	24	69	82	84	40	99	18	33	56	23
\$300 to \$399.....	2	138	64	73	67	149	58	35	224	435
\$400 to \$499.....	71	71	129	200	59	154	14	12	120	134
\$500 to \$599.....	123	75	137	84	44	63	7	9	122	72
\$600 to \$749.....	22	92	41	19	16	11	4	15	47	10
\$750 to \$999.....	3	8	13	9	—	1	2	4	—	27
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
No cash rent.....	7	—	7	19	3	9	19	19	3	3
Median (dollars).....	492	430	455	416	363	371	343	330	399	378
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	80	54	53	106	94	133	13	43	67	70
Less than 20 percent.....	3	—	—	—	2	15	—	2	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	10	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	2	—	—	13	38	13	—	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	5	8	15	5	—	2	—	—
35 percent or more.....	63	54	41	71	31	100	9	20	67	70
Not computed.....	2	—	7	6	—	—	4	8	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.9	50.0+	47.5	36.8	47.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	92	134	98	140	32	183	25	48	157	191
Less than 20 percent.....	25	6	14	43	—	12	—	8	15	5
20 to 24 percent.....	3	—	—	6	7	57	9	12	24	56
25 to 29 percent.....	9	28	31	14	6	27	6	10	43	59
30 to 34 percent.....	8	36	6	28	—	28	2	4	15	19
35 percent or more.....	44	64	47	34	19	59	3	4	57	49
Not computed.....	3	—	—	15	—	—	5	10	3	3
Median.....	34.7	34.6	33.3	29.8	38.8	29.2	25.8	24.6	29.4	27.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	67	152	147	213	50	123	55	37	224	304
Less than 20 percent.....	20	89	46	94	15	74	—	37	224	304
20 to 24 percent.....	30	45	54	61	33	25	8	20	110	191
25 to 29 percent.....	16	—	34	54	—	13	4	2	68	79
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	13	—	—	4	2	—	32	17
35 percent or more.....	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	4	2	7	8	2	—	17
Median.....	22.2	18.5	22.5	20.9	21.4	18.5	17.2	19.2	20.1	18.1
\$35,000 or more.....	80	119	183	117	114	94	33	22	137	147
Less than 20 percent.....	78	95	181	117	108	89	31	17	126	147
20 to 24 percent.....	—	24	2	—	5	3	—	2	11	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
Median.....	16.1	13.8	12.1	12.6	13.2	12.3	10.2	12.5	12.3	12.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brown County—Con.			Allouez village, Brown County						
	Tract 208	Tract 213.02	Tract 213.03	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212
Specified owner-occupied housing units	837	2 058	481	37	—	727	978	846	—	1 421
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	481	1 654	343	28	—	419	707	509	—	1 090
Less than \$300	12	22	6	—	—	12	10	—	—	11
\$300 to \$399	36	48	25	—	—	24	27	23	—	29
\$400 to \$499	91	118	62	—	—	86	64	21	—	40
\$500 to \$599	118	182	87	—	—	111	126	48	—	166
\$600 to \$799	146	566	116	—	—	113	217	125	—	270
\$800 to \$999	51	421	21	22	—	46	121	109	—	271
\$1,000 to \$1,499	27	227	26	6	—	27	120	109	—	234
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	56	—	—	—	—	17	45	—	55
\$2,000 or more	—	14	—	—	—	—	5	29	—	14
Median (dollars)	591	744	589	844	—	585	720	884	—	824
Not mortgaged	356	404	138	9	—	308	271	337	—	331
Less than \$100	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	104	9	54	—	—	82	28	12	—	11
\$200 to \$299	212	223	78	—	—	191	132	132	—	190
\$300 to \$399	30	124	—	—	—	30	55	114	—	99
\$400 to \$499	—	48	—	9	—	—	49	41	—	16
\$500 or more	10	—	—	—	—	5	7	38	—	15
Median (dollars)	224	289	208	475	—	224	274	317	—	281
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	274	128	54	15	—	218	139	87	—	95
Less than 20 percent	75	18	12	—	—	63	23	19	—	24
20 to 24 percent	36	9	18	—	—	31	21	20	—	5
25 to 29 percent	55	—	5	—	—	44	13	6	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	9	12	—	—	—	24	15	—	5
35 percent or more	108	75	7	15	—	80	52	27	—	48
Not computed	—	17	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Median	27.4	50.0+	24.2	50.0+	—	26.7	32.0	28.8	—	41.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	252	365	174	—	—	228	204	124	—	228
Less than 20 percent	117	76	97	—	—	100	62	79	—	94
20 to 24 percent	63	83	38	—	—	56	39	11	—	42
25 to 29 percent	38	89	27	—	—	38	50	9	—	35
30 to 34 percent	11	33	7	—	—	11	24	6	—	35
35 percent or more	23	84	5	—	—	23	29	19	—	22
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.7	26.3	18.8	—	—	21.3	25.1	17.3	—	22.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	179	606	171	—	—	167	323	198	—	330
Less than 20 percent	107	315	118	—	—	100	197	146	—	177
20 to 24 percent	61	153	40	—	—	56	70	23	—	60
25 to 29 percent	11	118	—	—	—	11	42	17	—	46
30 to 34 percent	—	13	6	—	—	—	9	12	—	19
35 percent or more	—	7	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	28
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.0	19.6	17.3	—	—	17.7	18.0	13.8	—	19.2
\$50,000 or more	132	959	82	22	—	114	312	437	—	768
Less than 20 percent	132	755	67	22	—	114	235	370	—	595
20 to 24 percent	—	166	15	—	—	—	60	37	—	122
25 to 29 percent	—	30	—	—	—	—	17	8	—	38
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.9	13.8	14.2	15.8	—	10.7	14.2	12.0	—	14.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	211	957	1 036	—	—	184	99	168	—	248
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6	—	16	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	44	78	108	—	—	33	17	5	—	—
\$300 to \$399	60	388	395	—	—	55	7	18	—	44
\$400 to \$499	42	191	273	—	—	37	46	85	—	68
\$500 to \$599	31	164	136	—	—	31	12	14	—	116
\$600 to \$749	12	94	64	—	—	12	17	32	—	14
\$750 to \$999	—	28	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$1,000 or more	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
No cash rent	16	14	5	—	—	10	—	10	—	—
Median (dollars)	390	407	399	—	—	394	426	435	—	509
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	39	71	162	—	—	23	7	23	—	21
Less than 20 percent	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	30	71	157	—	—	20	7	13	—	21
Not computed	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	49.4	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	65	314	307	—	—	59	28	62	—	36
Less than 20 percent	9	17	32	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	16	88	47	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	58	52	—	—	—	6	20	—	15
30 to 34 percent	7	53	58	—	—	7	—	13	—	—
35 percent or more	31	92	113	—	—	31	22	29	—	21
Not computed	2	6	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median	34.6	29.2	31.7	—	—	41.3	42.9	34.2	—	37.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	64	317	408	—	—	59	29	43	—	109
Less than 20 percent	44	200	248	—	—	39	—	30	—	30
20 to 24 percent	9	47	102	—	—	9	13	7	—	59
25 to 29 percent	6	32	38	—	—	6	16	—	—	14
30 to 34 percent	5	17	10	—	—	5	—	6	—	6
35 percent or more	—	21	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.4	18.5	18.8	—	—	16.3	25.5	18.3	—	22.1
\$35,000 or more	43	255	159	—	—	43	35	40	—	82
Less than 20 percent	35	205	155	—	—	35	35	33	—	82
20 to 24 percent	—	42	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median	14.8	14.7	13.5	—	—	14.8	13.2	16.7	—	16.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Ashwaubenon village, Brown County								De Pere city, Brown County	
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 213.01	Tract 213.02 (pt.)	Tract 213.03 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	5	15	994	1 975	481	1 086	747
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	—	—	—	5	8	666	1 585	343	697	480
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	20	22	6	—	5
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	31	48	25	11	11
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	77	111	62	32	73
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	5	3	123	173	87	72	69
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	—	—	247	551	116	164	175
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	2	143	407	21	192	51
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	3	20	210	26	185	60
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	41	8
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	—	—	28
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	575	825	668	740	589	861	695
Not mortgaged	—	—	—	—	7	328	390	138	389	267
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	54	31	52
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	5	176	223	78	210	128
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	2	120	124	—	78	60
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	13	34	—	38	9
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	32	18
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	263	292	287	208	277	258
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	135	121	54	166	132
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	21	18	12	61	28
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	18	19	18
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	5	20	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	12	30	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	84	68	7	36	60
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	10
Median	—	—	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0	24.2	25.7	34.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	3	258	365	174	193	158
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	3	131	76	97	97	75
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	55	83	38	38	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	41	89	27	18	33
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	33	7	20	15
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	24	84	5	20	30
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	12.5	19.8	26.3	18.8	19.9	24.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—	3	283	599	171	262	220
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	188	308	118	127	122
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	71	153	40	66	84
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	24	118	—	19	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	3	—	13	6	18	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	32	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	32.5	16.6	19.7	17.3	20.3	19.0
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	5	9	318	890	82	465	237
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	5	9	288	686	67	346	207
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	25	166	15	85	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	30	—	26	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	12.5	10.0	12.2	13.7	14.2	16.1	12.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	2	398	930	1 036	481	576
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	16	8	88
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	74	78	108	82	84
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	108	388	395	64	73
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	111	191	273	129	200
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	56	146	136	137	84
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	2	27	85	64	41	19
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	15	28	22	13	9
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	7	19
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	725	408	396	399	455	416
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	33	71	162	53	106
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	5	8
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	15	71	157	41	71
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	7	6
Median	—	—	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	—	—	140	314	307	98	140
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	32	14	43
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	88	47	—	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	52	58	52	31	14
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	14	53	58	6	28
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	59	92	113	47	34
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	15
Median	—	—	—	—	—	31.1	29.2	31.7	33.3	29.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	—	134	290	408	147	213
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	92	192	248	46	94
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	31	47	102	54	61
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	23	38	34	54
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	10	13	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	10	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median	—	—	—	—	—	17.9	18.2	18.8	22.5	20.9
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	—	2	91	255	159	183	117
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	2	81	205	155	181	117
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	10	42	4	2	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	22.5	15.1	14.7	13.5	12.1	12.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	De Pere city, Brown County—Con.			Green Bay city, Brown County						
	Tract 102.02 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	848	938	20	398	1 753	620	968	535	870	812
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	577	628	14	203	951	488	591	343	425	429
Less than \$300	—	3	2	32	22	—	9	12	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	50	—	21	58	5	21	19	65	19
\$400 to \$499	74	86	—	55	241	22	52	41	29	58
\$500 to \$599	73	131	1	47	254	49	85	58	71	76
\$600 to \$799	233	175	—	40	281	180	212	132	192	176
\$800 to \$999	118	105	7	8	59	123	170	44	55	80
\$1,000 to \$1,499	69	60	4	—	36	92	42	37	13	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	7	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	8
\$2,000 or more	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	693	658	970	485	563	789	705	637	653	679
Not mortgaged	271	310	6	195	802	132	377	192	445	383
Less than \$100	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	26	23	1	87	167	8	18	31	59	10
\$200 to \$299	166	184	5	101	567	47	244	128	285	263
\$300 to \$399	79	70	—	7	68	61	109	20	93	110
\$400 to \$499	—	18	—	—	—	16	—	13	8	—
\$500 or more	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	265	260	250	207	235	313	277	248	248	273
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	102	152	—	137	451	48	141	113	188	183
Less than 20 percent	18	42	—	72	130	10	31	11	23	26
20 to 24 percent	16	18	—	20	57	2	19	14	38	26
25 to 29 percent	16	12	—	20	70	2	6	34	14	33
30 to 34 percent	15	13	—	6	40	2	9	5	44	28
35 percent or more	37	61	—	13	146	27	76	43	69	60
Not computed	—	6	—	6	8	5	—	6	—	10
Median	30.3	30.4	—	19.3	27.5	38.1	36.7	29.2	32.2	30.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	204	269	8	140	648	119	272	145	258	197
Less than 20 percent	92	139	6	111	300	44	120	62	149	111
20 to 24 percent	66	59	—	21	176	20	50	35	47	17
25 to 29 percent	28	20	—	8	113	16	50	17	31	35
30 to 34 percent	7	33	—	—	59	18	19	10	18	29
35 percent or more	11	18	2	—	—	21	33	21	13	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.8	19.4	13.0	16.0	20.7	23.9	21.6	21.5	17.9	18.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	288	253	2	76	445	167	260	169	250	241
Less than 20 percent	163	132	2	60	350	75	177	123	178	149
20 to 24 percent	75	76	—	13	66	50	69	21	58	56
25 to 29 percent	44	29	—	3	—	27	14	16	9	30
30 to 34 percent	6	16	—	—	21	6	—	4	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.8	19.6	12.5	16.3	14.2	20.8	14.5	15.4	10.6	16.9
\$50,000 or more	254	264	10	45	209	286	295	108	174	191
Less than 20 percent	207	222	6	45	201	220	250	99	158	173
20 to 24 percent	39	34	2	—	8	53	35	9	8	13
25 to 29 percent	8	4	2	—	—	10	10	—	8	5
30 to 34 percent	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	12.7	17.5	10.0	11.1	15.7	14.0	10.6	11.6	10.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	290	525	—	596	691	289	1 180	654	1 434	206
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	3	—	—	—	6	—	38	24	22	—
\$100 to \$199	58	47	—	20	52	2	84	64	141	—
\$200 to \$299	40	99	—	123	65	2	170	83	199	3
\$300 to \$399	67	143	—	272	321	67	523	274	683	18
\$400 to \$499	59	154	—	133	125	67	235	128	307	93
\$500 to \$599	44	63	—	29	76	99	53	77	59	62
\$600 to \$749	16	11	—	6	22	44	67	—	23	6
\$750 to \$999	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
No cash rent	3	7	—	13	24	2	10	—	—	18
Median (dollars)	363	372	—	355	377	504	346	356	356	472
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	94	133	—	209	182	29	378	280	398	50
Less than 20 percent	2	15	—	—	7	—	20	16	24	—
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	7	—
25 to 29 percent	38	13	—	6	26	2	69	32	54	—
30 to 34 percent	15	5	—	6	—	—	36	39	—	—
35 percent or more	31	100	—	197	130	25	232	179	303	43
Not computed	—	—	—	—	19	2	10	6	10	7
Median	29.9	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	32	183	—	232	157	54	279	215	519	40
Less than 20 percent	—	12	—	21	16	—	23	24	46	—
20 to 24 percent	7	57	—	44	17	4	61	36	74	5
25 to 29 percent	6	27	—	39	27	3	94	56	132	24
30 to 34 percent	—	28	—	19	41	22	46	60	84	6
35 percent or more	19	59	—	109	40	23	55	39	183	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	—	—
Median	38.8	29.2	—	33.2	31.3	34.3	28.0	29.2	30.4	28.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	50	123	—	129	249	93	333	106	328	69
Less than 20 percent	15	74	—	93	179	23	243	65	231	25
20 to 24 percent	33	25	—	24	38	40	83	26	80	36
25 to 29 percent	—	13	—	6	19	18	—	10	17	—
30 to 34 percent	—	4	—	—	7	12	7	5	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median	21.4	18.5	—	17.4	17.4	22.9	17.4	18.7	18.2	20.8
\$35,000 or more	114	86	—	26	103	113	190	53	189	47
Less than 20 percent	108	83	—	19	103	99	174	49	177	44
20 to 24 percent	5	3	—	—	—	14	16	4	12	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	3
Median	13.2	12.3	—	10.0	10.9	15.6	13.6	13.8	12.5	15.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.									
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
Specified owner-occupied housing units	671	1 558	1 430	171	513	—	285	225	521	859
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	463	872	805	97	257	—	115	97	360	473
Less than \$300	10	20	30	14	5	—	4	4	13	21
\$300 to \$399	88	92	147	7	58	—	11	19	18	36
\$400 to \$499	60	139	197	25	58	—	16	30	23	108
\$500 to \$599	167	176	236	29	54	—	66	16	83	137
\$600 to \$799	100	338	175	22	71	—	18	21	114	151
\$800 to \$999	16	71	9	—	5	—	—	7	63	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	16	36	11	—	6	—	—	—	39	20
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	540	605	509	509	513	—	540	489	683	547
Not mortgaged	208	686	625	74	256	—	170	128	161	386
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	33	74	168	31	107	—	64	63	27	118
\$200 to \$299	158	562	398	34	134	—	96	57	88	241
\$300 to \$399	12	50	45	9	15	—	10	8	24	27
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$500 or more	5	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Median (dollars)	229	244	226	210	210	—	213	203	268	228
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	206	393	466	64	209	—	105	93	92	251
Less than 20 percent	77	122	150	19	70	—	19	22	16	51
20 to 24 percent	23	71	35	12	36	—	—	17	8	48
25 to 29 percent	17	40	50	—	16	—	22	8	9	30
30 to 34 percent	8	17	52	5	22	—	26	8	17	29
35 percent or more	81	115	169	28	50	—	38	38	42	88
Not computed	—	28	10	—	15	—	—	—	—	5
Median	25.9	24.3	29.3	31.0	23.8	—	32.2	29.7	33.8	29.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	222	491	414	53	197	—	88	47	132	269
Less than 20 percent	97	213	244	34	112	—	66	30	49	180
20 to 24 percent	55	125	97	—	53	—	17	5	29	44
25 to 29 percent	36	63	48	19	27	—	—	4	43	41
30 to 34 percent	30	66	25	—	—	—	5	8	—	—
35 percent or more	4	24	—	—	5	—	—	—	11	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.3	21.3	18.2	17.8	18.0	—	13.3	14.1	22.9	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	156	447	387	28	72	—	68	62	138	219
Less than 20 percent	136	324	310	23	61	—	61	58	82	193
20 to 24 percent	20	79	70	5	5	—	7	4	32	26
25 to 29 percent	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.9	14.4	13.4	14.4	15.0	—	13.5	13.5	18.7	15.4
\$50,000 or more	87	227	163	26	35	—	24	23	159	120
Less than 20 percent	81	209	159	26	35	—	24	19	151	100
20 to 24 percent	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	9
25 to 29 percent	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.4	10.0	11.7	10.0	14.7	—	11.8	16.3	13.3	11.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	517	211	665	664	732	501	500	1 002	740	605
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	6	27	—	21	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	22	4	14	76	12	292	67	46	17	20
\$200 to \$299	132	21	139	192	315	135	157	294	196	173
\$300 to \$399	196	44	261	157	221	24	139	415	265	250
\$400 to \$499	91	71	127	127	108	6	106	184	145	112
\$500 to \$599	53	53	82	50	36	4	23	42	55	37
\$600 to \$749	14	13	17	29	6	7	—	8	30	7
\$750 to \$999	—	—	8	—	5	—	—	—	9	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	9	5	11	6	—	12	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	333	447	350	326	310	167	314	327	342	343
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	136	19	189	303	301	347	185	315	157	161
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	18	—	19	7	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	14	—	54	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	—	31	—	136	15	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	24	22	40	6	9	10	—
35 percent or more	124	14	175	210	257	88	148	272	147	142
Not computed	—	5	14	6	22	10	—	22	—	13
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	28.5	49.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	152	59	237	223	208	117	174	350	312	195
Less than 20 percent	30	9	5	38	40	30	52	27	6	31
20 to 24 percent	41	9	51	51	28	38	30	82	76	61
25 to 29 percent	39	5	32	30	48	28	36	116	67	52
30 to 34 percent	15	21	100	18	34	9	34	41	43	25
35 percent or more	18	15	43	80	53	7	22	77	115	26
Not computed	9	—	6	6	5	5	—	7	5	—
Median	25.1	31.5	31.4	28.2	28.5	23.4	25.7	27.7	30.5	25.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	168	84	150	89	167	24	116	263	163	151
Less than 20 percent	116	43	90	51	117	17	54	214	140	115
20 to 24 percent	43	31	44	38	19	—	39	49	4	22
25 to 29 percent	9	4	8	—	16	—	23	—	10	7
30 to 34 percent	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.8	19.8	18.1	18.6	17.0	15.7	20.5	16.1	14.3	17.5
\$35,000 or more	61	49	89	49	56	13	25	74	108	98
Less than 20 percent	61	49	81	49	51	13	25	68	90	84
20 to 24 percent	—	—	8	—	5	—	—	6	6	14
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.5	15.1	12.0	14.8	12.5	10.0	10.4	10.9	13.2	12.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.								
	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03
Specified owner-occupied housing units	700	684	1 036	735	704	372	1 886	681	318
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	635	573	564	393	488	250	1 177	588	259
Less than \$300.....	—	20	—	14	—	—	14	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	2	7	35	38	5	20	30	25	—
\$400 to \$499.....	14	34	99	102	5	22	92	65	70
\$500 to \$599.....	34	48	113	96	51	30	103	75	32
\$600 to \$799.....	218	85	249	115	114	79	278	219	130
\$800 to \$999.....	214	144	52	28	147	53	285	145	20
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	134	167	16	—	106	33	294	59	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	17	56	—	—	32	11	74	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	2	12	—	—	28	2	7	—	—
Median (dollars).....	832	911	613	539	850	754	846	703	668
Not mortgaged.....	65	111	472	342	216	122	709	93	59
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	2	—	83	103	16	9	31	6	13
\$200 to \$299.....	23	17	344	206	73	42	365	52	29
\$300 to \$399.....	29	64	45	26	59	49	225	30	17
\$400 to \$499.....	11	21	—	—	42	5	68	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	9	—	7	26	17	20	5	—
Median (dollars).....	325	347	236	222	320	317	290	280	265
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	29	35	256	198	86	46	250	54	12
Less than 20 percent.....	2	12	82	92	16	2	44	17	1
20 to 24 percent.....	—	6	51	47	17	—	22	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	2	5	53	16	6	7	58	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	2	—	15	13	17	5	20	—	11
35 percent or more.....	23	12	47	30	30	32	98	29	—
Not computed.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—
Median.....	46.9	24.6	24.1	20.7	31.2	37.6	29.7	44.0	32.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	112	106	333	181	159	87	366	190	94
Less than 20 percent.....	17	40	156	82	47	35	179	31	18
20 to 24 percent.....	16	11	81	60	14	2	63	26	23
25 to 29 percent.....	35	18	48	32	31	19	52	66	31
30 to 34 percent.....	20	14	17	7	36	6	28	41	8
35 percent or more.....	24	23	31	—	31	25	44	26	14
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	28.3	25.6	20.6	20.7	28.0	26.7	20.3	27.9	26.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	221	161	308	218	144	93	487	208	128
Less than 20 percent.....	68	69	233	186	89	53	264	101	84
20 to 24 percent.....	80	32	32	23	34	26	111	36	25
25 to 29 percent.....	43	34	27	9	7	14	72	53	19
30 to 34 percent.....	22	9	16	—	8	—	23	18	—
35 percent or more.....	8	17	—	—	6	—	17	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.7	21.8	15.6	13.7	17.7	18.7	18.8	20.4	18.1
\$50,000 or more.....	338	382	139	138	315	146	783	229	84
Less than 20 percent.....	250	265	139	138	198	114	640	173	84
20 to 24 percent.....	57	72	—	—	74	12	79	36	—
25 to 29 percent.....	25	31	—	—	24	14	44	20	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	9	—	—	6	6	14	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	5	—	—	13	—	6	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.3	16.5	10.0	10.0	15.4	11.7	14.3	15.8	10.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	242	358	1 298	1 519	356	299	751	459	116
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	7	9	—	—	—	6	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	46	75	76	5	64	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	14	244	239	5	20	39	69	—
\$300 to \$399.....	3	89	506	737	66	—	375	138	25
\$400 to \$499.....	30	101	351	344	125	64	143	71	26
\$500 to \$599.....	113	70	78	100	122	123	153	75	52
\$600 to \$749.....	81	36	24	14	13	22	31	92	8
\$750 to \$999.....	11	—	7	—	10	3	10	8	—
\$1,000 or more.....	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	2	6	—	3	3	—	—	5
Median (dollars).....	580	428	370	356	481	500	394	430	505
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	15	69	412	405	12	75	111	54	12
Less than 20 percent.....	—	6	15	9	—	3	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	9	19	10	—	10	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	27	60	—	2	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	8	15	9	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	15	44	330	317	12	60	100	54	12
Not computed.....	—	2	6	—	—	—	11	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	19	92	330	331	61	88	224	134	25
Less than 20 percent.....	—	17	16	24	—	25	7	6	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	15	59	84	9	3	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	8	77	135	11	7	61	28	7
30 to 34 percent.....	4	17	100	50	16	6	32	36	—
35 percent or more.....	15	34	78	38	22	44	111	64	18
Not computed.....	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Median.....	44.2	31.6	30.6	27.1	32.8	36.3	34.8	34.6	40.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	60	133	422	589	128	63	205	152	41
Less than 20 percent.....	8	55	262	404	54	16	65	89	21
20 to 24 percent.....	30	53	123	122	48	30	88	45	15
25 to 29 percent.....	17	15	37	49	20	16	40	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	2	—	—	14	6	—	12	6	—
35 percent or more.....	3	9	—	—	—	1	—	12	—
Not computed.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median.....	23.7	21.0	18.7	18.0	21.0	22.6	22.1	18.5	19.3
\$35,000 or more.....	148	64	134	194	155	73	211	119	38
Less than 20 percent.....	123	62	119	194	148	73	202	95	38
20 to 24 percent.....	22	2	8	—	7	—	9	24	—
25 to 29 percent.....	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.3	13.0	11.1	11.5	14.7	16.1	12.8	13.8	11.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay city, Brown County—Con.						Remainder of Brown County	
	Troct 201.98 (pt.)	Troct 204 (pt.)	Troct 205.02 (pt.)	Troct 207.01 (pt.)	Troct 208 (pt.)	Troct 213.02 (pt.)	Troct 213.03 (pt.)	Troct 15.01 (pt.) Troct 16 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15	—	—	9	110	83	—	55 7
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	13	—	—	9	62	69	—	47 —
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	7
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	14
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	9	33	15	—	23
\$800 to \$999	1	—	—	—	5	14	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$2,000 or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Median (dollars)	1 196	—	—	675	625	929	—	616 —
Not mortgaged	2	—	—	—	48	14	—	8 7
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	3
\$200 to \$299	2	—	—	—	21	—	—	5 7
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	225	—	—	—	220	425	—	210 225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	2	—	—	—	56	7	—	11 —
Less than 20 percent	2	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	28	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	—	—	—	32.5	50.0+	—	32.5 —
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	13 7
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	5 7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	17.9	—	—	30.9 10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	9	12	7	—	16
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	9	7	7	—	13
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	17.5	19.3	17.5	—	12.5 —
\$50,000 or more	13	—	—	—	18	69	—	15
Less than 20 percent	7	—	—	—	18	69	—	15
20 to 24 percent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.6	—	—	—	11.5	15.5	—	14.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	7	—	—	—	27	27	—	13
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	9
\$300 to \$399	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	4
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	363	—	—	—	297	577	—	254
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	50.0+	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	22.5	—	—	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7	—	—	—	5	27	—	6
Less than 20 percent	7	—	—	—	5	8	—	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	—	—	—	12.5	28.1	—	12.5
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.								
	Troct 18.02 (pt.)	Troct 20.02 (pt.)	Troct 101 (pt.)	Troct 102.01 (pt.)	Troct 102.02 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 201.98 (pt.)	Troct 202	Troct 203
Specified owner-occupied housing units	90	—	—	—	—	112	829	1 274	895
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	44	—	—	—	—	69	554	1 008	523
Less than \$300	4	—	—	—	—	3	9	18	6
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	57	38
\$400 to \$499	4	—	—	—	—	10	61	111	85
\$500 to \$599	2	—	—	—	—	12	100	114	78
\$600 to \$799	22	—	—	—	—	12	215	300	182
\$800 to \$999	3	—	—	—	—	11	77	187	71
\$1,000 to \$1,499	9	—	—	—	—	8	60	189	56
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	32	5
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	2
Median (dollars)	706	—	—	—	—	744	664	753	648
Not mortgaged	46	—	—	—	—	43	275	266	372
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6	—	—	—	—	1	57	96	80
\$200 to \$299	23	—	—	—	—	22	133	129	226
\$300 to \$399	12	—	—	—	—	11	60	29	63
\$400 to \$499	2	—	—	—	—	3	8	12	3
\$500 or more	3	—	—	—	—	6	13	—	—
Median (dollars)	273	—	—	—	—	292	247	222	241
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	12	—	—	—	—	11	115	149	182
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	22	54	33
20 to 24 percent	4	—	—	—	—	4	17	27	22
25 to 29 percent	4	—	—	—	—	2	7	7	32
30 to 34 percent	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	13	28
35 percent or more	2	—	—	—	—	1	54	48	60
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median	27.5	—	—	—	—	21.9	33.8	23.8	30.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	28	—	—	—	—	25	197	236	244
Less than 20 percent	18	—	—	—	—	12	98	108	147
20 to 24 percent	2	—	—	—	—	7	30	57	35
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	31	14	25
30 to 34 percent	3	—	—	—	—	—	15	38	18
35 percent or more	5	—	—	—	—	2	23	19	19
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.7	—	—	—	—	20.4	20.1	20.9	17.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18	—	—	—	—	25	275	394	231
Less than 20 percent	14	—	—	—	—	17	164	155	165
20 to 24 percent	4	—	—	—	—	2	84	137	48
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	75	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	6	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	21	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	—	—	—	—	17.2	18.4	21.5	16.0
\$50,000 or more	32	—	—	—	—	51	242	495	238
Less than 20 percent	28	—	—	—	—	39	200	383	188
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	24	76	34
25 to 29 percent	4	—	—	—	—	5	7	24	14
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	2
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.4	—	—	—	—	12.1	12.9	14.6	14.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	20	—	—	—	—	8	119	123	305
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$100 to \$199	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	30
\$200 to \$299	4	—	—	—	—	—	18	33	66
\$300 to \$399	2	—	—	—	—	6	51	17	94
\$400 to \$499	7	—	—	—	—	—	14	51	80
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	17	12
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	4	—	—	—	—	2	19	—	14
Median (dollars)	363	—	—	—	—	344	340	418	361
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	28	50
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	28	31
Not computed	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Median	50.0+	—	—	—	—	—	47.5	50.0+	44.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4	—	—	—	—	—	25	18	72
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	6
25 to 29 percent	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	12
30 to 34 percent	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	18
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7
Median	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	25.9	27.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4	—	—	—	—	—	48	51	124
Less than 20 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	26	39	83
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	26
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7
Median	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	17.0	16.9	16.7
\$35,000 or more	7	—	—	—	—	8	33	26	59
Less than 20 percent	5	—	—	—	—	6	31	21	59
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Median	15.8	—	—	—	—	12.5	10.2	14.1	11.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Brown County—Con.							
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205.01	Tract 205.02 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207.01 (pt.)	Tract 207.02	Tract 214	Tract 215
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 183	1 405	734	689	1 321	323	675	405
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	887	1 087	556	368	1 145	218	428	244
Less than \$300.....	38	16	11	6	—	—	7	7
\$300 to \$399.....	32	19	35	41	15	7	16	16
\$400 to \$499.....	49	126	71	65	40	21	64	41
\$500 to \$599.....	83	110	109	99	112	20	91	62
\$600 to \$799.....	219	462	176	101	462	81	116	76
\$800 to \$999.....	160	221	126	39	321	33	63	22
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	210	126	28	17	180	39	52	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	57	7	—	—	15	9	8	—
\$2,000 or more.....	39	—	—	—	—	8	11	3
Median (dollars).....	834	713	662	578	775	752	667	595
Not mortgaged.....	296	318	178	321	176	105	247	161
Less than \$100.....	18	—	—	2	8	2	4	—
\$100 to \$199.....	63	69	53	104	26	21	45	37
\$200 to \$299.....	78	170	90	180	110	44	134	90
\$300 to \$399.....	93	66	23	28	32	27	45	31
\$400 to \$499.....	30	13	12	4	—	2	17	3
\$500 or more.....	14	—	—	3	—	9	2	—
Median (dollars).....	288	267	231	225	264	271	258	240
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	136	92	110	163	111	34	118	87
Less than 20 percent.....	37	26	20	51	17	9	30	25
20 to 24 percent.....	21	22	20	18	37	3	19	11
25 to 29 percent.....	13	21	12	24	9	9	8	15
30 to 34 percent.....	19	—	11	12	—	2	10	3
35 percent or more.....	43	18	42	56	41	6	50	33
Not computed.....	3	5	5	2	7	5	1	—
Median.....	28.3	24.0	30.2	27.4	24.7	26.4	30.7	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	219	315	176	178	195	72	183	101
Less than 20 percent.....	109	113	80	102	26	32	86	60
20 to 24 percent.....	32	41	23	24	25	10	44	12
25 to 29 percent.....	38	94	38	27	63	11	30	12
30 to 34 percent.....	15	39	32	10	47	—	15	6
35 percent or more.....	25	28	3	15	34	19	8	11
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.1	25.2	21.7	18.2	28.7	22.0	20.6	17.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	240	493	229	194	505	94	198	121
Less than 20 percent.....	118	271	134	163	197	65	131	86
20 to 24 percent.....	59	136	59	27	185	18	40	23
25 to 29 percent.....	24	51	22	2	80	3	15	9
30 to 34 percent.....	20	30	10	2	28	4	10	3
35 percent or more.....	19	5	4	—	15	4	2	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.2	19.0	17.5	14.6	21.5	17.1	17.0	16.5
\$50,000 or more.....	588	505	219	154	510	123	176	96
Less than 20 percent.....	435	410	201	135	408	93	137	85
20 to 24 percent.....	92	80	14	19	78	22	17	9
25 to 29 percent.....	38	15	4	—	17	—	11	2
30 to 34 percent.....	23	—	—	—	7	2	8	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.5	14.8	14.5	10.0	15.5	13.3	13.3	11.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	148	450	585	241	712	59	169	68
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	1	—	—	5	—	—	2	—
\$100 to \$199.....	18	—	13	21	8	4	11	—
\$200 to \$299.....	33	25	56	83	23	1	33	14
\$300 to \$399.....	35	140	224	79	435	15	52	17
\$400 to \$499.....	12	140	120	26	134	15	25	14
\$500 to \$599.....	9	114	122	6	72	8	21	5
\$600 to \$749.....	13	31	47	2	10	—	9	—
\$750 to \$999.....	4	—	—	—	27	4	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	19	—	3	19	3	12	16	18
Median (dollars).....	327	465	399	302	378	411	346	365
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	43	121	67	67	70	8	13	8
Less than 20 percent.....	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	—	6	—	—	3	—
30 to 34 percent.....	2	—	—	4	—	—	2	—
35 percent or more.....	20	121	67	38	70	6	8	8
Not computed.....	8	—	—	13	—	2	—	—
Median.....	36.8	50.0+	47.2	50.0	50.0+	50.0+	36.9	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	48	89	157	50	191	9	46	23
Less than 20 percent.....	8	9	15	12	5	1	14	—
20 to 24 percent.....	12	16	24	24	56	—	12	5
25 to 29 percent.....	10	17	43	5	59	—	12	4
30 to 34 percent.....	4	9	15	4	19	2	—	1
35 percent or more.....	4	38	57	3	49	3	5	6
Not computed.....	10	—	3	2	3	3	3	7
Median.....	24.6	31.4	29.4	22.5	27.8	37.5	23.1	28.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	37	173	224	80	304	25	65	30
Less than 20 percent.....	20	33	110	60	191	9	38	14
20 to 24 percent.....	11	50	68	10	79	4	16	8
25 to 29 percent.....	2	90	32	3	17	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	14	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	2	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Not computed.....	2	—	—	7	—	6	11	8
Median.....	19.2	25.2	20.1	15.1	18.1	20.6	18.0	17.9
\$35,000 or more.....	20	67	137	44	147	17	45	7
Less than 20 percent.....	17	67	126	42	147	16	36	4
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	3
Median.....	11.3	10.0	12.3	10.0	12.9	10.0	11.9	10.0

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County			Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Brown County	Green Bay city, Brown County					Remainder of Brown County
		Total	Allouez vil- lage	Green Bay city		Tract 204	Tract 1	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 12	
Occupied housing units -----	70 373	70 373	4 903	37 057	1 511	1 008	774	1 443	1 234	1 471	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 480	1 480	84	492	29	-	-	-	-	-	29
1985 to 1988 -----	7 218	7 218	230	3 003	213	-	91	29	4	203	
1980 to 1984 -----	6 676	6 676	161	3 299	183	26	99	132	-	183	
1970 to 1979 -----	17 098	17 098	1 192	7 417	485	61	44	158	63	485	
1960 to 1969 -----	10 931	10 931	1 202	5 498	267	26	21	116	65	244	
1950 to 1959 -----	9 330	9 330	1 040	5 997	119	102	57	153	88	117	
1940 to 1949 -----	5 540	5 540	499	3 668	80	120	63	244	139	80	
1939 or earlier -----	12 100	12 100	495	7 683	135	673	399	611	875	130	
BEDROOMS											
No bedroom -----	413	413	31	281	-	10	21	7	29	-	
1 bedroom -----	8 529	8 529	155	5 828	26	157	276	252	402	26	
2 bedrooms -----	19 792	19 792	930	12 518	162	437	286	673	418	160	
3 bedrooms -----	29 975	29 975	2 507	13 744	801	281	126	362	263	782	
4 bedrooms -----	10 180	10 180	1 182	4 155	441	104	57	107	95	427	
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 484	1 484	98	531	81	19	8	42	27	76	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Complete kitchen facilities -----	70 187	70 187	4 896	36 933	1 507	1 008	765	1 429	1 229	1 467	
Source of water, public system or private company -----	61 013	61 013	4 870	36 853	24	1 008	768	1 443	1 234	22	
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	62 174	62 174	4 896	36 822	287	1 008	774	1 437	1 234	277	
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	169	169	12	68	4	-	-	6	5	4	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	103	103	12	29	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	66	66	-	39	3	-	-	6	5	3	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas -----	54 501	54 501	4 608	31 542	591	943	549	1 297	1 048	562	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2 658	2 658	12	319	375	-	-	25	39	367	
Electricity -----	5 590	5 590	130	3 313	52	14	184	68	89	52	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	5 361	5 361	113	1 184	353	41	12	39	35	350	
All other fuels -----	1 974	1 974	40	520	138	10	24	14	15	138	
No fuel used -----	289	289	-	179	2	-	5	-	8	2	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None -----	4 818	4 818	162	3 686	23	148	213	162	247	23	
1 -----	23 101	23 101	1 336	14 609	181	414	327	733	612	178	
2 -----	30 985	30 985	2 540	14 355	777	316	160	433	325	753	
3 or more -----	11 469	11 469	865	4 407	530	130	74	115	50	517	
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.4	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	46 860	46 860	4 220	21 476	1 401	499	231	785	330	1 363	
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 698	3 698	312	1 534	110	34	10	71	8	110	
1985 to 1988 -----	12 067	12 067	1 037	5 398	322	110	83	220	35	312	
1980 to 1984 -----	6 982	6 982	570	3 049	259	44	10	97	37	257	
1970 to 1979 -----	11 929	11 929	1 178	4 928	421	86	27	150	73	412	
1969 or earlier -----	12 184	12 184	1 123	6 567	289	225	101	247	177	272	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	23 513	23 513	683	15 581	110	509	543	658	904	108	
1989 to March 1990 -----	10 309	10 309	237	6 841	34	252	198	303	403	32	
1985 to 1988 -----	8 838	8 838	250	5 744	31	179	219	218	311	31	
1980 to 1984 -----	2 356	2 356	101	1 629	18	31	89	79	98	18	
1970 to 1979 -----	1 511	1 511	88	1 016	16	25	21	28	44	16	
1969 or earlier -----	499	499	7	351	11	22	16	30	48	11	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
No telephone in unit -----	1 085	1 085	32	786	8	83	128	121	58	8	
Householder 65 years and over -----	13 445	13 445	954	8 072	217	197	219	307	241	203	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	9 588	9 588	848	5 346	197	167	68	263	139	183	
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	69	69	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No telephone in unit -----	95	95	-	61	3	-	-	-	-	3	
No vehicle available -----	2 741	2 741	87	2 055	12	69	105	32	93	12	
Complete plumbing facilities -----	70 204	70 204	4 891	36 989	1 507	1 008	774	1 437	1 229	1 467	
1.00 or less persons per room -----	69 267	69 267	4 857	36 433	1 496	994	751	1 411	1 178	1 456	
1.01 or more persons per room -----	937	937	34	556	11	14	23	26	51	11	
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	169	169	12	68	4	-	-	6	5	4	
1.00 or less persons per room -----	169	169	12	68	4	-	-	6	5	4	
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mean household income in 1989:											
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	44 458	44 458	55 061	40 218	62 569	29 284	26 093	25 762	27 182	62 718	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 421	22 421	26 573	20 462	36 289	15 643	15 301	15 541	17 316	36 221	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	6 087	6 087	137	4 418	32	219	210	332	279	32	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 589	1 589	76	876	21	43	28	65	31	21	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 498	4 498	61	3 542	11	176	182	267	248	11	

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County			Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Brown County	Green Bay city, Brown County				Remainder of Brown County
		Total	Allouez vil- lage	Green Bay city	Tract 204	Tract 1	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 204 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	40 164	40 164	3 956	19 301	1 105	398	165	497	225	1 070
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	26 592	26 592	2 700	11 849	851	203	91	241	97	829
Less than \$300-----	1 427	1 427	33	233	23	32	14	5	4	21
\$300 to \$399-----	1 419	1 419	103	839	28	21	7	58	19	28
\$400 to \$499-----	3 117	3 117	207	1 652	41	55	25	53	30	41
\$500 to \$599-----	4 309	4 309	438	2 158	83	47	23	49	16	79
\$600 to \$799-----	8 497	8 497	707	3 726	208	40	22	71	21	208
\$800 to \$999-----	4 706	4 706	569	1 784	155	8	—	5	7	146
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	3 284	3 284	483	1 173	217	—	—	—	—	210
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	607	607	117	230	57	—	—	—	—	57
\$2,000 or more-----	226	226	43	54	39	—	—	—	—	39
Median (dollars)-----	687	687	763	646	859	485	496	508	489	857
Not mortgaged-----	13 572	13 572	1 256	7 452	254	195	74	256	128	241
Less than \$100-----	34	34	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
\$100 to \$199-----	2 319	2 319	133	1 350	36	87	31	107	63	35
\$200 to \$299-----	7 826	7 826	645	4 568	85	101	34	134	57	75
\$300 to \$399-----	2 541	2 541	298	1 200	91	7	9	15	8	89
\$400 to \$499-----	541	541	115	205	30	—	—	—	—	30
\$500 or more-----	311	311	65	129	10	—	—	—	—	10
Median (dollars)-----	252	252	271	247	303	207	210	210	203	306
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	6 825	6 825	547	4 142	90	137	58	209	93	90
Less than 20 percent-----	1 756	1 756	129	1 120	16	72	19	70	22	16
20 to 24 percent-----	992	992	77	582	21	20	12	36	17	21
25 to 29 percent-----	827	827	70	529	6	20	—	16	8	6
30 to 34 percent-----	644	644	44	401	7	6	5	22	8	7
35 percent or more-----	2 417	2 417	215	1 401	37	13	22	50	38	37
Not computed-----	189	189	12	109	3	6	—	15	—	3
Median-----	28.4	28.4	29.4	28.0	30.4	19.3	24.2	23.8	29.7	30.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	9 816	9 816	771	5 284	199	140	53	192	47	188
Less than 20 percent-----	4 544	4 544	335	2 523	96	111	34	112	30	87
20 to 24 percent-----	1 900	1 900	148	1 077	28	21	—	48	5	28
25 to 29 percent-----	1 624	1 624	119	873	36	8	19	27	4	36
30 to 34 percent-----	906	906	76	464	15	—	—	—	8	15
35 percent or more-----	842	842	93	347	24	—	—	5	—	22
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	21.0	21.0	21.7	20.6	20.6	16.0	17.8	17.6	14.1	21.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	11 179	11 179	1 008	5 094	228	76	28	61	62	223
Less than 20 percent-----	6 940	6 940	616	3 493	103	60	23	56	58	101
20 to 24 percent-----	2 547	2 547	209	958	59	13	5	5	4	59
25 to 29 percent-----	1 074	1 074	110	422	24	3	—	—	—	24
30 to 34 percent-----	382	382	40	143	23	—	—	—	—	20
35 percent or more-----	236	236	33	78	19	—	—	—	—	19
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	17.6	17.6	17.5	16.3	20.9	16.3	14.4	12.2	13.5	20.9
\$50,000 or more-----	12 344	12 344	1 630	4 781	588	45	26	35	23	569
Less than 20 percent-----	10 095	10 095	1 325	4 010	431	45	26	35	19	416
20 to 24 percent-----	1 545	1 545	219	483	94	—	—	—	4	92
25 to 29 percent-----	485	485	51	212	40	—	—	—	—	38
30 to 34 percent-----	157	157	26	52	23	—	—	—	—	23
35 percent or more-----	62	62	9	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.6	13.6	13.1	13.2	15.3	10.0	10.0	14.7	16.3	15.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	23 260	23 260	683	15 554	88	509	543	651	904	86
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	160	160	—	148	—	—	9	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	1 409	1 409	6	1 082	3	20	76	7	46	3
\$200 to \$299-----	3 776	3 776	50	2 807	14	117	163	286	262	14
\$300 to \$399-----	8 150	8 150	124	5 709	23	228	108	206	394	23
\$400 to \$499-----	5 177	5 177	231	3 223	11	96	102	104	166	11
\$500 to \$599-----	2 909	2 909	173	1 708	5	29	50	24	23	5
\$600 to \$749-----	1 026	1 026	75	575	12	6	29	—	—	10
\$750 to \$999-----	206	206	—	78	3	—	—	—	—	3
\$1,000 or more-----	48	48	4	23	4	—	—	—	—	4
No cash rent-----	399	399	20	201	13	13	6	24	13	13
Median (dollars)-----	375	375	452	364	392	344	317	309	328	389
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	5 483	5 483	72	4 340	13	169	245	259	274	13
Less than 20 percent-----	154	154	—	129	—	—	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	167	167	—	142	—	—	14	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	538	538	3	456	—	6	31	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent-----	270	270	—	217	—	—	24	22	9	—
35 percent or more-----	4 140	4 140	59	3 234	10	163	161	215	240	10
Not computed-----	214	214	10	162	3	—	6	22	13	3
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	38.6	50.0+	48.2	50.0+	50.0+	38.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	6 548	6 548	182	4 473	32	193	173	185	293	32
Less than 20 percent-----	655	655	9	440	3	21	23	32	27	3
20 to 24 percent-----	1 227	1 227	7	850	10	44	46	28	72	10
25 to 29 percent-----	1 549	1 549	41	1 096	7	31	22	48	105	7
30 to 34 percent-----	1 110	1 110	20	846	—	19	11	34	41	—
35 percent or more-----	1 873	1 873	103	1 178	2	78	65	43	41	2
Not computed-----	134	134	2	63	10	—	6	—	7	10
Median-----	29.3	29.3	36.8	29.2	24.0	30.1	28.3	28.4	27.1	24.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	7 044	7 044	229	4 352	26	121	76	156	263	26
Less than 20 percent-----	4 154	4 154	99	2 707	13	85	51	106	214	13
20 to 24 percent-----	1 827	1 827	83	1 119	11	24	25	19	49	11
25 to 29 percent-----	698	698	36	342	—	6	—	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	173	173	11	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	84	84	—	34	2	—	—	—	—	2
Not computed-----	108	108	—	48	—	6	—	15	—	—
Median-----	18.7	18.7	20.9	18.4	20.0	17.4	17.3	17.1	16.1	20.0
\$35,000 or more-----	4 185	4 185	200	2 389	17	26	49	51	74	15
Less than 20 percent-----	3 882	3 882	185	2 213	12	19	49	51	68	12
20 to 24 percent-----	237	237	7	144	2	—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent-----	13	13	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	53	53	8	22	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.0	13.0	15.7	13.1	14.4	10.0	14.8	12.1	10.9	13.1

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
Occupied housing units -----	204	204	160
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	15	15	7
1985 to 1988 -----	24	24	19
1980 to 1984 -----	32	32	20
1970 to 1979 -----	72	72	65
1960 to 1969 -----	23	23	17
1950 to 1959 -----	17	17	11
1940 to 1949 -----	13	13	13
1939 or earlier -----	8	8	8
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	46	46	34
2 bedrooms -----	52	52	47
3 bedrooms -----	83	83	58
4 bedrooms -----	23	23	21
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	204	204	160
Source of water, public system or private company -----	202	202	160
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	202	202	160
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	172	172	133
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	—	—
Electricity -----	32	32	27
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	51	51	28
1 -----	41	41	28
2 -----	89	89	81
3 or more -----	23	23	23
Vehicles per household -----	1.4	1.4	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	57	57	41
1989 to March 1990 -----	17	17	9
1985 to 1988 -----	26	26	20
1980 to 1984 -----	2	2	—
1970 to 1979 -----	12	12	12
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	147	147	119
1989 to March 1990 -----	71	71	65
1985 to 1988 -----	63	63	41
1980 to 1984 -----	13	13	13
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	11	11	11
Householder 65 years and over -----	5	5	5
Owner-occupied housing units -----	5	5	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	204	204	160
1.00 or less persons per room -----	177	177	133
1.01 or more persons per room -----	27	27	27
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	59 738	59 738	61 796
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	29 886	29 886	30 234
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	18	18	18
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	18	18	18

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	51	51	37
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	46	46	32
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	6	6	—
\$800 to \$999.....	28	28	20
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10	10	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	2	2	2
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	919	919	930
Not mortgaged	5	5	5
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	5	5	5
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	225	225	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000.....	4	4	4
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	4	4	4
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	5	5	5
Less than 20 percent.....	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	12.5	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	25	25	17
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	15	15	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	10	10	10
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	29.2	29.2	35.7
\$50,000 or more.....	17	17	11
Less than 20 percent.....	17	17	11
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	11.5	11.5	10.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	147	147	119
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	11	11	11
\$200 to \$299.....	15	15	15
\$300 to \$399.....	38	38	26
\$400 to \$499.....	42	42	37
\$500 to \$599.....	19	19	19
\$600 to \$749.....	16	16	11
\$750 to \$999.....	6	6	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	436	436	434
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000.....	24	24	24
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	6	6
35 percent or more.....	18	18	18
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	17	17	12
Less than 20 percent.....	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	8	8	3
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	14.7	14.7	13.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	45	45	27
Less than 20 percent.....	29	29	17
20 to 24 percent.....	2	2	2
25 to 29 percent.....	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent.....	6	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	17.5	17.5	18.7
\$35,000 or more.....	61	61	56
Less than 20 percent.....	48	48	48
20 to 24 percent.....	13	13	8
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	13.4	13.4	12.9

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Brown County	Remainder of Brown County
		Total	Green Bay city	Tract 204	Tract 204 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 037	1 037	607	207	207
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	13	13	10	3	3
1985 to 1988	105	105	85	6	6
1980 to 1984	32	32	13	6	6
1970 to 1979	312	312	158	61	61
1960 to 1969	110	110	46	33	33
1950 to 1959	138	138	90	22	22
1940 to 1949	55	55	25	14	14
1939 or earlier	272	272	180	62	62
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	20	20	18	2	2
1 bedroom	184	184	142	24	24
2 bedrooms	401	401	245	42	42
3 bedrooms	329	329	157	102	102
4 bedrooms	97	97	45	33	33
5 or more bedrooms	6	6	—	4	4
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	1 001	1 001	581	204	204
Source of water, public system or private company	839	839	607	47	47
Sewage disposal, public sewer	843	843	607	52	52
Locking complete plumbing facilities	21	21	18	3	3
Owner-occupied housing units	3	3	—	3	3
Renter-occupied housing units	18	18	18	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	756	756	495	103	103
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	73	73	6	55	55
Electricity	121	121	84	10	10
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	66	66	8	35	35
All other fuels	11	11	4	4	4
No fuel used	10	10	10	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	234	234	186	29	29
1	401	401	274	66	66
2	283	283	117	73	73
3 or more	119	119	30	39	39
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	351	351	97	144	144
1989 to March 1990	22	22	8	5	5
1985 to 1988	95	95	30	34	34
1980 to 1984	58	58	16	21	21
1970 to 1979	90	90	36	29	29
1969 or earlier	86	86	7	55	55
Renter-occupied housing units	686	686	510	63	63
1989 to March 1990	361	361	288	24	24
1985 to 1988	207	207	149	19	19
1980 to 1984	69	69	36	11	11
1970 to 1979	30	30	25	5	5
1969 or earlier	19	19	12	4	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	223	223	194	15	15
Householder 65 years and over	163	163	71	42	42
Owner-occupied housing units	80	80	8	31	31
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	5	5	—	5	5
No vehicle available	50	50	23	14	14
Complete plumbing facilities	1 016	1 016	589	204	204
1.00 or less persons per room	953	953	563	184	184
1.01 or more persons per room	63	63	26	20	20
Locking complete plumbing facilities	21	21	18	3	3
1.00 or less persons per room	18	18	18	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	3	3	—	3	3
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 307	35 307	40 254	32 718	32 718
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 927	12 927	11 635	15 274	15 274
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	364	364	277	46	46
Owner-occupied housing units	14	14	—	14	14
Renter-occupied housing units	350	350	277	32	32

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Brown County	Remainder of Brown County
		Total	Green Bay city	Tract 204	Tract 204 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	277	277	94	113	113
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	206	206	84	58	58
Less than \$300	30	30	8	17	17
\$300 to \$399	23	23	19	4	4
\$400 to \$499	30	30	11	8	8
\$500 to \$599	43	43	19	4	4
\$600 to \$799	46	46	7	11	11
\$800 to \$999	26	26	12	14	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8	8	8	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	562	562	518	500	500
Not mortgaged	71	71	10	55	55
Less than \$100	16	16	—	16	16
\$100 to \$199	28	28	—	28	28
\$200 to \$299	7	7	4	3	3
\$300 to \$399	16	16	6	4	4
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	4	4	—	4	4
Median (dollars)	161	161	317	134	134
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	68	68	11	46	46
Less than 20 percent	29	29	8	21	21
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—	7	7
30 to 34 percent	23	23	—	12	12
35 percent or more	9	9	3	6	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	28.6	28.6	17.5	26.4	26.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	113	113	42	31	31
Less than 20 percent	49	49	16	22	22
20 to 24 percent	22	22	11	4	4
25 to 29 percent	29	29	5	2	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	13	10	3	3
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.7	21.7	22.3	16.4	16.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	48	48	24	17	17
Less than 20 percent	33	33	16	17	17
20 to 24 percent	9	9	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.5	15.5	18.0	10.3	10.3
\$50,000 or more	48	48	17	19	19
Less than 20 percent	48	48	17	19	19
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.9	10.9	10.0	15.7	15.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	685	685	510	62	62
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	19	19	18	1	1
\$100 to \$199	82	82	67	15	15
\$200 to \$299	199	199	152	19	19
\$300 to \$399	225	225	175	12	12
\$400 to \$499	82	82	58	1	1
\$500 to \$599	49	49	25	4	4
\$600 to \$749	22	22	15	3	3
\$750 to \$999	1	1	—	1	1
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	6	6	—	6	6
Median (dollars)	327	327	325	247	247
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	329	329	262	30	30
Less than 20 percent	23	23	21	2	2
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent	24	24	13	11	11
30 to 34 percent	16	16	8	2	2
35 percent or more	252	252	211	10	10
Not computed	5	5	—	5	5
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.8	29.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	231	231	179	16	16
Less than 20 percent	52	52	44	5	5
20 to 24 percent	28	28	12	2	2
25 to 29 percent	64	64	55	3	3
30 to 34 percent	21	21	17	4	4
35 percent or more	66	66	51	2	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.8	27.8	28.0	26.7	26.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	103	103	63	11	11
Less than 20 percent	64	64	43	7	7
20 to 24 percent	33	33	20	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	4	—	2	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	2	—	2	2
Median	17.3	17.3	14.9	17.9	17.9
\$35,000 or more	22	22	6	5	5
Less than 20 percent	22	22	6	5	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.4	14.4	12.5	10.0	10.0

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brawn Caunty	
		Total	Green Bay city
Occupied housing units	517	517	439
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	10	10	10
1985 to 1988	53	53	47
1980 to 1984	39	39	39
1970 to 1979	70	70	26
1960 to 1969	33	33	23
1950 to 1959	88	88	72
1940 to 1949	63	63	63
1939 or earlier	161	161	159
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	12	12	6
1 bedroom	91	91	76
2 bedrooms	166	166	166
3 bedrooms	148	148	116
4 bedrooms	95	95	70
5 or more bedrooms	5	5	5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	498	498	420
Source of water, public system or private company	517	517	439
Sewage disposal, public sewer	517	517	439
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	34	34	34
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	34	34	34
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	351	351	281
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	45	45	45
Electricity	93	93	87
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	28	28	26
All other fuels	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	135	135	133
1	189	189	163
2	118	118	88
3 or more	75	75	55
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	135	135	84
1989 to March 1990	30	30	23
1985 to 1988	51	51	27
1980 to 1984	21	21	21
1970 to 1979	33	33	13
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	382	382	355
1989 to March 1990	180	180	178
1985 to 1988	169	169	144
1980 to 1984	33	33	33
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	34	34	34
Householder 65 years and over	19	19	19
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	9
No telephone in unit	9	9	9
No vehicle available	10	10	10
Complete plumbing facilities	483	483	405
1.00 or less persons per room	249	249	178
1.01 or more persons per room	234	234	227
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	34	34	34
1.00 or less persons per room	14	14	14
1.01 or more persons per room	20	20	20
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	73 517	73 517	41 332
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	11 917	11 917	11 633
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	295	295	279
Owner-occupied housing units	13	13	6
Renter-occupied housing units	282	282	273

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	127	127	78
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	121	121	72
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	6	6	6
\$500 to \$599 -----	30	30	25
\$600 to \$799 -----	40	40	25
\$800 to \$999 -----	7	7	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	22	22	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	3	3	3
\$2,000 or more -----	13	13	2
Median (dollars) -----	741	741	657
Not mortgaged -----	6	6	6
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	6	6	6
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	375	375	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	18	18	11
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	18	18	11
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	44.3	44.3	39.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	13	13	13
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent -----	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	2	2	2
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	25.5	25.5	25.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	48	48	37
Less than 20 percent -----	26	26	21
20 to 24 percent -----	16	16	16
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	19.3	19.3	18.6
\$50,000 or more -----	48	48	17
Less than 20 percent -----	21	21	7
20 to 24 percent -----	12	12	7
25 to 29 percent -----	12	12	—
30 to 34 percent -----	3	3	3
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	21.3	21.3	21.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	382	382	355
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	39	39	39
\$200 to \$299 -----	58	58	56
\$300 to \$399 -----	141	141	128
\$400 to \$499 -----	77	77	71
\$500 to \$599 -----	37	37	31
\$600 to \$749 -----	20	20	20
\$750 to \$999 -----	5	5	5
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	5	5	5
Median (dollars) -----	375	375	369
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	174	174	165
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	157	157	148
Not computed -----	9	9	9
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	146	146	140
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	35	35	35
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent -----	5	5	5
35 percent or more -----	95	95	89
Not computed -----	5	5	5
Median -----	42.1	42.1	39.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	37	37	31
Less than 20 percent -----	26	26	26
20 to 24 percent -----	11	11	5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	16.9	16.9	15.6
\$35,000 or more -----	25	25	19
Less than 20 percent -----	20	20	14
20 to 24 percent -----	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	14.5	14.5	13.4

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
Occupied housing units	351	351	248
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	3	3	3
1985 to 1988	22	22	21
1980 to 1984	18	18	13
1970 to 1979	70	70	36
1960 to 1969	59	59	31
1950 to 1959	24	24	11
1940 to 1949	39	39	30
1939 or earlier	116	116	103
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	-	-	-
1 bedroom	72	72	58
2 bedrooms	137	137	109
3 bedrooms	103	103	61
4 bedrooms	39	39	20
5 or more bedrooms	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	351	351	248
Source of water, public system or private company	326	326	248
Sewage disposal, public sewer	335	335	248
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	290	290	231
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	20	20	5
Electricity	25	25	6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5	5	2
All other fuels	6	6	4
No fuel used	5	5	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	21	21	21
1	146	146	124
2	153	153	89
3 or more	31	31	14
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	113	113	51
1989 to March 1990	28	28	12
1985 to 1988	46	46	16
1980 to 1984	5	5	-
1970 to 1979	29	29	18
1969 or earlier	5	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units	238	238	197
1989 to March 1990	163	163	134
1985 to 1988	51	51	43
1980 to 1984	18	18	14
1970 to 1979	-	-	-
1969 or earlier	6	6	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	25	25	23
Householder 65 years and over	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-	-
No vehicle available	-	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities	351	351	248
1.00 or less persons per room	342	342	241
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 456	34 456	35 059
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 306	19 306	17 371
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	70	70	68
Owner-occupied housing units	3	3	3
Renter-occupied housing units	67	67	65

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	102	102	42
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	89	89	37
Less than \$300 -----	3	3	3
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	17	17	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	30	30	7
\$600 to \$799 -----	34	34	25
\$800 to \$999 -----	3	3	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	2	2	2
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	583	583	647
Not mortgaged -----	13	13	5
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	6	6	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	7	7	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	304	304	275
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	12	12	12
Less than 20 percent -----	3	3	3
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	9	9	9
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	36.7	36.7	36.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	42	42	7
Less than 20 percent -----	14	14	—
20 to 24 percent -----	13	13	7
25 to 29 percent -----	10	10	—
30 to 34 percent -----	2	2	—
35 percent or more -----	3	3	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	22.7	22.7	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	39	39	14
Less than 20 percent -----	23	23	5
20 to 24 percent -----	16	16	9
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5	21.1
\$50,000 or more -----	9	9	9
Less than 20 percent -----	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	238	238	197
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	17	17	17
\$200 to \$299 -----	32	32	25
\$300 to \$399 -----	89	89	76
\$400 to \$499 -----	67	67	54
\$500 to \$599 -----	16	16	11
\$600 to \$749 -----	10	10	8
\$750 to \$999 -----	1	1	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	6	6	6
Median (dollars) -----	381	381	381
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	45	45	45
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	45	45	45
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	84	84	77
Less than 20 percent -----	16	16	9
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent -----	23	23	23
35 percent or more -----	28	28	28
Not computed -----	6	6	6
Median -----	32.6	32.6	33.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	83	83	58
Less than 20 percent -----	47	47	34
20 to 24 percent -----	31	31	24
25 to 29 percent -----	5	5	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	18.3	18.3	17.9
\$35,000 or more -----	26	26	17
Less than 20 percent -----	26	26	17
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	14.6	14.6	13.0

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
Occupied housing units -----	70 215	70 215	36 960
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 480	1 480	492
1985 to 1988 -----	7 218	7 218	3 003
1980 to 1984 -----	6 676	6 676	3 299
1970 to 1979 -----	17 081	17 081	7 406
1960 to 1969 -----	10 901	10 901	5 492
1950 to 1959 -----	9 311	9 311	5 991
1940 to 1949 -----	5 519	5 519	3 654
1939 or earlier -----	12 029	12 029	7 623
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	413	413	281
1 bedroom -----	8 501	8 501	5 805
2 bedrooms -----	19 719	19 719	12 467
3 bedrooms -----	29 930	29 930	13 726
4 bedrooms -----	10 168	10 168	4 150
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 484	1 484	531
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	70 029	70 029	36 836
Source of water, public system or private company -----	60 873	60 873	36 756
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	62 027	62 027	36 725
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	169	169	68
Owner-occupied housing units -----	103	103	29
Renter-occupied housing units -----	66	66	39
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	54 370	54 370	31 451
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2 648	2 648	319
Electricity -----	5 579	5 579	3 307
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	5 360	5 360	1 184
All other fuels -----	1 974	1 974	520
No fuel used -----	284	284	179
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	4 808	4 808	3 676
1 -----	23 050	23 050	14 573
2 -----	30 909	30 909	14 318
3 or more -----	11 448	11 448	4 393
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	46 772	46 772	21 439
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 682	3 682	1 532
1985 to 1988 -----	12 023	12 023	5 384
1980 to 1984 -----	6 982	6 982	3 049
1970 to 1979 -----	11 906	11 906	4 912
1969 or earlier -----	12 179	12 179	6 562
Renter-occupied housing units -----	23 443	23 443	15 521
1989 to March 1990 -----	10 263	10 263	6 805
1985 to 1988 -----	8 826	8 826	5 732
1980 to 1984 -----	2 350	2 350	1 623
1970 to 1979 -----	1 511	1 511	1 016
1969 or earlier -----	493	493	345
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	1 085	1 085	786
Householder 65 years and over -----	13 445	13 445	8 072
Owner-occupied housing units -----	9 588	9 588	5 346
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	69	69	31
No telephone in unit -----	95	95	61
No vehicle available -----	2 741	2 741	2 055
Complete plumbing facilities -----	70 046	70 046	36 892
1.00 or less persons per room -----	69 116	69 116	36 343
1.01 or more persons per room -----	930	930	549
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	169	169	68
1.00 or less persons per room -----	169	169	68
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	44 478	44 478	40 229
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 435	22 435	20 476
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	6 077	6 077	4 408
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 589	1 589	876
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 488	4 488	3 532

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green Bay, WI MSA	Brown County	
		Total	Green Bay city
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	40 085	40 085	19 273
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage.....	26 526	26 526	11 826
Less than \$300.....	427	427	233
\$300 to \$399.....	1 419	1 419	839
\$400 to \$499.....	3 104	3 104	1 652
\$500 to \$599.....	4 279	4 279	2 151
\$600 to \$799.....	8 474	8 474	3 710
\$800 to \$999.....	4 706	4 706	1 784
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	3 284	3 284	1 173
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	607	607	230
\$2,000 or more.....	226	226	54
Median (dollars).....	687	687	647
Not mortgaged.....	13 559	13 559	7 447
Less than \$100.....	34	34	-
\$100 to \$199.....	2 319	2 319	1 350
\$200 to \$299.....	7 820	7 820	4 563
\$300 to \$399.....	2 534	2 534	1 200
\$400 to \$499.....	541	541	205
\$500 or more.....	311	311	129
Median (dollars).....	252	252	247
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000.....	6 816	6 816	4 133
Less than 20 percent.....	1 756	1 756	1 120
20 to 24 percent.....	992	992	582
25 to 29 percent.....	827	827	529
30 to 34 percent.....	644	644	401
35 percent or more.....	2 408	2 408	1 392
Not computed.....	189	189	109
Median.....	28.4	28.4	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	9 779	9 779	5 277
Less than 20 percent.....	4 530	4 530	2 523
20 to 24 percent.....	1 887	1 887	1 070
25 to 29 percent.....	1 614	1 614	873
30 to 34 percent.....	906	906	464
35 percent or more.....	842	842	347
Not computed.....	-	-	-
Median.....	21.0	21.0	20.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	11 153	11 153	5 089
Less than 20 percent.....	6 921	6 921	3 488
20 to 24 percent.....	2 540	2 540	958
25 to 29 percent.....	1 074	1 074	422
30 to 34 percent.....	382	382	143
35 percent or more.....	236	236	78
Not computed.....	-	-	-
Median.....	17.6	17.6	16.3
\$50,000 or more.....	12 337	12 337	4 774
Less than 20 percent.....	10 088	10 088	4 003
20 to 24 percent.....	1 545	1 545	483
25 to 29 percent.....	485	485	212
30 to 34 percent.....	157	157	52
35 percent or more.....	62	62	24
Not computed.....	-	-	-
Median.....	13.6	13.6	13.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	23 190	23 190	15 494
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100.....	160	160	148
\$100 to \$199.....	1 403	1 403	1 076
\$200 to \$299.....	3 756	3 756	2 792
\$300 to \$399.....	8 131	8 131	5 690
\$400 to \$499.....	5 158	5 158	3 209
\$500 to \$599.....	2 909	2 909	1 708
\$600 to \$749.....	1 026	1 026	575
\$750 to \$999.....	206	206	78
\$1,000 or more.....	48	48	23
No cash rent.....	393	393	195
Median (dollars).....	375	375	364
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000.....	5 473	5 473	4 330
Less than 20 percent.....	154	154	129
20 to 24 percent.....	167	167	142
25 to 29 percent.....	538	538	456
30 to 34 percent.....	270	270	217
35 percent or more.....	4 130	4 130	3 224
Not computed.....	214	214	162
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	6 510	6 510	4 440
Less than 20 percent.....	644	644	434
20 to 24 percent.....	1 227	1 227	850
25 to 29 percent.....	1 543	1 543	1 090
30 to 34 percent.....	1 095	1 095	831
35 percent or more.....	1 873	1 873	1 178
Not computed.....	128	128	57
Median.....	29.3	29.3	29.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	7 030	7 030	4 343
Less than 20 percent.....	4 145	4 145	2 698
20 to 24 percent.....	1 822	1 822	1 119
25 to 29 percent.....	698	698	342
30 to 34 percent.....	173	173	102
35 percent or more.....	84	84	34
Not computed.....	108	108	48
Median.....	18.7	18.7	18.4
\$35,000 or more.....	4 177	4 177	2 381
Less than 20 percent.....	3 874	3 874	2 205
20 to 24 percent.....	237	237	144
25 to 29 percent.....	13	13	10
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-
Not computed.....	53	53	22
Median.....	13.0	13.0	13.1

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Green Bay, WI MSA -----	194 594	20.9	74 740	20.1	GREEN BAY CITY, BROWN COUNTY				
BROWN COUNTY					Tract 1 -----	2 956	13.8	1 190	14.9
Total -----	194 594	20.9	74 740	20.1	Tract 2 -----	6 347	12.9	2 637	12.3
Allouez village -----	14 431	16.2	5 066	16.4	Tract 3.01 (pt.) -----	2 814	43.4	1 022	42.2
Ashwaubenon village -----	16 376	14.8	6 245	14.4	Tract 3.02 (pt.) -----	5 076	12.4	2 271	12.7
De Pere city -----	16 569	18.1	5 938	18.2	Tract 3.03 -----	3 100	17.1	1 249	16.0
Green Bay city -----	96 466	16.9	39 726	16.4	Tract 4.01 -----	4 795	12.2	2 429	12.4
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN BROWN COUNTY					Tract 4.02 -----	2 697	17.3	1 040	16.3
Tract 3.01 -----	2 814	43.4	1 022	42.2	Tract 5 -----	3 207	16.1	1 320	16.1
Tract 3.02 -----	5 076	12.4	2 271	12.7	Tract 6 -----	4 662	16.2	1 826	16.3
Tract 15.01 -----	3 321	40.9	1 080	40.1	Tract 7 -----	5 445	12.4	2 228	11.9
Tract 16 -----	5 606	11.8	2 484	11.7	Tract 8 -----	2 123	16.5	977	15.8
Tract 18.02 -----	2 825	27.3	868	30.0	Tract 9 -----	3 911	16.1	1 652	16.0
Tract 20.02 -----	3 379	14.6	1 190	15.3	Tract 10 -----	838	15.3	493	15.8
Tract 101 -----	4 360	20.5	1 735	19.8	Tract 11 -----	2 206	15.3	958	15.4
Tract 102.01 -----	4 804	14.7	1 472	16.1	Tract 12 -----	3 081	15.3	1 415	15.1
Tract 102.02 -----	3 418	16.9	1 203	16.4	Tract 13 -----	3 405	16.0	1 470	15.8
Tract 103 -----	4 462	22.7	1 695	22.1	Tract 14 -----	3 778	15.7	1 658	15.9
Tract 201.98 -----	4 348	46.5	1 655	46.6	Tract 15.01 (pt.) -----	3 090	42.3	1 007	41.3
Tract 204 -----	5 528	42.5	1 756	42.5	Tract 15.02 -----	3 245	42.0	1 108	41.7
Tract 205.02 -----	3 584	16.6	1 446	16.1	Tract 16 (pt.) -----	5 587	11.8	2 476	11.7
Tract 207.01 -----	7 543	12.0	2 868	12.0	Tract 17 -----	5 230	11.3	2 663	11.8
Tract 208 -----	2 833	16.1	1 143	16.9	Tract 18.01 -----	3 329	13.5	1 151	15.6
Tract 213.02 -----	8 957	12.8	3 263	12.3	Tract 18.02 (pt.) -----	2 457	23.8	727	26.5
Tract 213.03 -----	3 857	15.9	1 632	16.4	Tract 20.01 -----	7 415	11.6	2 791	12.1
ALLOUEZ VILLAGE, BROWN COUNTY					Tract 20.02 (pt.) -----	3 379	14.6	1 190	15.3
Tract 101 (pt.) -----	76	17.1	31	16.1	Tract 20.03 -----	1 426	16.1	461	16.3
Tract 207.01 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 201.98 (pt.) -----	46	26.1	24	25.0
Tract 208 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 204 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 209 -----	2 441	16.2	994	16.6	Tract 205.02 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 210 -----	3 209	15.9	1 150	16.2	Tract 207.01 (pt.) -----	21	33.3	7	14.3
Tract 211 -----	2 648	16.3	1 098	16.3	Tract 208 (pt.) -----	392	15.3	149	18.8
Tract 212 -----	833	15.1	1	—	Tract 213.02 (pt.) -----	408	11.0	137	11.7
ASHWAUBENON VILLAGE, BROWN COUNTY					Tract 213.03 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 3.01 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	REMAINDER OF BROWN COUNTY				
Tract 3.02 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 15.01 (pt.) -----	231	22.1	73	23.3
Tract 15.01 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 16 (pt.) -----	19	21.1	8	12.5
Tract 102.01 (pt.) -----	10	30.0	4	25.0	Tract 18.02 (pt.) -----	368	50.5	141	47.5
Tract 204 (pt.) -----	55	50.9	16	50.0	Tract 20.02 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 213.01 -----	3 905	17.5	1 467	16.2	Tract 101 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 213.02 (pt.) -----	8 549	12.9	3 126	12.3	Tract 102.01 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 213.03 (pt.) -----	3 857	15.9	1 632	16.4	Tract 102.02 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
DE PERE CITY, BROWN COUNTY					Tract 103 (pt.) -----	446	47.8	153	47.7
Tract 101 (pt.) -----	4 284	20.6	1 704	19.8	Tract 201.98 (pt.) -----	4 302	46.7	1 631	47.0
Tract 102.01 (pt.) -----	4 794	14.7	1 468	16.1	Tract 202 -----	5 214	16.6	1 786	16.1
Tract 102.02 (pt.) -----	3 418	16.9	1 203	16.4	Tract 203 -----	4 365	49.1	1 576	49.2
Tract 103 (pt.) -----	4 016	19.9	1 542	19.5	Tract 204 (pt.) -----	5 416	42.3	1 719	42.4
Tract 204 (pt.) -----	57	52.6	21	47.6	Tract 205.01 -----	6 290	15.7	2 069	16.2
					Tract 205.02 (pt.) -----	3 584	16.6	1 446	16.1
					Tract 206 -----	4 110	48.6	1 462	48.2
					Tract 207.01 (pt.) -----	7 522	12.0	2 861	12.0
					Tract 207.02 -----	2 169	45.4	668	46.3
					Tract 214 -----	3 986	48.1	1 307	47.7
					Tract 215 -----	2 730	49.7	865	49.0

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. ...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.*)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's *Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989)*. (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} SE(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} &[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ &\text{or} \\ &9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ = 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ = .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner	Renter
	White Householder	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Value	Rent
1	Less than \$20,000	Less than \$100
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$100 to \$199
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$200 to \$299
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$300 to \$399
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$400 to \$499
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$500 to \$599
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	\$600 to \$749
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	\$750 to \$999
9	\$300,000 or more	\$1,000 or more
10	Other ¹	No cash rent
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
21-40	Black Householder	Black Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
81-100	Householder of Other Race	Householder of Other Race
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Wisconsin

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.2
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5

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APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0
20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20
30 30	30 30	30 30	30 30
40 40	40 40	40 40	40 40
50 50	50 50	50 50	50 50
60 60	60 60	60 60	60 60
70 70	70 70	70 70	70 70
80 80	80 80	80 80	80 80
90 90	90 90	90 90	90 90

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**
The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This **property** is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government category*; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1 a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1 b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1	PERSON 2		
	Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial		
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative → If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative		
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.) , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API) , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race , print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic , print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild
	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1 0
2 C 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 C 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 C 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 C 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80
☐ \$80 to \$99
☐ \$100 to \$124
☐ \$125 to \$149
☐ \$150 to \$174
☐ \$175 to \$199
☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$300 to \$324
☐ \$325 to \$349
☐ \$350 to \$374
☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	
1 1	<input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere			
2 2	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
3 3	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> JIC2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM		
4 4	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.		
5 5	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		
6 6				
7 7				
8 8				
9 9				

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
●
0

9
8
7
●
5
4
3
2
1
0

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB

ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR ☐ \$
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

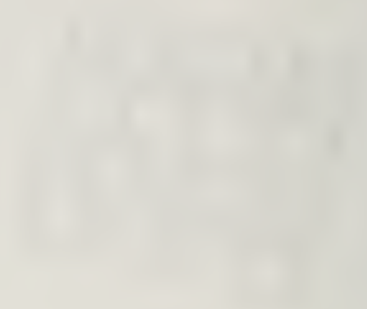
APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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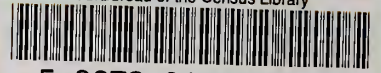
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